

SAB Soil Vapour Forum
July 8, 2008

Overview of Soil Vapour Assessment From A Laboratory Industry Perspective



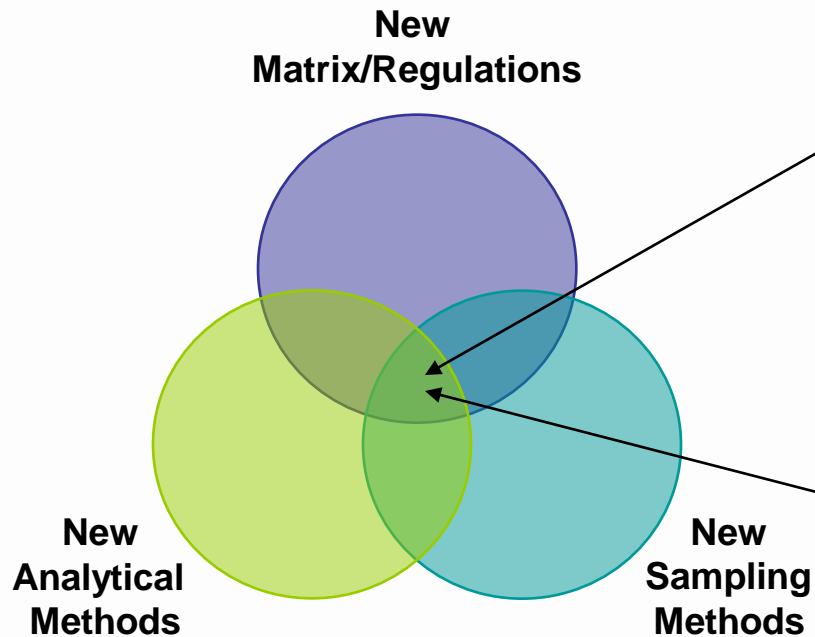
Soil Vapour Assessment Process:

Current State

- Uncertainty
- Growing Pains

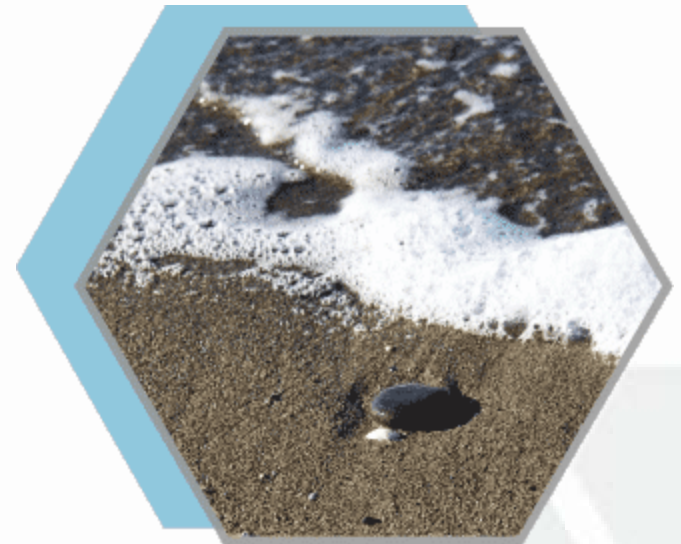
Future Goal

- Successful Projects
- Happy Clients & Regulators



Objective: Provide information and establish expectations with respect to the laboratory role in the soil vapour assessment process.

1. Analytical Methodologies
 - BCMOE Methods
 - GC/MS
 - Method Validation & QC
 - Variability
2. Laboratory-Consultant Logistics
 - Sampling
 - Analyte Packages
 - Project Set Up



BCMOE Soil Vapor VOC Methods:

- 1. Volatile Organic Compounds in Air by Canister / GCMS – PBM**
 - Status = under review
 - Based on EPA TO-15, evacuated SS canister

- 2. Volatile Organic Compounds in Air by Thermal Desorption Tube / GCMS – PBM**
 - Status = under review
 - Based on EPA TO-17, multi-bed sorbent tube and air pumps

- 3. VOCs in Air by Solvent Desorbable Media & Miscellaneous**
 - Status = pending

- 4. VPH in Air**
 - Status = pending

Instrumental Analysis:

- Gas Chromatographic Separation with Mass Spectrometry Detection (GC/MS)
- Scan mode vs. Selective Ion Monitoring (SIM) mode
- Matrix Effects – high samples, interferences, moisture management



How does the lab ensure the method is fit for purpose?

Method Validation (per BCMOE):

- Standards must be introduced to sampling device in the gas phase
- Accuracy – 70-130%
- Precision – RSD \leq 30%
- Method Detection Limit – assessment of low level standards

- TD - Safe Sampling Volume (SSV)
 - SSV affected by media type, parameters, humidity
 - Published SSV values available in EPA TO-17 (suppliers?)
 - Most Ref Methods (EPA, NIOSH, MDHS) suggest <10L for broad scans
 - Validation of large sampling volumes in the absences of literature values?
 - SSV Study? Backup tubes? Surrogates?

How does the lab support batch data?

Method QC:

QC Element	Requirements & Control Limits
Calibration & Calibration Verification	5-point calibration curve Standards must be introduced to sampling device as gasses Internal standards must be used 2 nd Source CalVer = 70-130%
Method Blanks (Sampling Device Proofing)	Less than reported DL
Lab Control Samples	60-140% recovery
Lab Duplicates	≤40% RPD
Surrogates	Option for TD Tubes

Total Uncertainty (U_T) is a combination of Analytical Measurement Uncertainty (U_A) and Sampling Uncertainty (U_s)

Analytical Measurement Uncertainty (U_A)

- Estimated up to 40%
- Increases as you approach DL

Sampling Variability (U_s)

- ????



Soil Vapour Sampling ≠ Soil & Water Sampling

- Specialized Sample Collection Equipment
 - Expensive
 - Preparation: pump calibration & charging, clean sampling devices
 - Support equipment – tubing, splitters, flow controllers, connectors, etc
 - Sampling staff training
- Sampling Constraints
 - Maximum Flow Rate = 200 mL/min
 - TD – Maximum Sampling Volumes – MDL vs. SSVs
- Moisture Management
 - Can affect sampling efficiency, stability, analysis
 - Drying Tubes - Literature sources are scarce. Validation?

- What to test for?
 - Currently 114 (x) VOC compounds
 - PCOC defined by the client based on site history
 - Broad scan vs. targeted scans
 - Selection of most appropriate sample collection approach



Expensive Sampling Approach

(Time, Equipment, Analysis)

+

Higher Problem Probability

(Equipment, DLs vs. Reg. Limits, High Variability, Interferences)

=

Tension & Costs

Solution:

- Project Planning – lead time, communication with labs, sampling plans, sampling QC, etc.
- Realistic Expectations
- Contingency



Thank You

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