August 2003

Environmental Technology Verification Report

INDUSTRIAL TEST SYSTEMS, INC. QUICK™ II TEST KIT

Prepared by
Battelle

Under a cooperative agreement with

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August 2003

Environmental Technology Verification Report

ETV Advanced Monitoring Systems Center

Industrial Test Systems, Inc.
Quick™ II Test Kit

by

Tim Kaufman
Patty White
Amy Dindal
Zachary Willenberg
Karen Riggs

Battelle
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Notice

Foreword

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is charged by Congress with protecting the nation's air, water, and land resources. Under a mandate of national environmental laws, the Agency strives to formulate and implement actions leading to a compatible balance between human activities and the ability of natural systems to support and nurture life. To meet this mandate, the EPA's Office of Research and Development provides data and science support that can be used to solve environmental problems and to build the scientific knowledge base needed to manage our ecological resources wisely, to understand how pollutants affect our health, and to prevent or reduce environmental risks.

The Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program has been established by the EPA to verify the performance characteristics of innovative environmental technology across all media and to report this objective information to permitters, buyers, and users of the technology, thus substantially accelerating the entrance of new environmental technologies into the marketplace. Verification organizations oversee and report verification activities based on testing and quality assurance protocols developed with input from major stakeholders and customer groups associated with the technology area. ETV consists of seven environmental technology centers. Information about each of these centers can be found on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/etv/.

Effective verifications of monitoring technologies are needed to assess environmental quality and to supply cost and performance data to select the most appropriate technology for that assessment. In 1997, through a competitive cooperative agreement, Battelle was awarded EPA funding and support to plan, coordinate, and conduct such verification tests for "Advanced Monitoring Systems for Air, Water, and Soil" and report the results to the community at large. Information concerning this specific environmental technology area can be found on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/etv/centers/center1.html.

Acknowledgments

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List of Abbreviations

AMS	Advanced Monitoring Systems
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ETV	Environmental Technology Verification
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
ICPMS	inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
LFM	laboratory-fortified matrix
MDL	method detection limit
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PE	performance evaluation
PT	performance test
QA	quality assurance
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QC	quality control
QCS	quality control standard
QMP	Quality Management Plan
RB	reagent blank
RPD	relative percent difference
RSD	relative standard deviation
TSA	technical systems audit

Chapter 1
Background

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program to facilitate the deployment of innovative environmental technologies through performance verification and dissemination of information. The goal of the ETV Program is to further environmental protection by accelerating the acceptance and use of improved and cost-effective technologies. ETV seeks to achieve this goal by providing high-quality, peer-reviewed data on technology performance to those involved in the design, distribution, financing, permitting, purchase, and use of environmental technologies.

ETV works in partnership with recognized testing organizations; with stakeholder groups consisting of buyers, vendor organizations, and permitters; and with the full participation of individual technology developers. The program evaluates the performance of innovative technologies by developing test plans that are responsive to the needs of stakeholders, conducting field or laboratory tests (as appropriate), collecting and analyzing data, and preparing peer-reviewed reports. All evaluations are conducted in accordance with rigorous quality assurance (QA) protocols to ensure that data of known and adequate quality are generated and that the results are defensible.

The EPA's National Exposure Research Laboratory and its verification organization partner, Battelle, operate the Advanced Monitoring Systems (AMS) Center under ETV. The AMS Center recently evaluated the performance of the Industrial Test Systems, Inc., Quick™ II test kit for measuring arsenic in water.

Chapter 2
Technology Description

The objective of the ETV AMS Center is to verify the performance characteristics of environmental monitoring technologies for air, water, and soil. This verification report provides results for the verification testing of the Quick™ II test kit for arsenic in water (Figure 2-1). Following is a description of the test kit, based on information provided by the vendor. The information provided below was not verified in this test.

Figure 2-1. Industrial Test Systems, Inc., Quick™ II Arsenic Test Kit

To perform arsenic analyses with the Quick™ II test kit, the water sample to be tested is mixed in the supplied reaction vessel with reagent #1 (tartaric acid with rate enhancers) to acidify the water sample. Reagent #2, an oxidizer (potassium peroxymonosulfate), is added to remove hydrogen sulfide interference. The test tolerates up to 2 parts per million (ppm) hydrogen sulfide without interference. Zinc powder, reagent #3, is added to reduce inorganic arsenic compounds (As^{+3} and As^{+5}) to arsine gas. As arsine gas is generated and comes in contact with the test strip, the mercuric bromide indicator on the test strip changes color from white to shades of yellow or brown.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for all reagents and test strips are provided with each test kit. The MSDSs include information on how to safely handle the reagents and test strips, including instructions for exposure controls and personal protection.

Once the reaction is completed, the test strip is removed and visually compared to a color chart to obtain a semi-quantitative measure of the arsenic concentration in the tested sample.

The color chart consists of a series of color blocks (Figure 2-2). The color blocks correspond to concentrations ranging from 2 parts per billion (ppb) to >150 ppb. If the color on the test strip is between two color blocks, then the operator may estimate the concentration as between the two values associated with the color blocks on either side. The test strip may also be read with the Quick™ Arsenic Scan hand-held instrument, which operates on the same principle as a colorimeter and provides a quantitative result. The Quick™ Arsenic Scan is calibrated weekly

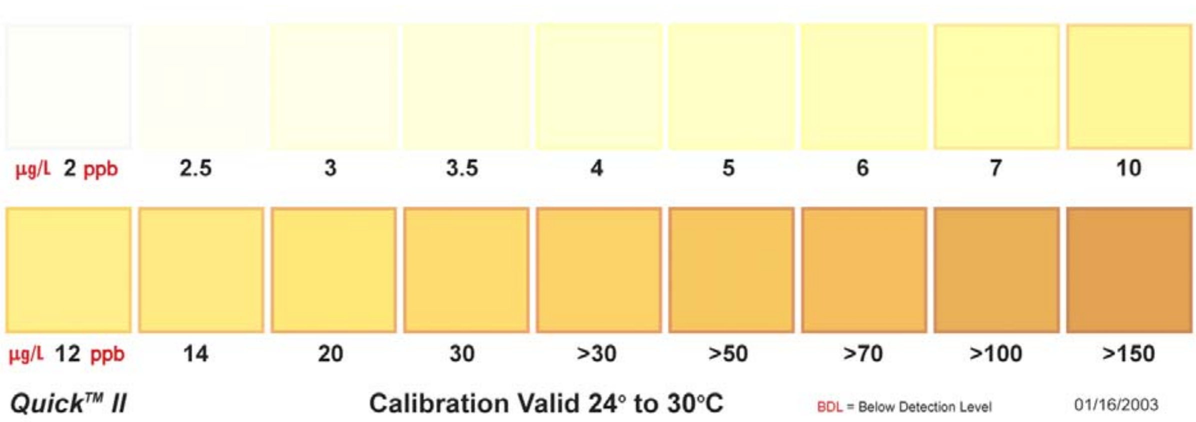

Figure 2-2. Quick™ II Color Chart

using a calibration card provided by the manufacturer. Quantitative results may also be obtained from the test strip with a portable Compu-Scan scanner and laptop computer system. The scanned test strip image is converted to an arsenic concentration using the Home Port Computer System Arsenic Program Revision 5b software. The scanner is calibrated by the manufacturer. The Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan are not provided with the Quick™ II test kit as a standard feature. The standard test kit with the color chart was the subject of the verification test; however, results for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan are also provided.

The optimal detection range for the Quick™ II test kit is below 10 ppb. Dilution instructions are provided for samples with arsenic levels above 15 ppb. The recommended temperature range for sample analysis is 24°C to 30°C. A modified testing protocol that specifies longer reaction times (up to 30 minutes longer for samples between 5° and 15°C) is available for sample temperatures below this range.

The Quick™ II test kits are available in sets of 50 tests. The typical shelf life of the kits is 24 months.

Chapter 3
Test Design and Procedures

3.1 Introduction

This verification test was conducted according to procedures specified in the *Test/QA Plan for Verification of Portable Analyzers*.[1] The verification was based on comparing the arsenic results from the Quick™ II test kit to those from a laboratory-based reference method. The reference method for arsenic analysis was inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS) performed according to EPA Method 200.8[2] The Quick™ II test kit relies on comparisons to a color chart provided with the test kit to allow semi-quantitative measurements of arsenic concentrations. Quantitative results were also obtained from a Quick™ Arsenic Scan and a Compu-Scan system. The test kit performance was verified by analyzing laboratory-prepared performance test samples, treated and untreated drinking water, and fresh surface water. All samples were tested using both the test kit and the reference method. Both semi-quantitative and quantitative analyses were performed by the technical and non-technical operators. The test design and procedures are described further below.

3.2 Test Design

The Quick™ II test kit was verified by evaluating the following parameters:

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Linearity
- Method detection limit (MDL)
- Matrix interference effects
- Operator bias
- Inter-unit reproducibility
- Rate of false positives/false negatives.

All sample preparation and analyses were performed according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures. All samples were warmed to 24°C prior to analysis using a hot water bath, which is at the lower end of the optimal temperature range listed in the test kit instructions. Color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan results were recorded manually. The results from the Quick™ II test kits were compared to those from the reference method to assess accuracy and linearity. Multiple aliquots of performance test samples, drinking water samples, and surface water samples were analyzed to assess precision. Multiple aliquots of a low-level performance test sample were analyzed to assess the detection limit of the method. Potential matrix interference effects were assessed by challenging the test kit with performance test samples of known arsenic concentrations that contained both low levels and high levels of interfering substances.

Identical sets of samples were analyzed independently by a technical and a non-technical operator. The technical operator was a technician at Battelle with three years of field and laboratory experience and a B.A. degree. The non-technical operator was a part-time temporary helper enrolled in undergraduate studies. Because the reagents of the Quick™ II test kits were consumed in use, it was not feasible for the two operators to use the same kits; however, each operator used multiple kits in order to analyze all the samples and it is assumed that kit-to-kit variability was similar for both operators. Results of all analyses were statistically compared to evaluate operator bias. The technical operator analyzed all samples using two Quick™ Arsenic Scan units and two Compu-Scan systems to assess inter-unit reproducibility.

The rate of false positive and false negative results were evaluated relative to the 10-ppb maximum contaminant level for arsenic in drinking water.(4) Other factors that were qualitatively assessed during the test included time required for sample analysis, ease of use, and reliability.

3.3 Test Samples

Three types of samples were analyzed in the verification test, as shown in Table 3-1: quality control (QC) samples, performance test (PT) samples, and environmental water samples. The QC and PT samples were prepared from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable standards purchased from a commercial supplier and subject only to dilution as appropriate. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA lowered the maximum contaminant level for arsenic from 50 ppb to 10 ppb in January 2001; public water systems must comply with this standard by January 2006.(4) Therefore, the QC sample concentrations targeted the 10 ppb arsenic level. The PT samples ranged from 10% to 1,000% of the 10 ppb level (i.e., from 1 ppb to 100 ppb). The environmental water samples were collected from various drinking water and surface freshwater sources.

Each sample was assigned a unique sample identification number when prepared in the laboratory or collected in the field. The PT and environmental samples were submitted blind to the technical and non-technical operators and were analyzed randomly to the degree possible.

