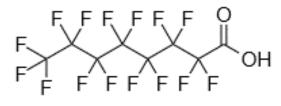
# DQM UTILIZATION INA PFAS WORLD PRESENTED BY SCOTT WILSON



## WHAT ARE PFAS?

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
  - Essentially, carbon chains with many C-F bonds
  - C-F bonds are strong and stable for better and for worse
- Numerous industrial, commercial, and household uses
  - Ubiquitous in everyday life
- Ever so persistent in the environment
- Seems PFAS are rather toxic to us
  - Average blood levels in U.S. General Population:
    - PFOA, 1.4 ug/L
    - PFOS, 4.3 ug/L



Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)



Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)

Plus many, many more



## ANY BETTORS IN THE AUDIENCE?

We are going to start seeing a lot more PFAS data in our databases

- PFAS are currently a focus of intense regulatory investigation
  - Between 2016 and 2020 alone, Navy began PFAS investigations at 108 unique sites
  - In August, EPA proposed addition of PFOA and PFOS to CERCLA (Superfund)
- EPA Draft Method 1633 ("The Dream Team Method")
  - Rapidly coming online for DoD projects
  - Several large labs have received DoD accreditation within last few months
  - Validation guidance incoming
- Important 1633 guidance documents expected to drop soon
  - One of the last remaining puzzle pieces
  - Little birdies tell me . . .



## WHAT IS DATA VALIDATION (IN ESSENCE)?

- Analyte- and sample-specific assessment of data relative to project criteria
- Does my data meet project needs and goals?
- Is my data legally defensible?
- Data validation *informs* end-user of limitations and usability
  - NOT the exclusive be-all and end-all





## DATA VALIDATION LEVELS/STAGES

Depth of review indicated by a LEVEL or STAGE

#### **STAGE 1**

• Sample results + Field QC

#### STAGE 2A

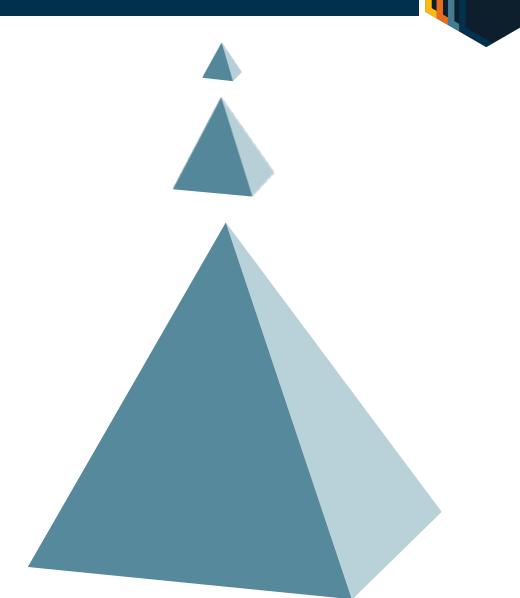
• Above + prep QC

#### **STAGE 2B**

Above + calibration

#### **STAGE 4**

• Above + raw data





## WHAT IS THE OUTPUT OF DATA VALIDATION?

• Individual sample results marked with a *qualifier* 

ANALYTE	RESULT	UNIT	FINAL QUALIFIER
PFHxA	1.2	ng/L	J+

- May be summarized in a written report
- Typically, EDD is populated with qualifiers

#### **Common/Conventional Qualifiers**

- J, J-, J+, K, L, and UJ
  - Estimated with or without bias
- U or UJ
  - Not Detected or Not Detected-ish
- N or NJ
  - Tentative ID criteria not met or not supported
- **R** 
  - **Rejection** result is not usable
  - "Oh, shoot!"



## WHAT IS DQM?

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## **EQuIS™ DATA QUALIFICATION MODULE**

-Performs specified checks on analytical data

-Applies qualification to results automatically





#### WHAT IS DQM DESIGNED TO DO? – 1 PROJECT TO A BOX

- Single project eQAPP
- Limited scope
  - Specific methods
  - Specific analyte list
  - Specific matrices
  - Specific limits







#### HOW DO WE NEED TO USE IT AT DDMS? – 1 great big box

- Any project
- Any analyte
- Any matrix
- Default rules
- Default limits





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#### WHAT IS DQM DESIGNED TO DO?

