



Division of Public Health Services
Public Health Preparedness Services
Bureau of State Laboratory Services
250 N. 17th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007-3231
(602) 364-0720
(602) 364-0759 Fax

DOUGLAS A. DUCEY, GOVERNOR
CORY NELSON, INTERIM DIRECTOR

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: April 13, 2015

TO: Laboratory Director and QA Manager

FROM: Steven D. Baker, Office Chief
Laboratory Licensure and Certification

Subject: Information Update # 121

Pages: 3 (including cover)

NOTE: If any of the pages are missing, please call (480) 284-6869 or (602) 364-0720.

Permission to quote from or reproduce materials from this publication is granted when due acknowledgment is made.

THIS MESSAGE AVAILABLE IN ALTERNATIVE FORMAT UPON REQUEST, BY CONTACTING:

Prabha Acharya at (480) 284-6869

The ARIZONA DEPARTMENT of HEALTH SERVICES does not discriminate on the basis of disability in administration of its programs and services as prescribed by Title II of the Americans with Disability act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Health and Wellness for all Arizonans



Division of Public Health Services
Public Health Preparedness Services
Bureau of State Laboratory Services
250 N. 17th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007-3231
(602) 364-0720

DOUGLAS A. DUCEY, GOVERNOR
CORY NELSON, INTERIM DIRECTOR

Information Update

April 13, 2015

Update # 121

1. In the last ELAC meeting, there was a question if a lab that is currently licensed for the Colilert Method by SM 9223B for drinking water would need to be licensed separately for the QuantiTray version of the Colilert Method that is currently approved by EPA. No, that will not be necessary; compliance testing by all three Colilert versions (Regular Colilert, Colilert 18 and Colilert QuantiTray) can be performed under the single licensure title of Colilert Method by SM 9223B.
2. **Director Approvals:**
 - Modified Colitag for the determination of Total Coliform and E.coli. There is no need to get a separate license for this modified method; Regular Colitag method license covers the modified method as well.
 - EPA Performance Specification PS-12B, Analysis of Vapor Phase mercury Emissions from Stationary Sources Using a Sorbent Trap Monitoring System.
 - EPA Method 1613B in drinking water:
 - Change in extraction solvent from toluene to acetone/dichloromethane
 - Change in the detector from HRMS to GC/MS/MS; all positive hits must be confirmed by HRMS.
3. Holding time extension for Sulfide analysis:

HACH Method 8131 does not allow the preservation and the extension of holding time to 7 days. EPA methods allow the use of prepackaged reagents and also the preservation which extends the holding time to 7 days. So by referencing EPA methods for sulfide testing, will allow the lab to use the prepackaged reagents from HACH and also extend the holding time to 7 days. The sections that allow the prepackaged reagents, different wavelengths and alternate equipment can be found at the following sections:

40CFR part 136.6.b.4.(xi), (xiii) and (xxi).

4. MICE email with regards to running a CCV at end of each batch for 8021B:

Method 8000 is the general chromatographic procedure that states all the general guidance so it doesn't have to be repeated in the specific determinative methods. The intention is specific QC stated in the determinative method takes priority over the general QC stated in Method 8000. If a specific determinative chromatographic method doesn't provide guidance, then you default to what Method 8000 says. While 8000 says CCVs are to be run at periodic intervals and at the beginning of a 12-hour analytical shift, it leaves the actual frequency of CCVs up to the determinative method. This is explained in the parentheses in the second paragraph of Section 11.7 of 8000C which states "(Some methods may specify more frequent verifications and recommended standard concentrations.)" If the determinative method doesn't say the CCV frequency, then you default to once at the beginning of the 12 hour shift, and again at the beginning of the next 12-hour shift if the analytical run goes past the initial 12 hours.

The determinative Method 8021B does specify a higher frequency in Section 7.4.2 as you included. The mid-concentration standard is the CCV and it is specified to be run after each group of 10 samples. Under 8021B, you would still run a CCV at the beginning of the analytical shift, and run another CCV after every 10 samples, including one at the end of the analytical run, even if the last group is less than 10 samples. The goal is to surround each group of samples with passing QC. If a CCV fails, then only the samples in the group after the last successful CCV need to be reanalyzed.

Note, whether you use internal standards or not has no effect on the frequency or need for CCVs.

5. Please contact Prabha Acharya @ (480) 284-6869/ (602) 364-0720 or acharyp@azdhs.gov for any technical or method related questions. The earlier Information Updates can be accessed @ <http://www.azdhs.gov/lab/license/resources/updates.htm>