3.3.1 QC Samples

QC samples included laboratory reagent blank (RB) samples, quality control samples (QCS), and laboratory-fortified matrix (LFM) samples (Table 3-1). The RB samples consisted of the same ASTM Type I water used to prepare all other samples and were subjected to the same handling and analysis procedures as the other samples. The RB samples were used to verify that no arsenic contamination was introduced during sample handling and analysis. RB samples were analyzed at a frequency of 10%.

Table 3-1. Test Samples for Verification of the Quick™ II Test Kit

Type of Sample	Sample Characteristics	Arsenic Concentration[a]	No. of Replicates
Quality Control	Reagent Blank (RB)	~ 0 ppb	10% of all
	Quality Control Sample (QCS)	10 ppb	10% of all
	Laboratory Fortified Matrix (LFM)	10 ppb above native level	1 per site
Performance Test	Prepared arsenic solution	1 ppb	4
	Prepared arsenic solution	3 ppb	4
	Prepared arsenic solution	10 ppb	4
	Prepared arsenic solution	30 ppb	4
	Prepared arsenic solution	100 ppb	4
	Prepared arsenic solution for detection limit determination	15 ppb	7
	Prepared arsenic solution spiked with low levels of interfering substances	10 ppb	4
	Prepared arsenic solution spiked spiked with high levels of interfering substances	10 ppb	4
Environmental	Battelle drinking water	<0.5 ppb	4
	Ayer untreated water	64.8 ppb	4
	Ayer treated water	1.39 ppb	4
	Falmouth Pond water	<0.5 ppb	4
	Taunton River water	1.31 ppb	4

[a] Performance test sample concentrations are target concentrations; environmental sample concentrations are actual (average of four replicate measurements).

The QCS consisted of ASTM Type I water spiked in the lab to a concentration of 10 ppb arsenic with a NIST-traceable standard. QCS were used as calibration checks to verify that the Quick™ II test kit was operating properly. QCS were analyzed at the beginning and end of each testing period, as well as after every tenth sample. Because the test kit utilized a color chart that could not be calibrated, no performance criteria were specified for the QCS.

The LFM samples consisted of aliquots of environmental samples that were spiked in the field to increase the arsenic concentration by 10 ppb. The spike solution used for the LFM samples was prepared in the laboratory and brought to the field site. One LFM sample was prepared from each environmental sample.

3.3.2 PT Samples

Three types of PT samples used in this verification test (Table 3-1): spiked samples ranging from 1 ppb to 100 ppb arsenic, a low-level spiked sample for evaluation of the test kit's detection limit, and matrix interference samples that were spiked with potential interfering substances. All PT samples were prepared in the laboratory using ASTM Type I water and NIST-traceable standards.

Five PT samples containing arsenic at concentrations from 1 ppb to 100 ppb were prepared to evaluate Quick™ II test kit accuracy and linearity. Four aliquots of each of these samples were analyzed to assess precision.

To determine the detection limit of the Quick™ II test kit, a PT sample was prepared with an arsenic concentration approximately five times the manufacturer's estimated detection level. Seven non-consecutive replicates of this 15 ppb arsenic sample were analyzed to provide precision data with which to estimate the method detection limit (MDL).

The matrix interference samples were spiked with 10 ppb arsenic as well as potentially interfering substances commonly found in natural water samples. One sample contained low levels of interfering substances that consisted of 1 ppm iron, 3 ppm sodium chloride, and 0.1 ppm sulfide. The second sample contained high levels of interfering compounds at the following concentrations: 10 ppm iron, 30 ppm sodium chloride, and 1.0 ppm sulfide. Four replicates of each of these samples were analyzed.

3.3.3 Environmental Samples

The environmental samples listed in Table 3-1 included three drinking water samples and two surface water samples. All environmental samples were collected in 20-L high density polyethylene (HDPE) carboys. The Battelle drinking water sample was collected directly from a tap without purging. Untreated and treated groundwater samples from the Ayer, Massachusetts Department of Public Works Water Treatment Plant were collected directly from spigots, also without purging. Four aliquots of each sample were analyzed using the Quick™ II test kit in the Battelle laboratory as soon as possible after collection. One aliquot of each sample was preserved with nitric acid and submitted to the reference laboratory for reference analysis.

One surface water sample was collected from a pond in Falmouth, Massachusetts and another was collected from the Taunton River near Bridgewater, Massachusetts. These samples were collected near the shoreline by submerging a 2-L HDPE sample container no more than one inch below the surface of the water, and decanting the water into a 20-L HDPE carboy until full. Each water body was sampled at one accessible location. These samples could not be analyzed at the field location as planned because of persistent, severe winter weather conditions. Therefore, the samples were returned to a storage shed at the Battelle laboratory, which was heated but not serviced by running water. The storage shed was intended to simulate realistic field conditions under which the test kits might be used. Four aliquots of each surface water sample were analyzed in the storage shed as soon as possible after collection. One aliquot of each sample was preserved with nitric acid and submitted to the reference laboratory for reference analysis.

3.4 Reference Analysis

The reference arsenic analyses were performed in a Battelle laboratory using a Perkin Elmer Sciex Elan 6000 ICPMS according to EPA Method 200.8, Revision 5.5.(2) The sample was introduced through a peristaltic pump by pneumatic nebulization into a radiofrequency plasma where energy transfer processes caused desolvation, atomization, and ionization. The ions were extracted from the plasma through a pumped vacuum interface and separated on the basis of their mass-to-charge ratio by a quadrupole mass spectrometer. The ions transmitted through the quadrupole were registered by a continuous dynode electron multiplier, and the ion information was processed by a data handling system.

The ICPMS was tuned, optimized, and calibrated daily. The calibration was performed using a minimum of five calibration standards at concentrations ranging between 0.5 and 250 ppb, and a required correlation coefficient of a minimum of 0.999. Internal standards were used to correct for instrument drift and physical interferences. These standards were introduced in line through the peristaltic pump and analyzed with all blanks, standards, and samples.

3.5 Verification Schedule

The verification test took place from January 28 through February 24, 2003. Table 3-2 shows the daily activities that were conducted during this period. The reference analyses were performed on March 7 and March 14, 2003, five to six weeks after sample collection.

Table 3-2. Schedule of Verification Test Days

Sample Collection Date	Sample Analysis Date		Testing Location	Activity
	Tech. Op.	Non-tech. Op.		
1/28/03-2/10/03	1/28/03-2/10/03	1/29/03-2/10/03	Battelle Laboratory	Preparation and analysis of PT and associated QC samples.
2/12/03	2/13/03	2/13/03	Battelle Laboratory	Collection and analysis of Ayer untreated and treated water and associated QC samples.
2/17/03	2/17/03	2/19/03	Battelle Laboratory	Collection and analysis of Battelle drinking water and associated QC samples.
2/21/03	2/21/03	2/21/03	Battelle Storage Shed	Collection and analysis of Falmouth Pond water and associated QC samples.
2/23/03	2/24/03	2/24/03	Battelle Storage Shed	Collection and analysis of Taunton River water and associated QC samples.

Chapter 4
Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures were performed in accordance with the quality management plan (QMP) for the AMS Center[3] and the test/QA plan for this verification test.[1] QA/QC procedures and results are described below.

4.1 Laboratory QC for Reference Method

Reference analyses were conducted on March 7 and March 14, 2003. Laboratory QC for the reference method included the analysis of RB, QCS, LFM and analytical duplicate samples. Laboratory RB samples were analyzed to ensure that no contamination was introduced by the sample preparation and analysis process. The test/QA plan stated that if arsenic was detected in a RB sample above the MDL for the reference instrument, then the contamination source would be identified and removed and proper blank readings achieved before proceeding with the reference analyses. All of the laboratory RB samples analyzed were below the reporting limit for arsenic (i.e., below the concentration of the lowest calibration standard) except for several blanks that were analyzed at the end of the day on March 7. Three of the six test samples that were associated with these RB samples were re-analyzed on March 14, with acceptable RB sample results. The other three test samples had arsenic concentrations that were approximately twenty times higher than the RB sample concentrations; therefore, no action was taken.

On March 7, the instrument used for the reference method was calibrated using nine calibration standards, with concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 250 ppb arsenic. On March 14, it was calibrated using eight standards ranging in concentration from 0.1 to 25 ppb arsenic for more accurate analysis of low level samples. The accuracy of the calibration was verified after the analysis of every ten samples by analyzing a QCS of a known concentration. The percent recovery of the QCS was calculated from the following equation:

$$R = \frac{C_s}{s} \times 100 \qquad (1)$$

where C_s is the measured concentration of the QCS and s is the spike concentration. If the QCS analysis differed by more than 10% from the true value of the standard, the instrument was recalibrated before continuing the test. As shown in Table 4-1, all QCS analyses were within the required range.

Table 4-1. Reference Method QCS Analysis Results

Sample ID	Analysis Date	Measured (ppb)	Actual (ppb)	Percent Recovery
CCV 25	3/7/2003	24.96	25.00	100%
QCS 25	3/7/2003	26.81	25.00	107%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	24.50	25.00	98%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	25.39	25.00	102%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	25.73	25.00	103%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	25.81	25.00	103%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	25.64	25.00	103%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	25.30	25.00	101%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	24.90	25.00	100%
CCV 25	3/7/2003	22.67	25.00	91%
QCS 25	3/14/2003	24.90	25.00	100%
CCV 2.5	3/14/2003	2.74	2.50	110%
QCS 2.5	3/14/2003	2.70	2.50	108%
CCV 2.5	3/14/2003	2.58	2.50	103%
CCV 2.5	3/14/2003	2.65	2.50	106%
CCV 2.5	3/14/2003	2.66	2.50	106%
CCV 2.5	3/14/2003	2.61	2.50	104%
CCV 2.5	3/14/2003	2.60	2.50	104%

LFM samples were analyzed to assess whether matrix effects influenced the reference method results. The LFM percent recovery (*R*) was calculated from the following equation:

$$R = \frac{C_s - C}{s} \times 100 \qquad (2)$$

where C_s is the measured concentration of the spiked sample, C is the measured concentration of the unspiked sample, and s is the spike concentration. If the percent recovery of an LFM fell outside the range from 85% to 115%, a matrix effect was suspected. As shown in Table 4-2, all of the LFM sample results were within this range.

Duplicate samples were analyzed to assess the precision of the reference analysis. The relative percent difference (RPD) of the duplicate sample analysis was calculated from the following equation:

$$RPD = \frac{(C - C_D)}{(C + C_D)/2} \times 100 \qquad (3)$$

Table 4-2. Reference Method LFM Sample Results

Sample ID	Matrix	Analysis Date	Unspiked (ppb)	Spiked (ppb)	Amount Spiked (ppb)	Percent Recovery
CAA-22	ASTM Type I water	3/7/2003	11.02	37.20	25.00	105%
CAA-25 R4	ASTM Type I water	3/7/2003	0.95	22.76	25.00	87%
CAA-28 R2	ASTM Type I water	3/7/2003	3.45	30.64	25.00	109%
CAA-29 R4	ASTM Type I water	3/7/2003	34.98	60.37	25.00	102%
CAA-37 R4	Drinking water	3/7/2003	0.52	28.20	25.00	111%
CAA-41 R4	Drinking water	3/7/2003	1.24	28.88	25.00	111%
CAA-48	Surface water	3/7/2003	12.26	39.40	25.00	109%
CAA-47 R4	Surface water	3/7/2003	1.07	28.41	25.00	109%
CAA-27 R1	ASTM Type I water	3/14/2003	2.56	4.73	2.50	87%
CAA-37 R3	Drinking water	3/14/2003	0.45	3.11	2.50	107%
CAA-47 R1	Surface water	3/14/2003	1.36	4.16	2.50	112%
CAA-88 R3	Drinking water	3/14/2003	0.43	3.16	2.50	109%
CAA-88 R4	Drinking water	3/14/2003	0.42	3.18	2.50	111%

Where C is the concentration of the sample analysis, and C_D is the concentration of the duplicate sample analysis. If the RPD was greater than 10%, the instrument was recalibrated before continuing the test. As shown in Table 4-3, the RPDs for the duplicate analysis were all less than 10%. The RPD for one duplicate pair was 9.5%; however, the reported concentrations were below the reporting limit for the reference method (i.e., below the concentration of the lowest calibration standard).