Checks for holding time

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Checks for QC excursions (recoveries, repeatability)

Checks for project limit excursions

Checks for multiple results for the same analyte/method

Checks for results between the MDL and RL

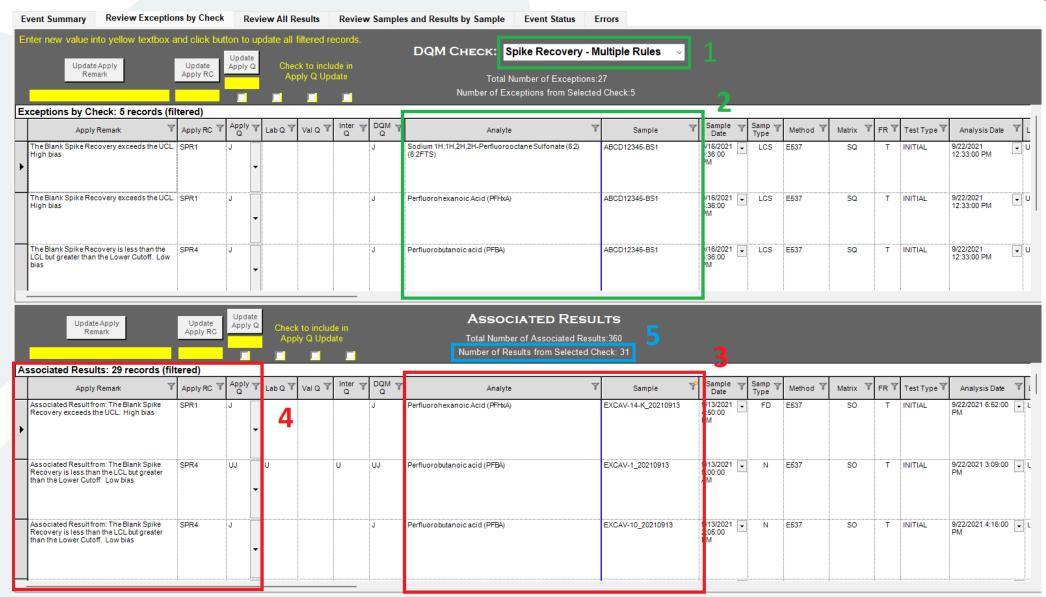
Checks for blank contamination

Earthsoft is working on adding more checks, and improving existing ones

