TNI Chemistry FoPT Subcommittee
Meeting Summary
May 4, 2010

1. Roll call and Meeting Minutes:

Co-Chair Carl Kircher called the Chemistry FoPT Subcommittee to order on May 4, 2010 at 12:10pm EST. Attendance is recorded in Attachment A. There were 7 voting members present on the call today.

The minutes from the April 27, 2010 meeting were reviewed. A motion was made by Jim to accept the minutes with the date change. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved. The minutes will be forwarded to the TNI webmaster for posting.

The minutes from the March 9, 2010 meeting were forwarded to the subcommittee for an e-mail vote, but Carl chose to go ahead and vote on the call instead. A motion was made by Jeff to accept the minutes from the March 9, 2010 meeting. Dan Tholan seconded the motion and they were unanimously approved.

2. SCW FoPT Update

Volatile Organics

Naphthalene

There were 9 data points. Carl suggested a concentration range of 40 -200 ug/kg. It is about +/- 60% at the low end.

Chuck motioned to move Naphthalene to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Dan Tholan and unanimously approved.

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

The WP regression equation is basically +/- 40%. The proposed equation looks tighter – probably closer to +/- 20%. Jeff would hesitate to use this new equation.

A motion was made by Chuck to add 1,2,4-Trichlorbenzene to the Accreditation Table with a fixed limit of 40-160% and a concentration limit of 40-200 ug/kg. The motion was seconded by Stacie. No additional discussion. The motion was unanimously approved.

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)

There were a number of points removed. Jeff will document why they were taken out. The additional data looks better than what was looked at previously.

Jeff motioned to move DBCP to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Dan Tholan and unanimously approved.

1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)

Three data points were removed from the data received. The following note was placed on the data summary: *Three data points identified as influential data points upon implementation of outlier remove causes convergence. Data point AV = 94.3 ug/Kg identified as level 3 outlier not taken out, causes convergence.*

Fixed limits could work. Keep consistent with DBCP at 40 – 200 ug/kg.

Jeff motioned to move EDB to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

1,1-Dichloroethene

Data points causing convergence were dropped at the bottom. Meets SOP criteria. Additional data helped.

Dan Tholan motioned to move 1,1-Dichloroethene to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

cis-1,2-Dichloroethene and trans-1,2-Dichloroethene

Data passed all the criteria examined.

Dan Dickinson motioned to move cis-1,2-Dichloroethene and trans-1,2-Dichloroethene to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

cis-1,3-Dichlropropene and trans-1,3-Dichloropropene

Passes all criteria. Concentration range of the data started at 50 ug/kg, so it is a little higher than the 40 ug/kg we have been looking out.

Dan Dickinson motioned to move cis-1,3-Dichlropropene and trans-1,3-Dichloropropene to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Data follows criteria.

Dan Dickinson motioned to move 1,2,3-Trichloropropane to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

Acetone

Passes criteria. Data is available down to 70 ug/kg. A concentration range of 100 – 500 ug/kg was suggested. Is 500 ug/kg too high? Stacie's lab goes up to 5000 ug/kg and they go down to 200 ug/kg. This is a typical lab contaminant, so the lower limit needs to be carefully considered. The Mid Level starts at 4000 ug/kg.

Dan Dickinson motioned to move Acetone to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 200 – 1000 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

2-Butanone (MEK)

Passes all criteria. Slight low bias – about 95%. MIBK starts out at a concentration of 80 ug/kg. Concentration ranges to consider: 100-500 ug/kg or 200 – 1000 ug/kg.

Jeff motioned to move MEK to the Accreditation Table with a concentration of 40 – 200 ug/kg. Limits: Linear regression equation with the a,b,c & d coefficients as presented in the evaluation table distributed by Jeff on April 21, 2010. The motion was seconded by Stacie and unanimously approved.

2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)

One provider had a few data points that were fairly wide. These points were deleted to stop the convergence. The analyte did not meet criteria for the standard deviation. The concentration range should be similar to MIBK (80-400 ug/kg).

Dan noted that the standard deviation goes wild after 250 ug/kg. Two points in question had recoveries above 130%. Looks like there may have been something else happening. Chuck commented that they have also seen that the plot does not work as well at higher concentration. There is a lot more scatter at the upper end. This was not seen with MIBK, but there also weren't points at the upper end.