4.2 Audits

Three types of audits were performed during the verification test: a performance evaluation (PE) audit of the reference method, a technical systems audit of the verification test performance, and a data quality audit. Audit procedures are described further below.

4.2.1 Performance Evaluation Audit

A PE audit was conducted to assess the quality of the reference measurements made in this verification test. For the PE audit, an independent, NIST-traceable, reference material was obtained from a different commercial supplier than the calibration standards and the standard used to prepare the PT and field QCS samples. Accuracy of the reference method was verified by comparing the arsenic concentration measured using the calibration standards to that obtained

Table 4-3. Reference Method Duplicate Analysis Results

Sample ID	Analysis Date	Sample Concentration (ppb)	Duplicate Concentration (ppb)	Relative Percent Difference
CAA-4	3/7/2003	9.33	9.20	1.4%
CAA-70	3/7/2003	10.93	10.82	1.0%
CAA-26 R1	3/7/2003	1.14	1.13	1.4%
CAA-28 R3	3/7/2003	3.49	3.45	1.1%
CAA-31 R1	3/7/2003	111.89	112.20	0.3%
CAA-38	3/7/2003	11.96	11.90	0.5%
CAA-42	3/7/2003	13.02	13.06	0.3%
CAA-48	3/7/2003	12.26	12.22	0.4%
CAA-23	3/14/2003	3.03	2.99	1.3%
CAA-27 R2	3/14/2003	2.64	2.61	0.9%
CAA-37 R4	3/14/2003	0.44	0.43	2.3%
CAA-47 R2	3/14/2003	1.31	1.32	0.2%
CAA-88 R4	3/14/2003	0.42	0.38	9.5%

using the independently-certified PE standard. Relative percent difference as calculated by Equation 3 was used to quantify the accuracy of the results. Agreement of the standard within 10% was required for the measurements to be considered acceptable. As shown in Table 4-4, the PE sample analysis was within the required range.

Table 4-4. Reference Method PE Audit Results

Sample ID	Date of Analysis	Measured Arsenic Concentration (ppb)	Actual Arsenic Concentration (ppb)	Percent Difference
PE-1	3/24/03	9.63	10.0	4

4.2.2 Technical Systems Audit

An independent Battelle Quality staff conducted a technical systems audit (TSA) on February 6 to ensure that the verification test was being conducted in accordance with the test/QA plan(1) and the AMS Center QMP.(3) A TSA of the reference method performance was conducted by the Battelle Quality Manager on March 5, 2003, when the reference analyses were initiated. As part of the TSA, test procedures were compared to those specified in the test/QA plan, data acquisition and handling procedures were reviewed, and the reference standards and method were reviewed. Observations and findings from the TSA were documented and submitted to the Battelle Verification Test Coordinator for response. None of the findings of the TSA required corrective action. TSA records are permanently stored with the Battelle Quality Manager.

4.2.3 Data Quality Audit

At least 10% of the data acquired during the verification test were audited. Battelle's Quality Manager traced the data from the initial acquisition, through reduction and statistical analysis, to final reporting to ensure the integrity of the reported results. All calculations performed on the data undergoing the audit were checked.

4.3 QA/QC Reporting

Each audit was documented in accordance with Sections 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 of the QMP for the ETV AMS Center.[3] Once the audit reports were prepared, the Battelle Verification Test Coordinator ensured that a response was provided for each adverse finding or potential problem and implemented any necessary follow-up corrective action. The Battelle Quality Manager ensured that follow-up corrective action was taken. The results of the TSA and the data quality audit were submitted to the EPA.

4.4 Data Review

Records generated in the verification test received a one-over-one review before these records were used to calculate, evaluate, or report verification results. Table 4-5 summarizes the types of data recorded and reviewed. All data were recorded by Battelle staff. Data were reviewed by a Battelle technical staff member involved in the verification test, but not the staff member that originally generated the record. The person performing the review added his/her initials and the date to a hard copy of the record being reviewed. Review of some of the test data sheets occurred outside of the two week period specified in the test/QA plan.

Table 4-5. Summary of Data Recording Process

Data to be Recorded	Where Recorded	How Often Recorded	Disposition of Data[a]
Dates, times of test events	ETV field data sheets	Start/end of test event	Used to organize/check test results; manually incorporated in data spreadsheets as necessary
Test parameters (temperature, analyte/ interferant identities, and all Quick™ II test kit results for color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan	ETV field data sheets	When set or changed, or as needed to document test	Used to organize/check test results, manually incorporated in data spreadsheets as necessary
Reference method sample analysis, chain of custody, and results	Laboratory record books, data sheets, or data acquisition system, as appropriate	Throughout sample handling and analysis process	Transferred to spreadsheets

[a] All activities subsequent to data recording were carried out by Battelle.

Chapter 5
Statistical Methods

The statistical methods used to evaluate the performance factors listed in Section 3.2 are presented in this chapter. Qualitative observations were also used to evaluate verification test data.

5.1 Accuracy

All samples were analyzed by both the Quick™ II test kit and reference methods. For each sample, accuracy was expressed in terms of a relative bias (*B*) as calculated from the following equation:

$$B = \frac{\overline{d}}{\overline{C_R}} x100 \qquad (4)$$

where $\overline{d}$ is the average difference between the reading from the Quick™ II test kit and those from the reference method, and $\overline{C_R}$ is the average of the reference measurements. An additional assessment of accuracy was conducted for the color chart results because of the semi-quantitative nature of the visual comparisons. Each color in the chart represents a concentration range. Performance was assessed by determining whether the result falls within the expected concentration range as measured by the reference analysis. Overall agreement was assessed by calculating the percent of results that fell within the correct range, calculated from the following equation:

$$A = \frac{Y}{n} \times 100 \qquad (5)$$

where *A* is the percent of measurements in agreement, *Y* is the number of measurements within the expected color range, and *n* is the total number of measurements. Readings below the vendor-stated detection limit of the test kit (e.g., <2 ppb) were judged to be in agreement with the reference result if the reference value was in the specified “less than” range.

5.2 Precision

When possible, the standard deviation (S) of the results for the replicate samples was calculated and used as a measure of Quick™ II test kit precision at each concentration. Standard deviation was calculated from the following equation:

$$S = \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (C_k - \overline{C})^2 \right]^{1/2} \tag{6}$$

where n is the number of replicate samples, C_k is the concentration measured for the kth sample, and $\overline{C}$ is the average concentration of the replicate samples. Precision was reported in terms of the relative standard deviation (RSD) as follows:

$$RSD = \left| \frac{S}{\overline{C}} \right| \times 100 \tag{7}$$

5.3 Linearity

Linearity was assessed by performing a linear regression of Quick™ II test kit results against the reference results, with linearity characterized by the slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient (R). Linearity was tested using the five PT samples over the range 1 to 100 ppb arsenic. Samples with results below the vendor-stated detection limit of the test kit were not included in the analysis. Color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and Compu-Scan results were plotted against the corresponding reference concentrations and separate regressions were performed.

5.4 Method Detection Limit

The MDL for the Quick™ II test kit was assessed using results from all three detection methods (color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and Compu-Scan) for seven replicate analyses of a sample spiked with approximately 15 ppb arsenic. The standard deviation of the seven replicate samples was calculated using Equation 6. The MDL was calculated using the following equation:

$$MDL = t \times S \tag{8}$$

where t is the Student's t value for a 99% confidence level and S is the standard deviation of the seven replicate samples.

5.5 Matrix Interference Effects

The potential effect of interfering substances on the sensitivity of the Quick™ II test kit was evaluated by the calculating accuracy (expressed as bias) using Equation 4. These results were qualitatively compared with accuracy results for PT samples containing only arsenic to assess whether there was a positive or negative effect due to matrix interferences.

5.6 Operator Bias

Potential operator bias for the Quick™ II test kit was assessed by performing a linear regression of sample results above the detection limit generated by the technical and non-technical operator. Color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and Compu-Scan results were evaluated. The slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient were used to evaluate the degree of operator bias. A paired t-test was also conducted to evaluate whether the two sets of sample results were significantly different at a 95% confidence level.

5.7 Inter-Unit Reproducibility

Inter-unit reproducibility for the Quick™ II test kit with the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and the Compu-Scan was assessed by performing a linear regression of sample results generated by the two units of each device used by the technical operator. The slope, intercept, and correlation coefficient were used to evaluate the degree of inter-unit reproducibility. A paired t-test was also conducted to evaluate whether the two sets of sample results were significantly different at a 95% confidence level.

5.8 Rate of False Positives/False Negatives

The rates of false positives and false negatives produced by the Quick™ II test kit were assessed relative to the 10-ppb target arsenic level. A false positive result is defined as any result reported to be greater than the guidance level (10 ppb) and greater than 125% of the reference value, when the reference value is less than or equal to the guidance level. Similarly, a false negative result is defined as any result reported below the guidance level and less than 75% of the reference value, when the reference value is equal to or greater than the guidance level. The rates of false positives and false negatives were expressed as a percentage of total samples analyzed for each type of sample.

Chapter 6
Test Results

The results of the verification test of the Quick™ II test kits are presented in this section.

6.1 QC Samples

As described in Section 3.3.1, the QC samples analyzed with the Quick™ II test kit included RB samples, QCS, and LFM samples (these QC samples were different than those analyzed in conjunction with the reference method). The RB samples were analyzed at a frequency of 10% and results were used to verify that no arsenic contamination was introduced during sample handling and analysis. QCS were analyzed at the beginning and end of each test period, and after every tenth sample. The QCS results were used to verify that the test kit was operating properly. One LFM sample was prepared from each environmental sample to evaluate potential matrix interferences. Acceptance criteria for test kit QC samples were not specified in the test/QA plan because modifications to the technology would not be made during testing.

RB sample results for the technical and non-technical operators are presented in Tables 6-1a and 6-1b, respectively. Unique sample identification codes were assigned to each container of ASTM Type I water that was used. The RB samples were analyzed at the required frequency. The technical and non-technical operators reported all RB samples as below the detection limit for the color chart and Quick™ Arsenic Scan. The Compu-Scan units almost always returned a detected value for the RBs because a detection limit was not provided by the manufacturer. Because all color chart and Quick™ Arsenic Scan results for the RB samples were below detection, it appeared that arsenic contamination resulting from sample handling and analysis did not occur.