Example: Preservative verification added to holding time check in 7.21.1

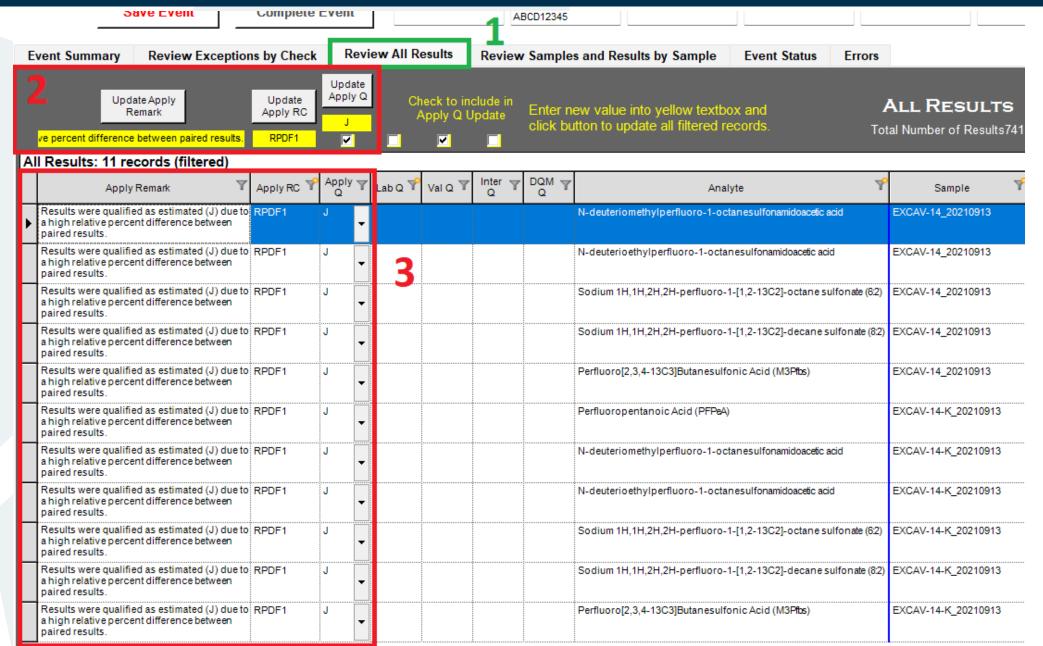


## DQM OUTPUT



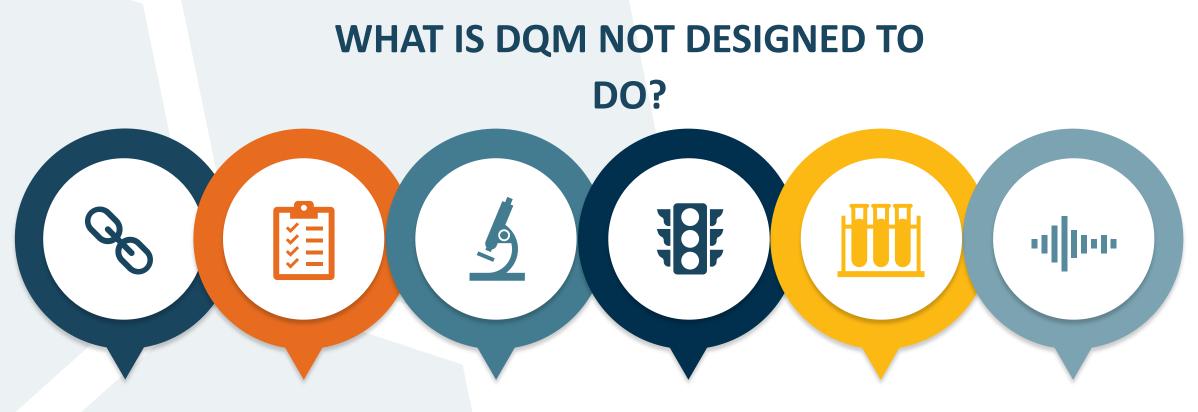


## DQM OUTPUT









**CHAIN OF CUSTODY\*** 

DATA **COMPLETENESS** 

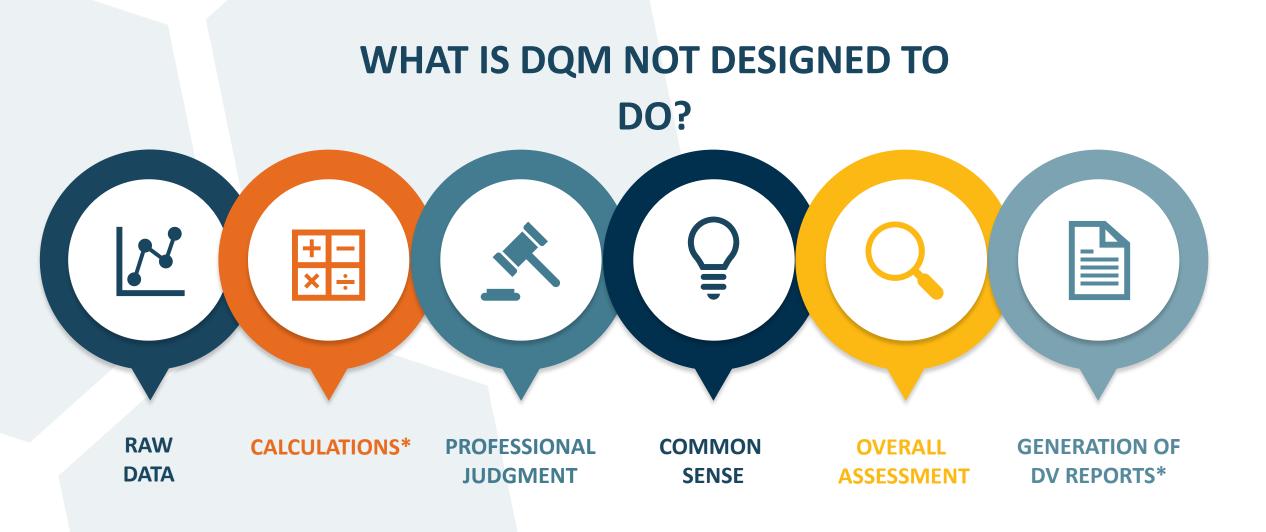
**INSTRUMENT** PERFORMANCE

CALIBRATION **CHROMATOGRAMS** 











## KEY CHALLENGES TO PFAS VALIDATION

Inconsistency. Inconsistency is a real sticking point for PFAS.

