

Results of Proficiency Test  
Vinyl Acetate Monomer  
March 2010

Organised by: Institute for Interlaboratory Studies  
Spijkenisse, the Netherlands

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Report: iis10C02X

April 2010

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Since 2007, the Institute for Interlaboratory Studies organizes a proficiency test for the analysis of Vinyl Acetate Monomer (VAM). During the annual proficiency testing program 2009/2010, it was decided to continue the round robin for the analysis of Vinyl Acetate Monomer. In this international interlaboratory study 21 laboratories in 16 different countries have participated. See appendix 2 for a list of participants in alphabetical country order. In this report, the results of the Vinyl Acetate Monomer proficiency test are presented and discussed. This report is also electronically available through the i.i.s. internet site [www.iisnl.com](http://www.iisnl.com).

## **2 SET UP**

The Institute for Interlaboratory studies (i.i.s.) in Spijkenisse, The Netherlands, was the organiser of this proficiency test. It was decided to send one sample (500 mL). Analyses for fit-for-use and homogeneity were subcontracted to an accredited laboratory. Participants were requested to report rounded and unrounded results. The unrounded results were preferably used for statistical evaluations.

### **2.1 QUALITY SYSTEM**

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, has implemented a quality system based on ISO guide 43 and ILAC-G13:2007. This ensures 100% confidentiality of participant's data. Feedback from the participants on the reported data is encouraged and customer's satisfaction is measured on regular basis by sending out questionnaires.

### **2.2 PROTOCOL**

The protocol followed in the organisation of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'i.i.s. Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics and Evaluation' of January 2010 (i.i.s.-protocol, version 3.2).

### **2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT**

All data present in this report must be regarded as confidential and for use by the participating companies only. Disclosure of the information in this report is only allowed by means of the entire report. Use of the contents of this report for third parties is only allowed by written permission of the Institute for Interlaboratory Studies. Disclosure of the identity of one or more of the participating companies will be done only after receipt of a written agreement of the companies involved.

## 2.4 SAMPLES

The necessary amount of bulk material of Vinyl Acetate Monomer Acid was obtained from a chemical producer. The approximately 25 litre of Vinyl Acetate Monomer was after homogenisation divided over 46 brown glass bottles of 500 mL and labelled #1016. The homogeneity of the subsamples #1016 was checked by determination of Density in accordance with ASTM D4052:02e1, Water in accordance with ASTM D1364:07 and by determination of Total impurities in accordance with an in-house method on 5 stratified random selected samples.

	<i>Density in kg/L</i>	<i>Water in mg/kg</i>	<i>Total Impurities In mg/kg</i>
sample #1016-1	0.93219	68	160
sample #1016-2	0.93222	82	170
sample #1016-3	0.93220	63	170
sample #1016-4	0.93220	77	164
sample #1016-5	0.93220	65	170

table 1: homogeneity test results of subsamples #1016

From the above test results the repeatabilities were calculated and compared with 0.3 times the corresponding reproducibilities of the target methods or with the reproducibility calculate using the Horwitz equation in agreement with the procedure of ISO 13528, Annex B2 in the next table

	<i>Density in kg/L</i>	<i>Water in mg/kg</i>	<i>Total Impurities In mg/kg</i>
r (sample #1016)	0.00001	22.8	12.9
reference test	D4052:02e1	ASTM D1364:07	Horwitz
0.3*R (reference test)	0.00015	15.2	18.0

table 2: repeatabilities of subsamples #1016

The calculated repeatabilities were in agreement with 0.3 times the corresponding reproducibility of the target method, except for Water. However, the calculated repeatability for Water is in agreement with the repeatability limits of ASTM D1364:07 ( $r_{D1364} = 25.3$ ). Therefore, homogeneity of the samples was assumed.

To each of the participating laboratories 1 bottle of 500 mL Vinyl Acetate Monomer (sample #1016) was sent on February 24, 2010.

## 2.5 STABILITY OF THE SAMPLES

The stability of Vinyl Acetate Monomer, packed in the brown glass bottles was checked. The material has been found stable for the period of the proficiency test

## 2.6 ANALYSES

The participants were asked to analyse according standard specification for VAM (ASTM D2190:07) plus additional tests: Acetaldehyde, Acidity, Density @ 20 °C, Distillation, Inhibitor, Water, Purity, Acetone, Ethyl Acetate and Methyl Acetate. To get comparable results, a detailed report form on which the units and the standard methods were printed, was sent together with each set of samples. Also a letter of instructions and a SDS were added to the package.