QCS results for the technical and non-technical operators are presented in Tables 6-2a and 6-2b, respectively. The QCS were analyzed at the required frequency except on the first day of testing, when the technical operator inadvertently omitted these samples. The percent recovery of the QCS was calculated using Equation 1 (Section 4.1). The QCS percent recoveries for the technical operator ranged from 35% to 100% for the color chart, from 31% to 107% for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and from 9% to 172% for the Compu-Scan. The QCS percent recoveries for the non-technical operator ranged from 25% to 100% for the color chart, from 10% to 101% for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and from 16% to 124% for the Compu-Scan. On average, percent recoveries were more than 20% lower than the true value, which was lower than expected.

Table 6-1a. RB Sample Results for the Technical Operator

Sample ID	Replicate	Analysis Date	Color Chart (ppb)	Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2 (ppb)	Compu-Scan #1 (ppb) [a]	Compu-Scan #2 (ppb)
CAA-3	1	1/28/2003	<2	<1	<1	-	0.7
CAA-8	1	1/31/2003	<2	<1	<1	1.4	2.9
CAA-11	1	2/3/2003	<2	<1	<1	1.5	4.3
CAA-13	1	2/5/2003	<2	<1	<1	1.4	2.8
CAA-13	2	2/5/2003	<2	<1	<1	1	2
CAA-50	1	2/7/2003	<2	<1	<1	1.9	2.3
CAA-52	1	2/10/2003	<2	<1	<1	0.7	0.9
CAA-53	1	2/13/2003	<2	<1	<1	0.9	1.2
CAA-54	1	2/13/2003	<2	<1	<1	0.8	0.8
CAA-56	1	2/17/2003	<2	<1	<1	0.9	4.9
CAA-58	1	2/21/2003	<2	<1	<1	1.7	1.2
CAA-59	1	2/24/2003	<2	<1	<1	1.4	1

[a] Software failed to operate.

Table 6-1b. RB Sample Results for the Non-Technical Operator

Sample ID	Replicate	Analysis Date	Color Chart (ppb)	Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Arsenic Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)
CAA-3	1	1/29/2003	<2	<1	1.4
CAA-8	1	1/31/2003	<2	<1	0.0
CAA-11	1	2/3/2003	<2	<1	3
CAA-13	1	2/5/2003	<2	<1	1.7
CAA-13	2	2/5/2003	<2	<1	1.8
CAA-50	1	2/7/2003	<2	<1	3
CAA-52	1	2/10/2003	<2	<1	1.1
CAA-53	1	2/13/2003	<2	<1	0.9
CAA-54	1	2/13/2003	<2	<1	1.2
CAA-57	1	2/19/2003	<2	<1	1.2
CAA-58	1	2/21/2003	<2	<1	2
CAA-59	1	2/24/2003	<2	<1	1.6

Table 6-2a. QCS Results for the Technical Operator[(a)]

Sample ID	Replicate	Analysis Date	Color Chart (ppb)	Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2 (ppb)	Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Compu-Scan #2 (ppb)	Amount Spiked (ppb)	Percent Recovery Color Chart	Percent Recovery Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Percent Recovery Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	Percent Recovery Compu-Scan #1	Percent Recovery Compu-Scan #2
CAA-4	1	1/29/2003	10	9.4	8.4	7.6	12.9	10.0	100%	94%	84%	76%	129%
CAA-15	1	1/31/2003	7	5.6	5.4	7.7	5.3	10.0	70%	56%	54%	77%	53%
CAA-15	2	1/31/2003	10	9.7	9.2	6.6	9.8	10.0	100%	97%	92%	66%	98%
CAA-16	1	2/3/2003	7	4.4	4.2	5.1	7	10.0	70%	44%	42%	51%	70%
CAA-16	2	2/3/2003	6	3.7	4.2	7.2	7.3	10.0	60%	37%	42%	72%	73%
CAA-17	1	2/5/2003	8	5.2	4.9	5.3	6.3	10.0	80%	52%	49%	53%	63%
CAA-17	2	2/5/2003	10	10.1	9.7	8.1	12.2	10.0	100%	101%	97%	81%	122%
CAA-17	3	2/7/2003	4	3.5	3.3	2.5	5	10.0	40%	35%	33%	25%	50%
CAA-18	1	2/7/2003	6	4.4	4.4	2.3	3.6	10.0	60%	44%	44%	23%	36%
CAA-19	1	2/10/2003	9	5.6	5.8	5.4	8.2	10.0	90%	56%	58%	54%	82%
CAA-19	2	2/10/2003	10	10.4	10.7	10.3	17.2	10.0	100%	104%	107%	103%	172%
CAA-20	1	2/13/2003	5	3.7	3.7	3.6	5.4	10.0	50%	37%	37%	36%	54%
CAA-20	2	2/13/2003	10	7.3	7.5	8	10	10.0	100%	73%	75%	80%	100%
CAA-21	1	2/17/2003	7	5.2	5.2	0.9	4.4	10.0	70%	52%	52%	9%	44%
CAA-21	2	2/17/2003	4	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.8	10.0	40%	33%	33%	21%	28%
CAA-70	1	2/21/2003	6	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	10.0	60%	42%	49%	52%	52%
CAA-70	2	2/21/2003	5	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.6	10.0	50%	31%	35%	24%	26%
CAA-72	1	2/24/2003	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	10.0	35%	31%	33%	35%	34%
CAA-72	2	2/24/2003	10	8.9	8.9	11	11.8	10.0	100%	89%	89%	110%	118%

(a) The technical operator inadvertently omitted QCS samples on the first day of testing.

Table 6-2b. QCS Results for the Non-Technical Operator

Sample ID	Replicate	Analysis Date	Color Chart (ppb)	Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Amount Spiked (ppb)	Percent Recovery Color Chart	Percent Recovery Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Percent Recovery Compu-Scan #1
CAA-4	1	1/29/2003	10	8.4	7.9	10.0	100%	84%	79%
CAA-4	2	1/29/2003	10	8.7	8.2	10.0	100%	87%	82%
CAA-15	1	1/31/2003	10	8.9	8.1	10.0	100%	89%	81%
CAA-15	2	1/31/2003	10	9.7	7.7	10.0	100%	97%	77%
CAA-16	1	2/3/2003	6	5.4	6.2	10.0	60%	54%	62%
CAA-16	2	2/3/2003	7	8.2	6.9	10.0	70%	82%	69%
CAA-17	1	2/5/2003	7	5.8	4.3	10.0	70%	58%	43%
CAA-17	2	2/5/2003	10	7.8	12.3	10.0	100%	78%	123%
CAA-17	3	2/7/2003	6	5.6	8.2	10.0	60%	56%	82%
CAA-18	1	2/7/2003	6	6	3.8	10.0	60%	60%	38%
CAA-19	1	2/10/2003	2.5	1	1.6	10.0	25%	10%	16%
CAA-19	2	2/10/2003	7	7.5	7.4	10.0	70%	75%	74%
CAA-20	1	2/13/2003	6	4.9	5.3	10.0	60%	49%	53%
CAA-20	2	2/13/2003	10	5.4	9.3	10.0	100%	54%	93%
CAA-22	1	2/19/2003	7	2.9	3.7	10.0	70%	29%	37%
CAA-22	2	2/19/2003	7	4.9	8.3	10.0	70%	49%	83%
CAA-70	1	2/21/2003	10	5.8	6	10.0	100%	58%	60%
CAA-70	2	2/21/2003	10	6	6.1	10.0	100%	60%	61%
CAA-72	1	2/24/2003	5	4.9	6.8	10.0	50%	49%	68%
CAA-72	2	2/24/2003	10	10.1	12.4	10.0	100%	101%	124%

The LFM results for the technical and non-technical operators are presented in Tables 6-3a and 6-3b. The percent recovery associated with each LFM sample was calculated using Equation 2 (Section 4.1). Reference method results are also provided for comparison.

Table 6-3a. **LFM Sample Results for the Technical Operator**

Description	Unspiked[(a)] (ppb)	Spiked (ppb)	Amount Spiked (ppb)	Percent Recovery
Battelle drinking water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	6	10	60%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	4.9	10	49%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	<1	5.2	10	52%
Compu-Scan #1	1.1	4	10	29%
Compu-Scan #2	1.3	5	10	37%
Reference	<0.5	11.96	10	120%
Ayer untreated water LFM				
Color Chart	25	35	10	100%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	14.5	23.5	10	90%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	16.25	26	10	98%
Compu-Scan #1	18.9	35.5	10	166%
Compu-Scan #2	30.5	42.5	10	120%
Reference	64.82	69.74	10	49%
Ayer treated water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	6	10	60%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	4.4	10	44%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	<1	4.4	10	44%
Compu-Scan #1	1.45	4.6	10	32%
Compu-Scan #2	1.55	11	10	95%
Reference	1.39	13.02	10	116%
Falmouth Pond water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	5	10	50%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	4.2	10	42%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	<1	3.9	10	39%
Compu-Scan #1	1.9	3.9	10	20%
Compu-Scan #2	2.75	5.4	10	27%
Reference	<0.5	11.50	10	115%
Taunton River water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	6	10	60%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	4.7	10	47%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	<1	4.9	10	49%
Compu-Scan #1	2.25	6.9	10	47%
Compu-Scan #2	2.6	11	10	84%
Reference	1.31	12.26	10	109%

[(a)] Average of four replicates. Non-detects were assigned a value of zero.

Table 6-3b. LFM Sample Results for the Non-Technical Operator

Description	Unspiked[(a)] (ppb)	Spiked (ppb)	Amount Spiked (ppb)	Percent Recovery
Battelle drinking water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	7	10	70%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	6.8	10	68%
Compu-Scan #1	1.6	6.1	10	45%
Reference	<0.5	11.96	10	120%
Ayer untreated water LFM				
Color Chart	20.3	20	10	-3%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	18.6	15.5	10	-31%
Compu-Scan #1	24.9	23.5	10	-14%
Reference	64.82	69.74	10	49%
Ayer treated water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	3	10	30%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	2	10	20%
Compu-Scan #1	1.7	2.3	10	6%
Reference	1.39	13.02	10	116%
Falmouth Pond water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	7	10	70%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	6.6	10	66%
Compu-Scan #1	2.5	16.2	10	137%
Reference	<0.5	11.50	10	115%
Taunton River water LFM				
Color Chart	<2	6	10	60%
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	<1	4.7	10	47%
Compu-Scan #1	2.7	7	10	43%
Reference	1.31	12.26	10	109%

[(a)] Average of four replicates. Non-detects were assigned a value of zero.

No evidence of matrix interferences is clearly indicated by these results; although particularly low recoveries were measured by the non-technical operator for the Ayer untreated water LFM sample, these results were not confirmed by the technical operator.

6.2 PT and Environmental Samples

Table 6-4 presents the sample results for the PT and environmental samples. The table includes the Quick™ II test kit results and the reference method results. The Quick™ II test kit results are shown for both the technical and non-technical operators, the Quick™ Arsenic Scan Units #1 and #2, and the Compu-Scan Units #1 and #2. Some Quick™ II test kit results were below the detection limit and were assigned a value of <2 ppb for the color chart and <1 ppb for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan. No reporting limit was assigned by the manufacturer for the Compu-Scan system. The reporting limit for the reference analyses was 0.5 ppb, which corresponds to the lowest calibration standard used. Results for each performance factor are presented below.