- Analyte nomenclature can vary significantly by method and lab
  - Database headaches when trying to query and compare data
- Competing sample and result types
  - LCS vs LFB vs OPR vs LLOPR
  - SUR vs IS vs EIS vs Labeled Compounds/Analogs
- Tedious analyte associations between surrogates/labeled compounds and target analytes
  - 1 surrogate to 1 target analyte frequently the case
- List of target analytes and control limits frequently changing



## HOW DQM HELPS - NOMENCLATURE

- DQM is an additional chance to lock down and tighten vocabulary
  - Target analytes
  - Surrogates and labeled compounds
  - -Error log is sometimes the quickest way to catch nomenclature woes

E	vent Summary Review Ex	ceptions by Check	Review All Results	Review Samples and Results by Sample	Event Status	Errors			
	Source of Error			Error Message				Error_Type	EddDataRow
►	EarthSoft.DQM.Surrogate	Recovery		Surrogate Recovery LCLUCL is m analytic_method='E537' and cas_n		ric; at sys_sample_code=EXCAV-1_20220	113 and	DQM Setting Missing	
	EarthSoft.DQM.Surrogate	Recovery		Surrogate Recovery LCLUCL is m analytic_method='E537' and cas_ri		ric; at sys_sample_code=EXCAV-1_20220	113 and	DQM Setting Missing	
	EarthSoft.DQM.Surrogate	Recovery		Surrogate Recovery LCLUCL is m analytic_method='E537' and cas_ri		ric; at sys_sample_code=EXCAV-1_20220	113 and	DQM Setting Missing	
	EarthSoft.DQM.Surrogate	Recovery		Surrogate Recovery LCLUCL is m analytic_method='E537' and cas_n		ric; at sys_sample_code=EXCAV-1_20220	113 and	DQM Setting Missing	
1								1	1



## HOW DQM HELPS – COMPETING TYPES

DQM is flexible and targeted! DQM allows the user to define how sample types and result types are handled.

- LCS, LFB, OPR, and LLOPR 
   Can be classified and reviewed exactly like a blank spike
  - Ensures batch spike recovery excursions are "seen" no matter what
- SUR, IS, EIS, LC (Labeled Compounds) → Can be classified and reviewed exactly like a surrogate spike
  - Ensures sample-specific spike recovery excursion are "seen" no matter what



## HOW DQM HELPS – COMPETING SPIKE TYPES

	Update Apply Remark	Update Apply RC	Upda Apply	Q		k to inclu bly Q Upc			DQM CHECK: Spike Total Numbe Number of Exceptio					
)	xceptions by Check: 5 records (fil	tered)	_											
	Apply Remark 🍸	Apply RC 🝸	Apply Q	7	Lab Q 🍸	Val Q 🍸	Inter Ţ Q	Q PQM Q	Analyte 🍸	Sample 🛛	Sample Date 🖫	Samp Ţ Type	Result 🍸 Type	Method
	The Blank Spike Recovery exceeds the UCL. High bias	SPR1	J	•				J	Sodium 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (6:2) (6:2FTS)	BBCD12345-BS1	10/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	LFB	SC	E537
•	The Blank Spike Recovery exceeds the UCL. High bias	SPR1	J	-				J	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	BBCD12345-BS1	10/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	LFB	SC	E537
	The Blank Spike Recovery is less than the LCL but greater than the Lower Cutoff. Low bias	SPR4	J	•				J	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	BBCD12345-BS1	10/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	LFB	SC	E537
	The Blank Spike Recovery is less than the LCL but greater than the Lower Cutoff. Low bias	SPR4	J	-				J	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	BBCD12345-BS1	10/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	LFB	SC	E537
	The Blank Spike Recovery exceeds the UCL. High bias	SPR1	J	•				J	Sodium 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane Sulfonate (8:2) (8:2FTS)	BBCD12345-BS1	10/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	LFB	SC	E537



