

Sample Identification

E-Coli
SC36211-01

Client Project # [none]

Matrix Waste Water

Collection Date/Time 23-Jun-17 10:00

Received 23-Jun-17

CAS No.	Analyte(s)	Result	Flag	Units	*RDL	MDL	Dilution	Method Ref.	Prepared	Analyzed	Analyst	Batch	Cert.
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Microbiological Analyses

	E. Coli Coliforms	12	D	CFU/100 ml			2	EPA 1603	23-Jun-17 12:09	23-Jun-17 12:09	NV	1710652	X
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Notes and Definitions

D	Data reported from a dilution
dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
NR	Not Reported
RPD	Relative Percent Difference

Laboratory Control Sample (LCS): A known matrix spiked with compound(s) representative of the target analytes, which is used to document laboratory performance.

Matrix Duplicate: An intra-laboratory split sample which is used to document the precision of a method in a given sample matrix.

Matrix Spike: An aliquot of a sample spiked with a known concentration of target analyte(s). The spiking occurs prior to sample preparation and analysis. A matrix spike is used to document the bias of a method in a given sample matrix.

Method Blank: An analyte-free matrix to which all reagents are added in the same volumes or proportions as used in sample processing. The method blank should be carried through the complete sample preparation and analytical procedure. The method blank is used to document contamination resulting from the analytical process.

Method Detection Limit (MDL): The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix type containing the analyte.

Reportable Detection Limit (RDL): The lowest concentration that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions. For many analytes the RDL analyte concentration is selected as the lowest non-zero standard in the calibration curve. While the RDL is approximately 5 to 10 times the MDL, the RDL for each sample takes into account the sample volume/weight, extract/digestate volume, cleanup procedures and, if applicable, dry weight correction. Sample RDLs are highly matrix-dependent.

Surrogate: An organic compound which is similar to the target analyte(s) in chemical composition and behavior in the analytical process, but which is not normally found in environmental samples. These compounds are spiked into all blanks, standards, and samples prior to analysis. Percent recoveries are calculated for each surrogate.

Continuing Calibration Verification: The calibration relationship established during the initial calibration must be verified at periodic intervals. Concentrations, intervals, and criteria are method specific.