6.2.1 Accuracy

Table 6-5 presents the accuracy results for the Quick™ II test kit, expressed as percent bias as calculated by Equation 4 (Section 5.1). Percent bias was not calculated for results below the detection limit. The four replicate analyses for each sample were averaged in the calculation of bias. The relative bias for the color chart ranged from -61% to 10% for the technical operator and from -77% to 96% for the non-technical operator. The relative bias for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan ranged from -78% to -4% for the technical operator and from -85% to -22% for the non-technical operator. The relative bias for the Compu-Scan ranged from -71% to 96% for the technical operator and from -82% to 108% for the non-technical operator. The low arsenic concentration in the Taunton River water sample resulted in high positive biases for the Compu-Scan results.

Table 6-6 presents accuracy results for each PT and environmental replicate sample according to whether the color chart result agreed with the reference value for that sample. Each color block on the color chart represents a range of concentrations. The reference sample result was assigned to the correct corresponding color block. A test kit result was considered to agree with the reference method result if it fell within the range of plus or minus one color block (i.e., the concentration range spanning three adjacent color blocks). If the color chart test result for a given sample was within this range, then a "Y" was reported in Table 6-6. If the color chart result was outside this range, then an "N" was reported. Overall agreement was determined by calculating the total percent of results in agreement for the technical and non-technical operators. The total percent agreement using this method was 68% for the technical operator and 72% for the non-technical operator.

6.2.2 Precision

Precision results for the Quick™ II test kit are presented in Table 6-7. The RSD was determined according to Equation 7 (Section 5.2). The RSD was not calculated if any of the results for a set of replicates were below the detection limit (i.e., <2 ppb for the color chart or <1 ppb for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan). For the technical operator, RSDs ranged from 16% to 24% for the color chart, 11% to 44% for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and 10% to 58% for the Compu-Scan. For the non-technical operator, RSDs ranged from 0% to 38% for the color chart, 13% to 38% for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and 16% to 108% for the Compu-Scan. For the reference measurements, RSDs were a maximum of 4%.

Table 6-4. Quick™ II Test Kit and Reference Sample Results

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Reference (ppb)
PT - 1 ppb As	CAA-26	1	<2	<1	<1	0.4	1.2	2.50	<1	1.5	0.91
	CAA-26	2	<2	<1	<1	1	2	2.50	<1	1.2	0.86
	CAA-26	3	<2	<1	<1	0.4	1.2	2	<1	0.9	0.90
	CAA-26	4	<2	<1	<1	0.7	1	2	1	1.2	0.86
PT - 3 ppb As	CAA-28	1	2.50	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	4	2.3	1.2	2.56
	CAA-28	2	2.50	<1	2.9	1.3	2.5	4	2	2.7	2.64
	CAA-28	3	3.50	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.9	4	1.7	0.9	2.50
	CAA-28	4	3	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.8	4	3.1	1.9	2.71
PT - 10 ppb As	CAA-1	1	10	9.4	9.4	8.3	15.2	10	3.5	7.8	9.09
	CAA-1	2	10	9.4	9.2	12.5	13	10	6.6	10.2	8.95
	CAA-1	3	7	7.8	7.3	6.5	11	10	8.2	7.1	8.83
	CAA-1	4	7	7.8	7.5	6.3	11.6	10	6	7.7	8.99
PT - 30 ppb As	CAA-29	1	30 [a]	25 [a]	29 [a]	30 [a]	44.5 [a]	12 [a]	11 [a]	15 [a]	33.96
	CAA-29	2	20 [a]	10 [a]	15.5 [a]	8 [a]	17 [a]	20 [a]	18 [a]	19 [a]	34.39
	CAA-29	3	17.50 [a]	11.5 [a]	11.5 [a]	15.5 [a]	16 [a]	30 [a]	22 [a]	18.5 [a]	34.51
	CAA-29	4	25 [a]	14.5 [a]	16.5 [a]	12.5 [a]	21.5 [a]	30 [a]	26 [a]	31.5 [a]	34.98
PT - 100 ppb As	CAA-31	1	100 [b]	82 [b]	78 [b]	107 [b]	148 [b]	70 [a]	74.5 [a]	99 [a]	111.89
	CAA-31	2	80 [b]	56 [b]	54 [b]	54 [b]	75 [b]	60 [a]	57 [a]	78 [a]	115.57
	CAA-31	3	120 [b]	117 [b]	97 [b]	131 [b]	199 [b]	60 [a]	64 [a]	91 [a]	114.65
	CAA-31	4	100 [b]	84 [b]	75 [b]	96 [b]	213 [b]	60 [a]	74.5 [a]	68 [a]	113.83
Detection limit	CAA-24	1	8	6.8	7	7.5	9	7	4.9	15.2	
	CAA-24	2	8	6.3	6.3	5.2	12.3	10	10.4	14.6	
	CAA-24	3	12	8.2	8.4	8.6	24.4	10	11	11.7	
	CAA-24	4	6	4.4	4.4	8.2	8.5	10	9.2	8.4	14.18
	CAA-24	5	7	6.6	6.3	7.8	10.4	10	9.2	12.1	
	CAA-24	6	7	6.8	7.3	6.6	11.6	10	9.2	9.1	
	CAA-24	7	5	4.2	3.9	6.5	7.2	10	9.2	9.1	

Table 6-4. Quick™ II Test Kit and Reference Sample Results (continued)

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Reference (ppb)
PT - 10 ppb As + low level interferents	CAA-33	1	6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	7	6.6	4.6	9.90
	CAA-33	2	8	6.3	6	9.8	11.5	7	5.8	5.9	
	CAA-33	3	7	5.8	6	7.9	9.6	7	5.6	2.8	
	CAA-33	4	7	4.2	4.2	3.5	6	7	6.3	5.4	
PT - 10 ppb As + high level interferents	CAA-35	1	13	8.4	8.7	8.2	14.9	7	6	8.8	11.59
	CAA-35	2	13	9.4	9.7	11.5	12.9	10	7.8	10	
	CAA-35	3	15	10.1	10.1	8.5	11.4	10	12.8	20.3	
	CAA-35	4	10	8.2	8.7	6.5	10.2	10	9.4	12	
Battelle drinking water	CAA-37	1	<2	<1	<1	0.8	1.2	<2	<1	1.9	<0.5
	CAA-37	2	<2	<1	<1	1.5	1.2	<2	<1	1.5	<0.5
	CAA-37	3	<2	<1	<1	1	1.7	<2	<1	1.9	<0.5
	CAA-37	4	<2	<1	<1	1.2	1	<2	<1	1.2	<0.5
Battelle drinking water LFM	CAA-38	1	6	4.9	5.2	4	5	7	6.8	6.1	11.96
Ayer untreated water	CAA-39	1	30 [(a)]	17.5 [(a)]	18.5 [(a)]	23.1 [(a)]	34 [(a)]	17.5 [(a)]	10 [(a)]	11.5 [(a)]	65.61
	CAA-39	2	20 [(a)]	10 [(a)]	13 [(a)]	10.5 [(a)]	18 [(a)]	17.5 [(a)]	15.5 [(a)]	12.5 [(a)]	62.73
	CAA-39	3	30 [(a)]	22 [(a)]	23.5 [(a)]	29 [(a)]	52 [(a)]	25 [(a)]	24.5 [(a)]	65 [(a)]	67.47
	CAA-39	4	20 [(a)]	8.5 [(a)]	10 [(a)]	13 [(a)]	18 [(a)]	21 [(a)]	24.5 [(a)]	10.5 [(a)]	63.48
Ayer untreated water LFM	CAA-40	1	35 [(a)]	23.5 [(a)]	26 [(a)]	35.5 [(a)]	42.5 [(a)]	20 [(a)]	15.5 [(a)]	23.5 [(a)]	69.74
Ayer treated water	CAA-41	1	<2	<1	<1	1.5	1.4	<2	<1	1.9	1.36
	CAA-41	2	<2	<1	<1	1.3	1.3	<2	<1	1.2	1.45
	CAA-41	3	<2	<1	<1	1.7	2.5	<2	<1	1.8	1.44
	CAA-41	4	<2	<1	<1	1.3	1	<2	<1	1.8	1.32
Ayer treated water LFM	CAA-42	1	6	4.4	4.4	4.6	11	3	2	2.3	13.02
Falmouth Pond water	CAA-43	1	<2	<1	<1	1.9	3.3	<2	1	2.8	<0.5
	CAA-43	2	<2	<1	<1	2.3	2.7	<2	1.7	1.8	<0.5
	CAA-43	3	<2	<1	<1	2.3	2.8	<2	<1	2.3	<0.5
	CAA-43	4	<2	<1	<1	1.2	2.2	<2	<1	3	<0.5

Table 6-4. Quick™ II Test Kit and Reference Sample Results (continued)

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Reference (ppb)
Falmouth Pond water LFM	CAA-46	1	5	4.2	3.9	3.9	5.4	7	6.6	16.2	11.50
Taunton River water	CAA-47	1	<2	<1	<1	1.9	2.7	<2	1.3	2.3	1.36
	CAA-47	2	<2	<1	<1	2.4	2.2	<2	<1	3.2	1.31
	CAA-47	3	<2	<1	<1	2.5	2.9	<2	<1	2.4	1.31
	CAA-47	4	<2	<1	<1	2.2	2.5	<2	<1	3	1.26
Taunton River water LFM	CAA-48	1	6	4.7	4.9	6.9	11	6	4.7	7	12.26

[a] = 1:5 dilution; [b] = 1:10 dilution.

Table 6-5. Quantitative Evaluation of Accuracy for Quick™ II Test Kits

Description	Bias							
	Technical Operator Color Chart	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1
Performance Test Samples								
1 ppb As	NA	NA	NA	-45%	18%	96%	NA	5%
3 ppb As	-20%	NA	-31%	-50%	-27%	11%	-37%	-54%
10 ppb As	-5%	-4%	-7%	-6%	42%	12%	-32%	-9%
30 ppb As	-33%	-56%	-47%	-52%	-28%	-33%	-44%	-39%
100 ppb As	-12%	-26%	-33%	-15%	39%	-45%	-41%	-26%
10 ppb As + low level interferents	-29%	-48%	-48%	-36%	-20%	-29%	-39%	-53%
10 ppb As + high level interferents	10%	-22%	-20%	-25%	7%	-20%	-22%	10%
Environmental Samples								
Battelle drinking water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battelle drinking water LFM	-50%	-59%	-57%	-67%	-58%	-41%	-43%	-49%
Ayer untreated water	-61%	-78%	-75%	-71%	-53%	-69%	-71%	-62%
Ayer untreated water LFM	-50%	-66%	-63%	-49%	-39%	-71%	-78%	-66%
Ayer treated water	NA	NA	NA	4%	11%	NA	NA	20%
Ayer treated water LFM	-54%	-66%	-66%	-65%	-15%	-77%	-85%	-82%
Falmouth Pond water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Falmouth Pond water LFM	-57%	-63%	-66%	-66%	-53%	-39%	-43%	41%
Taunton River water	NA	NA	NA	71%	96%	NA	NA	108%
Taunton River water LFM	-51%	-62%	-60%	-44%	-10%	-51%	-62%	-43%

Percent bias calculated according to Equation 4, Section 5.1.
NA: one or more replicates below detection limit