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## HOW DQM HELPS – COMPETING SUR TYPES

Update Apply Remark	Update Apply RC	Update Apply Q	Chec	ck to inclu ply Q Upo				umber of Exception eptions from Select		eck:22			
ceptions by Check: 22 records ( Apply Remark	filtered)	Apply 7	Lab Q Y	Val Q 🍸	Inter y		Analyte T	Sample	Y	Sample Date 🍸	Samp y	Result $\gamma$	Method
The Surrogate Recovery is less than the LCL but greater than the Lower Surrogate Cutoff. .ow bias		J			<u>a</u> .	J J	13C2-Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	CBCD12345-BLK1		11/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	Type <sup>*</sup> LB	Type * EIS	E537
The Surrogate Recovery is less than the LCL out greater than the Lower Surrogate Cutoff. .ow bias	SURR7	J				J	13C2-Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	CBCD12345-BS1		11/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	OPR	EIS	E537
The Surrogate Recovery is less than the LCL out greater than the Lower Surrogate Cutoff. .ow bias	SURR7	J				J	13C2-Perfluorododecanoic acid	CBCD12345-MS1		11/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	MS	EIS	E537
The Surrogate Recovery is less than the LCL out greater than the Lower Surrogate Cutoff. Low bias	SURR7	J			••••••	J	13C2-Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	CBCD12345-MS1		11/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	MS	EIS	E537
The Surrogate Recovery is less than the LCL out greater than the Lower Surrogate Cutoff. Low bias	SURR7	J				J	13C4-Perfluoroheptanoic acid	CBCD12345-MS1		11/16/2021 3:36:00 PM	MS	EIS	E537



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## HOW DQM HELPS – SURROGATE ASSOCIATIONS

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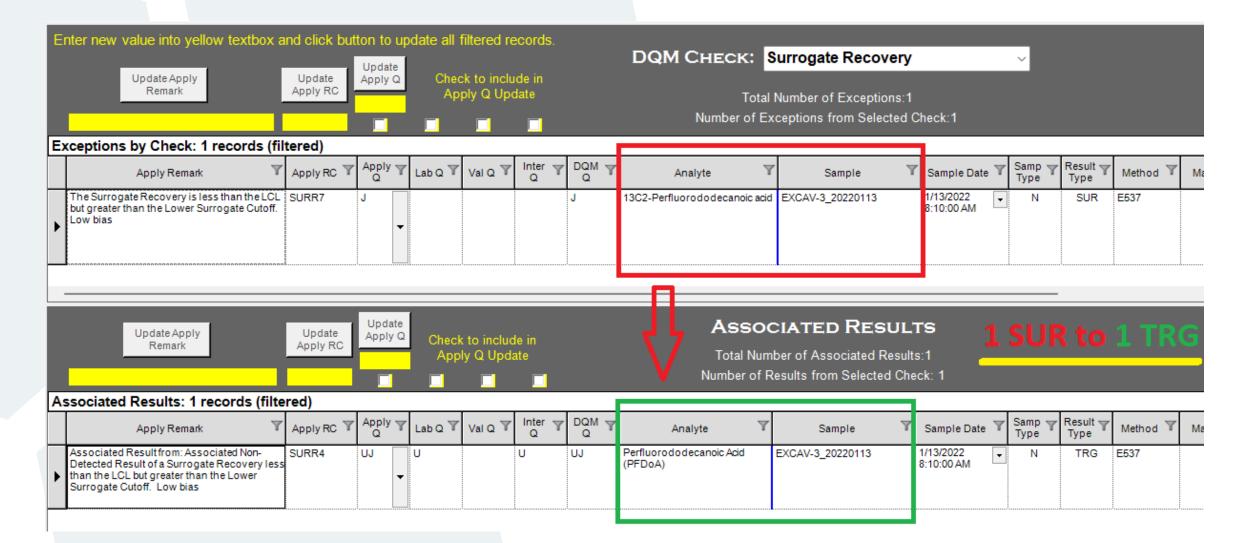
DQM allows analyte-specific associations to surrogates.