The group agreed the upper end should be 250 ug/kg. Carl asked if it could be brought down to 50 ug/kg so that there is still a 5 fold range. Dan Dickinson suggested that information about the Mid Level be distributed before a decision is made on this one. No decision was made at this time.

There will be additional data sent out this week for consideration at the next meeting.

3. New Items

- A concern was expressed that minutes were missing on the website. The minutes should be up within the next day.

4. Action Items

- Will be reviewed next week.
- Need providers to see if 10% rule is going to cause an increase in failure rates. If so, how much increase?

6. Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Chemistry FoPT Subcommittee will be May 11, 2010, at 12PM EST.

Action Items are included in Attachment B and Attachment C includes a listing of reminders.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:32 pm EST.

Attachment A

Participants
TNI
Chemistry FoPT Subcommittee

Members	Affiliation	Contact Information
Carl Kircher, Co-Chair **Present**	Florida DOH	904-791-1574 carl_kircher@doh.state.fl.us
Brian Boling, Co-Chai **Absent**	Oregon DEQ	Boling.Brian@deq.state.or.us
Amy Doupe **Absent**	Lancaster Laboratories, Inc.	717-656-2300 x1812 aldoupe@lancasterlabs.com
Jeff Lowry **Present**	ERA	303-431-8454 jlowry@eraqc.com
Chuck Wibby **Present**	Wibby Environmental	303-940 -0033 cwibby@wibby.com
Eric Smith **Absent**	TestAmerica	615-726-0177 x1238 eric.smith@testamericainc.com
Dan Tholen **Present**	A2LA	231-929-1721 Tholen.dan@gmail.com
Stephen Arpie **Absent**	Absolute Standards, Inc.	203-281-2917 stephenarpie@mac.com
Dan Dickinson **Present**	New York, DOH	518-485-5570 dmd15@health.state.ny.us
Stacey Fry **Present**	E.S. BABCOCK & Sons, Inc.	951-653-3351 x238 sfry@babcocklabs.com
Jim **Present**		860-947-2121 mousejr@nu.com
Ilona Taunton, Program Administrator **Present**	TNI	828-712-9242 tauntoni@msn.com

Attachment B

Action Items – Chemistry FoPT Subcommittee

	Action Item	Who	Expected Completion	Actual Completion
13.	Prepare letter to ABs to find out their needs on analytes that may be under consideration for deletion. *(3/24/09 – It was determined that these tables are used by more than just ABs. This needs to be reconsidered.)*	TBD	TBD	
22.	Prepare for upcoming meetings by reviewing evaluation files that Jeff will send every 2 weeks.	All	Ongoing	
46	Re-evaluate experimental volatile halocarbons for fixed limits when the rest of the volatile halocarbons are evaluated for an NPW table update.	All	On-going	
59	Request additional data for compounds being reconsidered.	Carl	4/26/10	
60	Provide mid-level data for 2-Hexanone.	Jeff	5/11/10	

Attachment C

Backburner / Reminders – Chemistry FoPT Subcommittee

	Item	Meeting Reference	Comments
1	Review summary data to see if it supports a change in the acceptance criteria for DW analytes (For example, VOA, 30% instead of 20%). If data is supportive, Jeff Lowry will approach ELAB.	10-30-08	3/10/09 - Jeff has approached ELAB. They would be happy to put it in a work group – and pass it along with a letter to EPA. We need to provide them with the data. 2/23/10: Jeff will forward the VOA data. Jeff noted that the data supports the tighter limits. He will provide the information to ELAB and they will decide whether to approach EPA. 5/4: Jeff is working with ELAB on this now.
3	Consider changing the lower limit for Vanadium on WP to 50 ug/L.	6-30-09	
4	Consider nomenclature differences between the analyte codes and the FoPT tables.	2-23-10	
5	When updating the SCW FoPT Table, consider the following: Hexachlorobutadiene can be dual-purpose in the sense that laboratories analyze it both as a Volatile Organic (e.g., EPA 8260) and as a Base-Neutral Extractable Organic (e.g., EPA 8270). Pentachlorophenol is dual-purpose since laboratories determine this analyte as both an Acid Extractable Organic (EPA 8270) and as an Herbicide (EPA 8151, thus Pentachlorophenol LL?).	4-20-10	