Table 6-6. Qualitative Evaluation of Agreement for Quick™ II Test Kits

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	Within Range (Y/N) Technical Operator Color Chart	Within Range (Y/N) Non-Technical Operator Color Chart
Performance Test Samples				
1 ppb As	CAA-26	1	Y	Y
	CAA-26	2	Y	Y
	CAA-26	3	Y	Y
	CAA-26	4	Y	Y
3 ppb As	CAA-28	1	N	Y
	CAA-28	2	N	Y
	CAA-28	3	Y	Y
	CAA-28	4	Y	Y
10 ppb As	CAA-1	1	Y	Y
	CAA-1	2	Y	Y
	CAA-1	3	Y	Y
	CAA-1	4	Y	Y
30 ppb As	CAA-29	1	Y	N
	CAA-29	2	N	Y
	CAA-29	3	N	Y
	CAA-29	4	N	Y
100 ppb As	CAA-31	1	Y	Y
	CAA-31	2	N	N
	CAA-31	3	Y	N
	CAA-31	4	Y	N
10 ppb As + low level interferents	CAA-33	1	N	Y
	CAA-33	2	Y	Y
	CAA-33	3	Y	Y
	CAA-33	4	Y	Y
10 ppb As + high level interferents	CAA-35	1	Y	N
	CAA-35	2	Y	Y
	CAA-35	3	N	Y
	CAA-35	4	Y	Y
Environmental Samples				
Battelle drinking water	CAA-37	1	Y	Y
	CAA-37	2	Y	Y
	CAA-37	3	Y	Y
	CAA-37	4	Y	Y
Battelle drinking water LFM	CAA-38	1	N	N
Ayer untreated water	CAA-39	1	N	N
	CAA-39	2	N	N
	CAA-39	3	N	N
	CAA-39	4	N	N
Ayer untreated water LFM	CAA-40	1	N	N

Table 6-6. Qualitative Evaluation of Accuracy for Quick™ II Test Kits (continued)

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	Within Range (Y/N) Technical Operator Color Chart	Within Range (Y/N) Non-Technical Operator Color Chart
Ayer treated water	CAA-41	1	Y	Y
	CAA-41	2	Y	Y
	CAA-41	3	Y	Y
	CAA-41	4	Y	Y
Ayer treated water LFM	CAA-42	1	N	N
Falmouth Pond water	CAA-43	1	Y	Y
	CAA-43	2	Y	Y
	CAA-43	3	Y	Y
	CAA-43	4	Y	Y
Falmouth Pond water LFM	CAA-46	1	N	N
Taunton River water	CAA-47	1	Y	Y
	CAA-47	2	Y	Y
	CAA-47	3	Y	Y
	CAA-47	4	Y	Y
Taunton River water LFM	CAA-48	1	N	N
Percent Agreement			68%	72%

6.2.3 Linearity

The linearity of the Quick™ II test kit readings was assessed by performing a linear regression of the test kit results against the reference method results for the five PT samples ranging from 1 ppb to 100 ppb arsenic. In these regressions, the 1 ppb PT sample results were not used because they were reported as below the detection limit. Figures 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3 present the results of the linear regressions for the color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan and the Compu-Scan results, respectively. The slope, intercept and correlation coefficient for each regression equation are shown on the charts. For all three detection methods (color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan), the results for the non-technical operator were more linear than the results for the technical operator, although the results for the technical operator corresponded more closely to the reference method results.

Table 6-7. Precision Results for Quick™ II Test Kits

Description	RSD								
	Technical Operator Color Chart	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1	Reference Method
Performance Test Samples									
1 ppb As	NA	NA	NA	46%	33%	13%	NA	20%	3%
3 ppb As	17%	28%	33%	19%	10%	0%	26%	48%	4%
10 ppb As	20%	11%	13%	34%	15%	0%	32%	17%	1%
30 ppb As	24%	44%	42%	58%	54%	38%	33%	34%	1%
100 ppb As	16%	29%	23%	33%	39%	8%	13%	16%	1%
Environmental Samples									
Battelle drinking water	NA	NA	NA	27%	23%	NA	NA	21%	NA
Ayer untreated water	23%	44%	37%	46%	53%	18%	38%	108%	3%
Ayer treated water	NA	NA	NA	13%	42%	NA	NA	19%	4%
Falmouth Pond water	NA	NA	NA	27%	16%	NA	37%	22%	NA
Taunton River water	NA	NA	NA	12%	12%	NA	NA	16%	3%

NA: one or more replicates below detection limit.

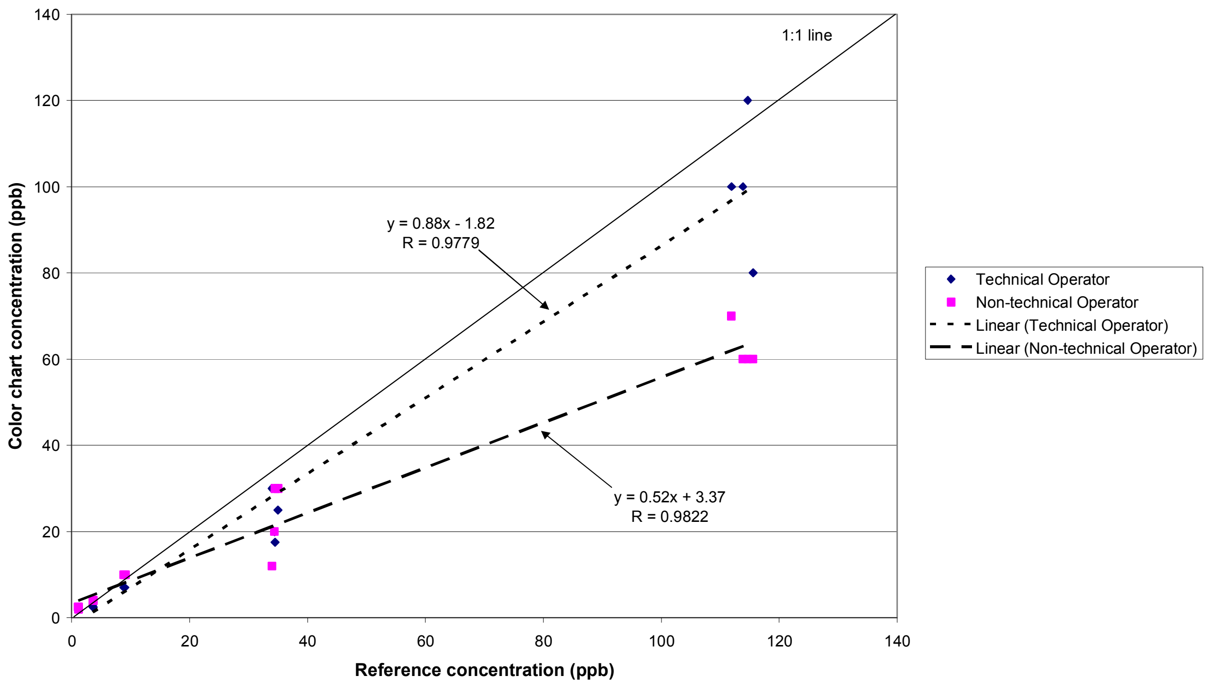

Figure 6-1. Linearity of Quick™ II Color Chart Results

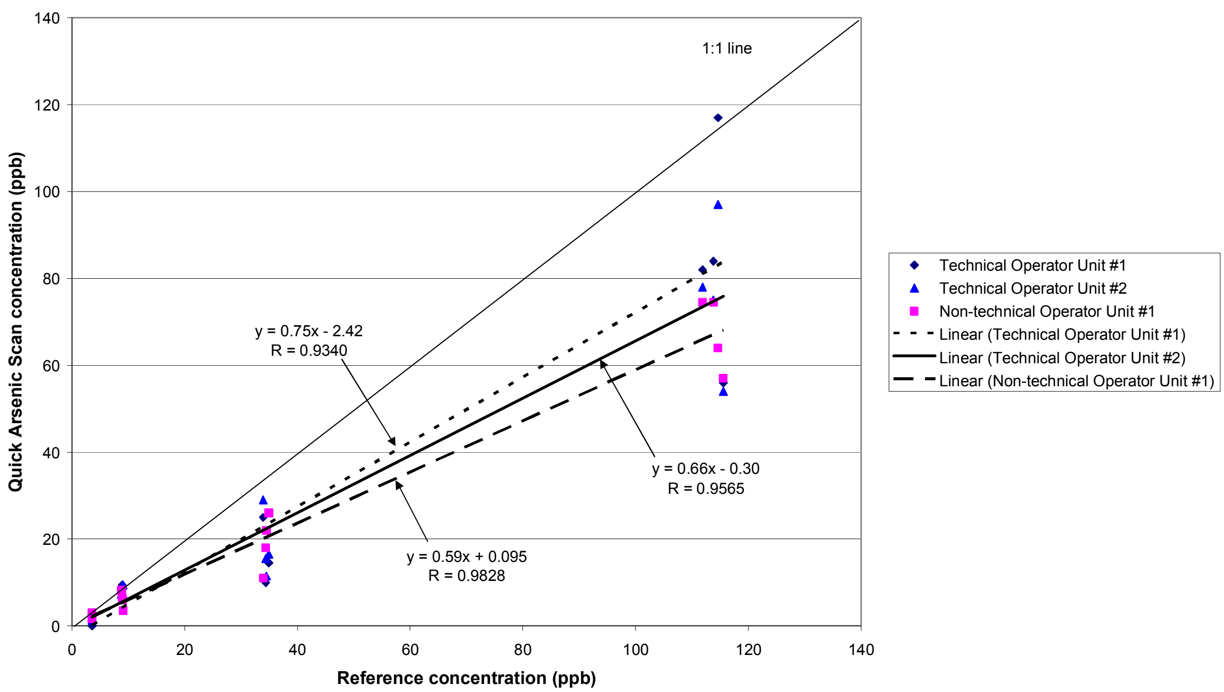

Figure 6-2. Linearity of Quick™ Arsenic Scan Results

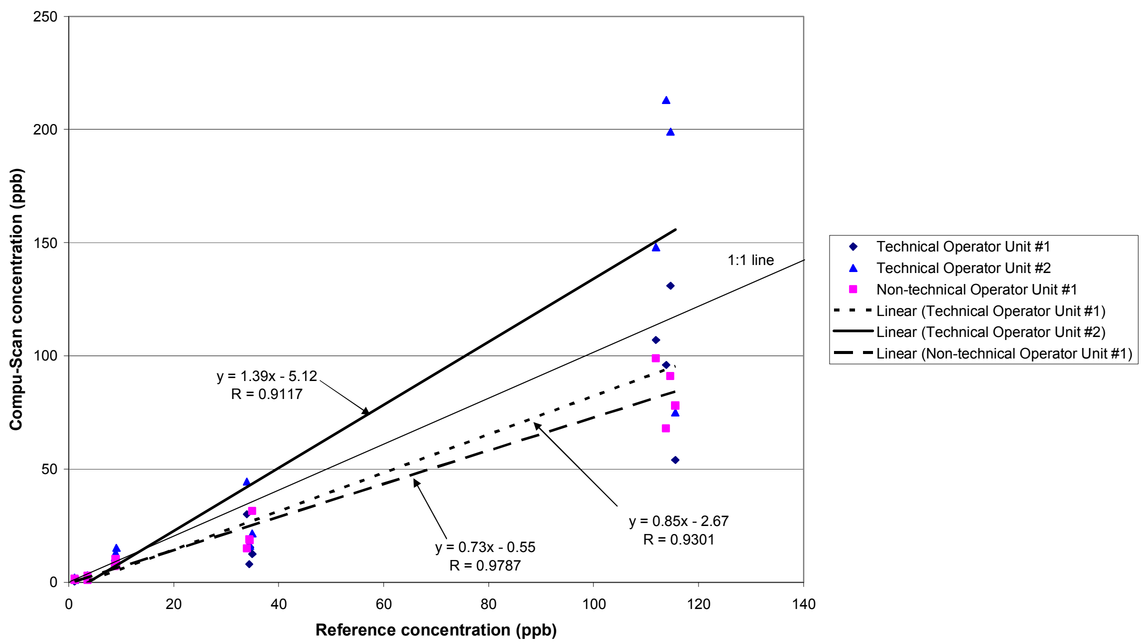

Figure 6-3. Linearity of Compu-Scan Results

6.2.4 Method Detection Limit

The MDL was assessed by analyzing seven replicates of a sample spiked at approximately 15 ppb arsenic. Table 6-8 provides the standard deviation for the seven replicate samples for the color chart, Quick ™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan results, and the calculated MDLs.