- Methods using one surrogate per target analyte
  - A recovery failure in the surrogate affects only the associated target analyte
- This is *huge*! For most non-PFAS methods, a surrogate failure is intended to qualify every target analyte reported for the sample

• With DQM, we have the flexibility to handle surrogates either way



## HOW DQM HELPS – SURROGATE ASSOCIATIONS





## HOW DQM HELPS – ANOTHER UPDATE!?

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When new guidance is published (again), when the lab limits are updated (again), it is simple to update DQM

- When new recovery limits are published for 40 target analytes, plus the 40 labeled compounds . . .
  - Would you rather update an eQAPP spreadsheet (DQM), or vet every spike recovery manually?

• PFAS methods and guidance are changing readily right now. It's the name of the game.



### HOW DQM HELPS – UPDATING LIMITS

А	В	С	E	F	G	м	N	0	Р	Q
<u>#dqm_qapp_code</u>	<u>matrix code</u>	analytic method	result_type_code	e <u>cas rn</u>	chemical_name	lcs_rec_lower_cutoff	lcs_recovery_lcl	lcs_recovery_ucl	lcs_rec_upper_cutoff	lcs_dup_rpd_o
#Text(40)	Text(10)	Text(20)	Text(10)	Text(15)	Text(255)	Text(19)	Text(19)	Text(19)	Text(19)	Text(19)
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	106-46-7	1,4-dichlorobenzene	10		110	110	
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	95-95-4	2,4,5-trichlorophenol	10	44	110	110	
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	88-06-2	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	10	43			
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	121-14-2	2,4-dinitrotoluene	10	49	124	124	
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	95-48-7	2-methylphenol	10				
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	15831-10-4	3&4-methylphenol	10				
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	87-68-3	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	10				
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	10	52	115		
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	10	43	113	113	
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	10	41	112	112	
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	10	38	135	135	
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG	SW-846 1311/8270D	SC	110-86-1	Pyridine	10	24	118	118	
DQM_Starter_Standard	SO	SW8270				10	40	120	120	
DQM_Starter_Standard	SO	SW8270		108-95-2	Phenol	10	40			
DQM_Starter_Standard	SO	SW8270		51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	10	50	120	120	
DQM_Starter_Standard	SO	SW8270		95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	10	40	105	105	
DQM_Starter_Standard	SO	SW8270		59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	10	45	110	110	
DQM_Starter_Standard #Note 1) The more specific	WG	SW8260				10	70	130	130	
*Note 3) By default the DQN *Note 4) Remember that al		ncluding the associations be	e selected QAPP code e ow, need to be revie	another DQM_Q ewed to assure the	APP_CODE can be selected on th nat they meet your specific proje	H(				
		w is just a placeholder ber	a use that is a require	ed column. The D	QM code applies the association	<mark>ו</mark>				
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	108-95-2	Phenol					
OQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol					
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol					
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol					
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol					
DQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol					
OQM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol					
OOM Starter Standard	WG		TRG	95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol					
	WG		TRG	95-48-7	2-Methylphenol					
DQM_Starter_Standard			TRG	88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol					
	WG		TRG	106-44-5	3+4-Methylphenol					
QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard	WG									
QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard	WG WG		TRG	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol					
QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard	WG		TRG TRG		4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol					
QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard	WG WG		TRG	534-52-1						
QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard QM_Starter_Standard	WG WG WG	time v2 rt dqm contro	TRG TRG TRG	534-52-1 59-50-7 100-02-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	rt_dqm_rule rt_dqm	check_param r	rt_dgm_check_param	type rt_m (+	



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## WHEN SHOULD YOU CONSIDER DQM?

#### You should consider DQM when your project . . .

- Requires or benefits from validation (naturally)
- Has clear, defined data quality objectives
- Has high sample through-put (sudden cavalcade of data or long-term, routine sampling)
- Projects with "confident" laboratory EDDs available in an EQuIS format
- Has access to capable hands (DQM eQAPP Setup)





"Any questions?"

"Any Questions?" by Kamraan Hafeez, https://www.kaamranhafeez.com/product/questions-barrons-cartoon/

#### ICEDM, SEPT 2022

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