



Changes to TNI Standard Module 6 Quality Systems for Radiochemical Testing

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Radiochemistry Expert Committee

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Background

- Environmental testing for inorganic and organic, and for radiochemical parameters, have evolved separately
- Protocols and concepts used for “stable” chemistry may not always be applicable to radiochemistry, although they often have been used as basis for quality requirements





Regulatory Background

- EPA Office of Water Certification
 - Safe Drinking Water Act (and to a lesser extent also Clean Water Act)
 - ✦ Narrow, specific set of tests
 - ✦ Promulgated methods based largely on EPA procedures from 1950s through the 1970s
 - ✦ Quality requirements sparse
 - ✦ Little or no reliable method performance / validation data



What are Key Differences?

- Lab-developed and lab-modified methods are the rule
 - Not “pre-validated” reference methods (i.e., from EPA or consensus standards bodies)
- Results are not censored rather they are reported “as measured”
 - Positive, zero or negative
- Measurement uncertainty reported with each result



TNI Radiochemistry Expert Committee

- Formed in 2012
 - Ten radiochemists (plus associate members) updated Module 6 of the *TNI Standard*
 - Balloted and unanimously approved in September 2015
- Schedule for implementation will be set by TNI and State Accrediting Bodies over the next several months



Terms and Definitions

Added definitions specific to Module 6 to add clarity

- Examples include:
 - **Detection concepts** (e.g., Critical Value, MDA/MDC, Detection Limit (DL) for Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) compliance)
 - **Uncertainty Concepts** (e.g., Measurement Uncertainty, Standard Uncertainty, Expanded Uncertainty, Counting Uncertainty, Total Uncertainty)
 - **And a new concept:** Radiation Measurements Batch



Exclusions and Exceptions

- Module 6 is once again applicable to non-radiometric measurements of radionuclide parameters (e.g., KPA, ICP-MS)
 - Previously excluded from Module 6 - some methods were not covered anywhere
 - Labs may fall back on *Module 4 (Chemistry)* for technique-specific requirements or QA/QC that is not addressed in Module 6





“Detection Capability”

- Requirements similar to current requirements.
- Expressly precludes use of MDA/MDC for detection decisions



Validation of Methods

- Method performance must be known and documented for all methods
 - Performance data must address key performance indicators (*consistent with published guidelines e.g., MARLAP, FEM, EUROCHEM*)
 - Performance data may be taken from published validation data, historical QC results, or method validation performed by the laboratory
- The concentration range includes zero activity (since results are reported at background)





Demonstrations of Capability (DOC)

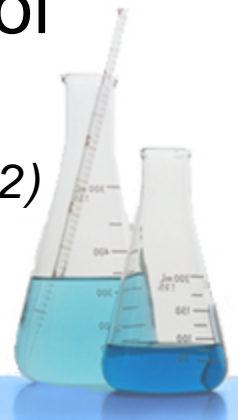
- Analyze four samples **and four blanks**
 - Blanks added since results are not censored
 - ✦ “Absolute bias” can compromise low-activity results
 - There are several options for obtaining this data including use of ongoing QC measurements!



Technical Requirements

- Reorganized to parallel the “calibration life-cycle” commonly used at rad labs
 - 1) Set-up of instrumentation
 - 2) Establish QC limits and perform ongoing instrument QC
 - 3) Initial method-specific calibration
 - 4) Calibration verification - true verification of method-specific calibration

(see ASTM D7282)



Calibration by Mathematical Modeling

- The section on calibration
 - Reiterates the need for physical (empirical) calibration of instruments against traceable reference materials
 - Allows application of mathematical or statistical corrections to empirical calibrations
 - Modeled calibrations must be validated across the range of modeled parameters



Background Measurements

- Previous requirements were vague and implementation / assessment inconsistent
 - The update differentiates between
 - ✦ subtraction backgrounds
 - ✦ short-term background checks, and
 - ✦ contamination controls
- Recognizes different approaches for determining background to minimize prescription, such as:
 - Paired measurements
 - Historical compositing of backgrounds
 - Blank populations, etc.



NEW CONCEPT !

“Radiation Measurements Batch”

- Applies to non-destructive measurements where prep has no effect on measurements
 - For example:
 - ✦ Direct counting alpha/beta swipes
 - ✦ Gamma spectrometry of air filters
- Batch size ≤ 20 samples
 - Must share common physical / chemical parameters and analytical configurations
 - May add samples to batch for 14 days
 - One LCS (can reuse), blank, and duplicate per batch



Sample Specific QC Measures

- Matrix Spikes
 - Not required for methods with yield correction using tracers / carriers
 - Not required for non-destructive methods (e.g., gamma spec)
- Duplicates (sample or matrix spike dups)
 - When multiple detectors used, the duplicate is counted on a second detector



No Special Handling of QC Samples

- Systematic preference of detectors, equipment, or glassware for QC samples is not permitted
 - For example, always counting blank in same detector, or dedicating equipment or glassware for QC samples, would be considered a systematic preference.

- Labs may dedicate/segregate glassware or instrumentation for different activity level samples as long as QC samples are not given preferential treatment



Reporting

- Results must be reported as measured (i.e., uncensored) with measurement uncertainty
- Uncertainty must be clearly defined
- Activity reference date must be reported
- Allows project- or client-specified requirements to supersede requirements of the standard.



Our Next Steps?

- Assessment checklist
- Training for assessors
- Training for laboratories



Thank you!!!

Questions?

For questions or more information on TNI:

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