Table 6-8. Detection Limit Results for Quick™ II Test Kit

Sample ID	Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2 (ppb)	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)	Technical Operator Arsenic Compu-Scan #2 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1 (ppb)	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1 (ppb)
CAA-24 Rep 1	8	6.8	7	7.5	9	7	4.9	15.2
CAA-24 Rep 2	8	6.3	6.3	5.2	12.3	10	10.4	14.6
CAA-24 Rep 3	12	8.2	8.4	8.6	24.4	10	11	11.7
CAA-24 Rep 4	6	4.4	4.4	8.2	8.5	10	9.2	8.4
CAA-24 Rep 5	7	6.6	6.3	7.8	10.4	10	9.2	12.1
CAA-24 Rep 6	7	6.8	7.3	6.6	11.6	10	9.2	9.1
CAA-24 Rep 7	5	4.2	3.9	6.5	7.2	10	9.2	9.1
Standard Deviation	2.23	1.42	1.59	1.17	5.79	1.13	1.95	2.73
Method Detection Limit (ppb)	7.0	4.5	5.0	3.7	18.2	3.6	6.1	8.6

6.2.5 Matrix Interference Effects

Matrix interference effects were assessed by comparing the calculated bias for the samples containing low-level and high-level concentrations of interfering substances with the bias reported for the other PT samples (Table 6-5). For both operators, bias data for the low- and high- interferent samples were consistent with the bias data for PT samples containing arsenic only, indicating that the presence of interfering substances did not affect the recovery of arsenic.

6.2.6 Operator Bias

Operator bias was evaluated by comparing the color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan Unit #1, and Compu-Scan Unit #1 results above the detection limit for all PT and environmental samples produced by the technical and non-technical operators (the non-technical operator did not use the Quick™ Arsenic Scan Unit #2 or Compu-Scan Unit #2). Linear regression results for the three sets of data are shown in Figure 6-4. The plots indicate that the color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and Compu-Scan results tended to be higher for the technical operator than for the non-technical operator. Paired t-tests of the three sets of data indicated that the results were not significantly different at a 5% significance level for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan. Color chart results for the technical and non-technical operators were significantly different at a 5% significance level.

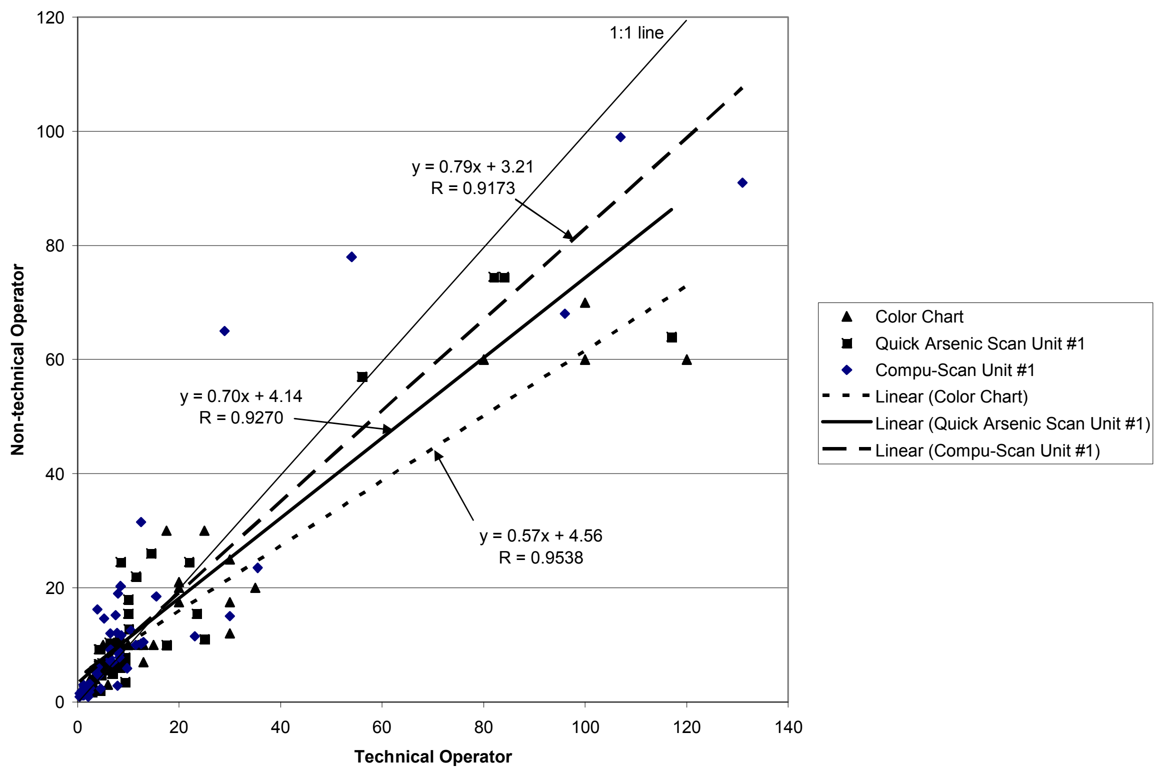

Figure 6-4. Comparison of Quick™ II Test Results for Technical and Non-Technical Operators

6.2.7 Inter-Unit Reproducibility

Inter-unit reproducibility was evaluated by comparing the data for the two Quick™ Arsenic Scan units and the two Compu-Scan units used by the technical operator. Only results above the detection limit were included in the analysis. Linear regressions of the two sets of data for each instrument are shown in Figure 6-5. The regression line for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan almost exactly corresponded to the 1:1 line, indicating that the performance of the two units was very similar. The data for the Compu-Scan units showed more scatter, and the position of the regression line indicates that Unit #2 tended to return higher results than Unit #1. Paired t-tests of the two sets of data indicated that the Quick™ Arsenic Scan results were not significantly different at a 5% significance level. The results for the two Compu-Scan units were significantly different.

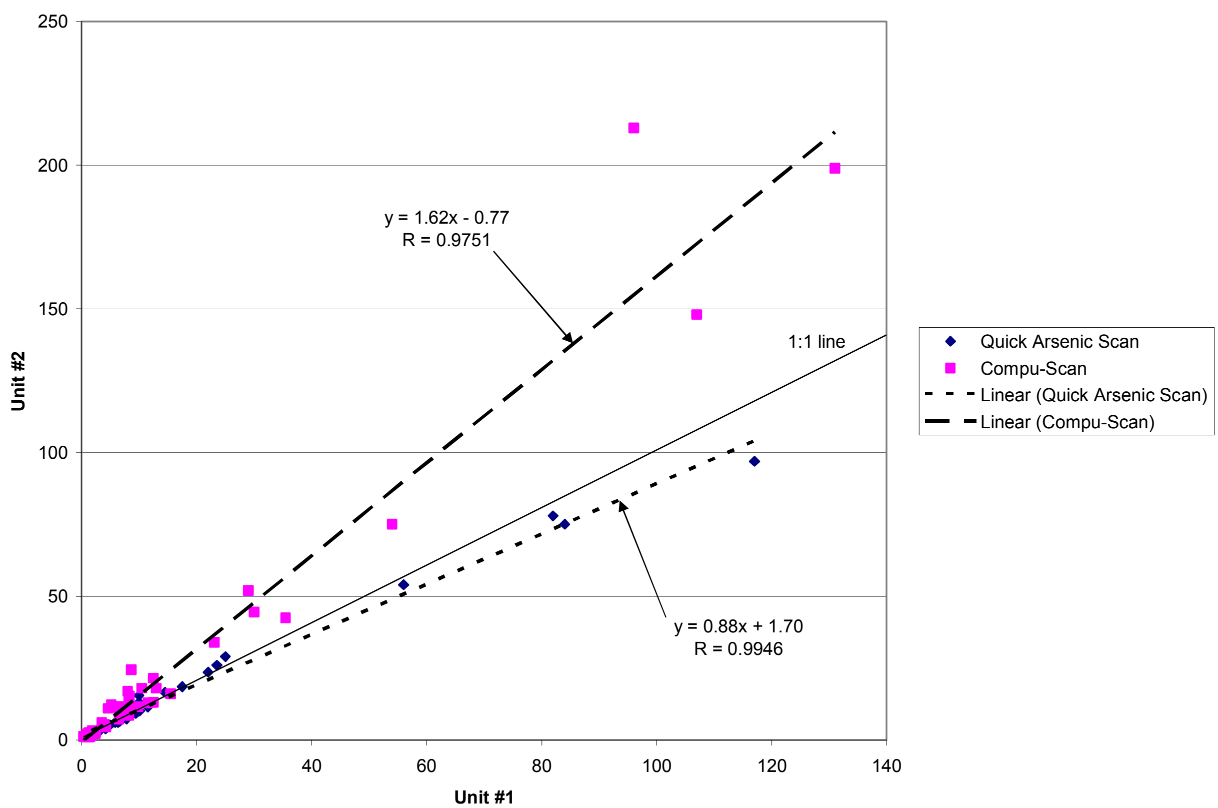

Figure 6-5. Inter-Unit Reproducibility for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan Units

6.2.8 Rate of False Positives/False Negatives

Tables 6-9 and 6-10 show the data and results for the rates of false positives and false negatives, respectively, obtained from the Quick™ II test kit. All PT and environmental samples were included in this evaluation.

As shown in Table 6-9, 32 samples had an arsenic concentration below 10 ppb as measured by the reference analysis. For these samples, none of the color chart or Quick™ Arsenic Scan results were >10 ppb and greater than 125% of the reference measurement, yielding false positive rates of 0% for the technical and non-technical operators. The rate of false positives for the Compu-Scan was 3% and 9% for the technical operator (Units #1 and #2, respectively) and 0% for the non-technical operator (Unit #1).

Twenty-one samples had arsenic concentrations above 10 ppb as measured by the reference analysis (Table 6-10). For these samples, the test kit color chart results were ≤10 ppb and less than 75% of the reference measurement for four samples for the technical operator and five for the non-technical operator, yielding false negative rates of 19% and 24%, respectively. The rates of false negatives for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan units were 33% and 19% for the technical operator (Units #1 and #2, respectively) and 29% for the non-technical operator (Unit #1). The rates of false negatives for the Compu-Scan units were 38% and 10% for the technical operator (Units #1 and #2, respectively) and 14% for the non-technical operator (Unit #1).

6.3 Other Factors

During testing activities, the technical and non-technical operators were instructed to keep a record of their comments on ease of use, reliability, portability, and generation of waste materials. This section summarizes these observations and other comments pertaining to any problems encountered during testing. Cost information is also presented.

6.3.1 Ease of Use

The technical and non-technical operators both reported that the Quick™ II test kit was very easy to use. The test kit instructions were clear and easy to follow. Although the manufacturer provided instructions for diluting samples above the 15 ppb arsenic level, the non-technical operator sometimes had difficulty successfully performing dilutions and correctly converting the results to a final concentration. Dilution of samples with arsenic concentrations exceeding the optimal detection range may be a source of error and reduce the accuracy and precision of the associated results because of the difficulty in performing accurate dilution in a field setting. The three scoops used to sequentially add reagents were color coordinated, which facilitated the efficient operation of the test kit. The sample bottles were of moderate size and were relatively easy to handle, with little spillage of reagents. Extra care had to be taken to ensure that the caps to the reaction vessels were completely dry before proceeding with further analyses. The test kit materials were readily transported to the Battelle storage shed where environmental samples were tested.

Table 6-9. Rate of False Positives for Quick™ II Test Kits

			False Positive (Y/N)							
Description	Sample ID	Replicate	Technical Operator Color Chart	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1
1 ppb As	CAA-25	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-25	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-25	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-25	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 ppb As	CAA-27	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-27	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-27	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-27	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 ppb As	CAA-1	1	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
	CAA-1	2	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
	CAA-1	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-1	4	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Battelle drinking water	CAA-37	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-37	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-37	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-37	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ayer treated water	CAA-41	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-41	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-41	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-41	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Falmouth Pond water	CAA-43	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-43	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-43	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-43	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table 6-9. Rate of False Positives for Quick™ II Test Kits (continued)

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	False Positive (Y/N)							
			Technical Operator Color Chart	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1
Taunton River water	CAA-47	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-47	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-47	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-47	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 ppb As + low level interferents	CAA-33	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-33	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-33	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-33	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total number of samples			32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Total number of false positives			0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Percent false positives			0%	0%	0%	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%

Table 6-10. Rate of False Negatives for Quick™ II Test Kits

Description	Sample ID	Replicate	False Negative (Y/N)							
			Technical Operator Color Chart	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1	Technical Operator Compu-Scan #2	Non-Technical Operator Color Chart	Non-Technical Operator Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1	Non-Technical Operator Compu-Scan #1
30 ppb As	CAA-29	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-29	2	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
	CAA-29	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-29	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
100 ppb As	CAA-31	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-31	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-31	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-31	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Battelle drinking water LFM	CAA-38	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ayer untreated water	CAA-39	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-39	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-39	3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	CAA-39	4	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ayer untreated water LFM	CAA-40	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ayer treated water LFM	CAA-42	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Falmouth Pond water LFM	CAA-46	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Taunton River water LFM	CAA-48	1	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 ppb As + high level interferents	CAA-35	1	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
	CAA-35	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
	CAA-35	3	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
	CAA-35	4	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Total number of samples			21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Total number of false negatives			4	7	4	8	2	5	6	3
Percent false negatives			19%	33%	19%	38%	10%	24%	29%	14%

6.3.2 Sample Analysis Time

The average total analysis time for a sample was about 15 minutes at a sample temperature of 24°C. The manufacturer provided a modified protocol that specified increased reaction times for samples below 24°C. The test kit enabled two samples to be run concurrently without any confusion.

6.3.3 Reliability

The Quick™ II test kits operated reliably throughout the period of the test.

6.3.4 Waste Material

The waste generated by the Quick™ II test kit was manageable. The vendor's instructions provide a warning that hydrogen and arsine are generated during the test and recommend that testing be conducted in a well-ventilated area away from open flames and other sources. MSDSs should be reviewed before handling any chemicals. Instructions for the disposal of residual materials were clear and complete. The residual liquid in the reaction vessel was allowed to settle before disposal in order to let particulates accumulate on the bottom. A dilute hydrochloric acid solution was used to clean the reaction vessel prior to subsequent analyses. Disposal of this waste in an appropriate manner must be taken into consideration.

6.3.5 Cost

The listed price for a Quick™ II test kit for analysis of 50 samples is $219.99. Replacement reagents and supplies are not available; kits are provided as a complete set because reagents, test strips, and color charts are made to perform optimally with each other. The Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan are available as options for an additional cost of $1,599.99 each.

Chapter 7
Performance Summary

The Quick™ II test kit was verified by evaluating the following parameters:

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Linearity
- MDL
- Matrix interference effects
- Operator bias
- Inter-unit reproducibility
- Rate of false positives/false negatives.

The quantitative assessment of accuracy indicated that the relative bias for the color chart ranged from -61% to 10% for the technical operator and from -77% to 96% for the non-technical operator. The relative bias for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan ranged from -78% to -4% for the technical operator and from -85% to -22% for the non-technical operator. The relative bias for the Compu-Scan ranged from -71% to 96% for the technical operator and from -82% to 108% for the non-technical operator. The overall agreement for the color chart results based on an assessment of whether the result was assigned to the correct color block indicated that the total percent agreement was 68% for the technical operator and 72% for the non-technical operator.

Precision was assessed by analyzing four replicates of each sample. For the technical operator, precision expressed as a RSD ranged from 16% to 24% for the color chart, 11% to 44% for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and 10% to 58% for the Compu-Scan. For the non-technical operator, RSDs ranged from 0% to 38% for the color chart, 13% to 38% for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and 16% to 108% for the Compu-Scan. These results exclude samples where one or more of the replicate results was not detected by the test kit.

The linearity of response was evaluated by plotting the test kit results against the reference analysis results for the PT samples. The equations for the linear regressions that were performed to evaluate linearity are summarized in Table 7-1. The slope, y-intercept, and correlation coefficient corresponding to a linear response that exactly matched reference concentrations would be 1.0, 0, and 1.0, respectively.

Table 7-1. Summary of Linear Regression Equations for Test Kit and Reference Results

Description	Slope	Intercept	Correlation Coefficient ®
Color chart, technical operator	0.88	-1.82	0.9779
Color chart, non-technical operator	0.52	3.37	0.9822
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1, technical operator	0.75	-2.42	0.9340
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #2, technical operator	0.66	-0.30	0.9565
Quick™ Arsenic Scan #1, non-technical operator	0.59	0.095	0.9828
Compu-Scan Unit #1, technical operator	0.85	-2.67	0.9301
Compu-Scan Unit #2, technical operator	1.39	-5.12	0.9117
Compu-Scan Unit #1, non-technical operator	0.73	-0.55	0.9787

The MDL was assessed by analyzing seven replicates of a sample spiked at a level approximately five times the manufacturer's estimated detection limit for the color chart (approximately 15 ppb). The MDLs calculated using the precision data from these replicates ranged from 3.6 ppb to 7 ppb for the color chart, 4.5 ppb to 6.1 ppb for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and 3.7 ppb to 18.2 ppb for the Compu-Scan.

Results for samples containing low and high levels of interfering substances indicated that the presence of interfering substances did not affect the detection of arsenic.

An evaluation of Quick™ II test kit results for the technical and non-technical operators suggested that measurements for the color chart, Quick™ Arsenic Scan, and Compu-Scan made by the technical operator tended to be higher than for the non-technical operator. Paired t-tests of the three sets of data indicated that the results were not significantly different at a 5% significance level for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan results. Color chart results for the technical and non-technical operators were significantly different. The regression equations were as follows:

Color chart	$y = 0.57x + 4.56$, R = 0.9538
Quick™ Arsenic Scan	$y = 0.70x + 4.14$, R = 0.9270
Compu-Scan	$y = 0.79x + 3.21$, R = 0.9173

where x is the technical operator and y is the non-technical operator.

Inter-unit reproducibility was evaluated by comparing the data for the two Quick™ Arsenic Scan units and two Compu-Scan systems used by the technical operator. The Quick™ Arsenic Scan results almost exactly corresponded, indicating that the performance of the two units was very similar. The data for the Compu-Scan units showed more scatter, and Unit #2 tended to return higher results than Unit #1. Paired t-tests of the two sets of data indicated that the Quick™

Arsenic Scan results were not significantly different at a 5% significance level whereas the results for the two Compu-Scan units were significantly different. The regression equations were as follows:

Quick™ Arsenic Scan	$y = 0.88x + 1.70$, R = 0.9946
Compu-Scan	$y = 1.62x - 0.77$, R = 0.9751

where x is Unit #1 and y is Unit #2.

A false positive was defined as a test kit result that was greater than 10 ppb and greater than 125% of the reference concentration, when the reference concentration is less than or equal to 10 ppb. The rates of false positives for the technical and non-technical operators using the color charts and Quick™ Arsenic Scan units were all 0%. The rates of false positives for the Compu-Scan units were 3% and 9% for the technical operator (Units #1 and #2) and 0% for the non-technical operator. A false negative was defined as a test kit result that was below 10 ppb and less than 75% of the reference concentration, when the reference concentration was greater than or equal to 10 ppb. The false negative rates for the non-technical and technical operators using the color charts were 19% and 24%, respectively. The rates of false negatives for the Quick™ Arsenic Scan units were 33% and 19% for the technical operator (Units #1 and #2, respectively) and 29% for the non-technical operator (Unit #1). The rates of false negatives for the Compu-Scan units were 38% and 10% for the technical operator (Units #1 and #2, respectively) and was 14% for the non-technical operator (Unit #1).

The Quick™ II test kits were easy to use and readily transportable to the field. The time to analyze one sample is approximately 15 minutes at a temperature range of 24°C to 30°C; longer reaction times are required for samples below this range. Two samples can be run concurrently without difficulty. The sample bottles were of moderate size and were relatively easy to handle. The test kit components were reliable. Dilution of samples with arsenic concentrations exceeding the optimal detection range may be a source of error and reduce the accuracy and precision of the associated results because of the difficulty in performing accurate dilution in a field setting. The cost for a 50-sample test kit with a color chart is listed as $219.99. Replacement reagents and supplies are not available; kits are provided as a complete set because reagents, test strips, and color charts are made to perform optimally with each other, according to the vendor. The Quick™ Arsenic Scan and Compu-Scan are available as options for an additional cost of $1,599.99.

Chapter 8
References

1. *Test/QA Plan for Verification of Portable Analyzers*, Battelle, Columbus, Ohio, Version 2.0. December 8, 2000.

2. U.S. EPA Method 200.8, *Determination of Trace Elements in Waters and Wastes by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry*, Revision 5.5, October 1999.

3. *Quality Management Plan (QMP) for the ETV Advanced Monitoring Systems Pilot*, Version 4.0, U.S. EPA Environmental Technology Verification Program, Battelle, Columbus, Ohio, December, 2002.

4. *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 40, Part 136, Appendix B.