## 3 RESULTS

During four weeks after sample despatch, the results of the individual laboratories were received. The original reported results are tabulated per determination in appendix 1 of this report. The laboratories are presented by their code numbers.

Directly after deadline, a reminder fax was sent to those laboratories that had not yet reported any results at that moment.

Shortly after the deadline, the available results were screened for suspect data. A result was called suspect in case the Huber Elimination Rule (a robust outlier test) found it to be an outlier. The laboratories that produced these suspect data were asked to check the results. Additional or corrected results are used for data analysis and original results are placed under 'Remarks' in the result tables in appendix 1.

### 3.1 STATISTICS

Statistical calculations were performed as described in the report 'i.i.s. Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics and Evaluation' January 2010 (i.i.s.-protocol, version 3.2)

For the statistical evaluation the *unrounded* (when available) figures were used instead of the rounded results. Results reported as '<... ' or '>... ' were not used in the statistical evaluation. First, the normality of the distribution of the various data sets per determination was checked by means of the Lilliefors-test. After removal of outliers, this check was repeated. Not all data sets proved to have a normal distribution, in which cases the statistical evaluation should be used with due care.

In accordance with ISO 5725 (1986 and 1994) the original results per determination were submitted subsequently to Dixon and Grubbs outlier tests. Outliers are marked by D(0.01) for the Dixon test, by G(0.01) or DG(0.01) for the Grubbs test. Stragglers are marked by D(0.05) for the Dixon test, by G(0.05) or DG(0.05) for the Grubbs test. Both outliers and stragglers were not included in the calculations of averages and standard deviations. Finally, the reproducibilities were calculated from the standard deviations by multiplying these with a factor of 2.8.

### 3.2 GRAPHICS

In order to visualise the data against the reproducibilities from literature, Gauss plots were made, using the sorted data for one determination (see appendix 1). On the Y-axis the reported analysis results are plotted. The corresponding laboratory numbers are under the X-axis.

The straight horizontal line presents the consensus value (a trimmed mean). The four striped lines, parallel to the consensus value line, are the +3s, +2s, -2s and -3s target reproducibility limits of the selected standard. Outliers and other data, which were excluded from the calculations, are represented as a cross. Accepted data are represented as a triangle. Furthermore, Kernel Density Graphs were made. This method is for producing a smooth density approximation to a set of data that avoids some problems associated with histograms (see appendix 3; nr.13 and 14).

### 3.3 Z-SCORES

To evaluate the performance of the participating laboratories the z-scores were calculated. As it was decided to evaluate the performance of the participants in this proficiency test (PT) against the literature requirements, e.g. ASTM reproducibilities, the z-scores were calculated using a target standard deviation. This results in an evaluation independent of the spread of this interlaboratory study. The target standard deviation was calculated from the literature reproducibility by division with 2.8.

In case no literature reproducibility was available, other target values were used. In some cases literature repeatability is available; in other cases a reproducibility of a former iis proficiency test could be used and also the Horwitz equation can be used to estimate target reproducibility.

The z-scores were calculated according to:

$$Z_{(\text{target})} = (\text{result} - \text{average of PT}) / \text{target standard deviation}$$

Absolute values for  $z < 2$  are very common and absolute values for  $z > 3$  are very rare. The usual interpretation of z-scores is as follows:

$ z  < 1$	good
$1 <  z  < 2$	satisfactory
$2 <  z  < 3$	questionable
$3 <  z $	unsatisfactory

## 4 EVALUATION

In this proficiency test, no serious problems were encountered with despatch of the samples. The participants in Chile and India did receive the samples late due to customs clearance problems. Of the 21 participants, 3 participants reported results after the final reporting date. Not all participants were able to report results for all the requested tests. In total 201 numerical results were reported. Observed were 8 outlying results, which is 4.0 % of the total of numerical results. In proficiency studies, outlier percentages of 3 % - 7.5 % are quite normal.

### 4.1 EVALUATION PER TEST

In this section, the reported results are discussed per test. Unfortunately, not for all determinations a suitable standard test method exists with precision data. For these determinations, the spreads were compared against the strict spreads estimated from the Horwitz equation.

A not-normal distribution was found for Density, Distillation (IBP, Mid Boiling Point, DP and Boiling Range) and Water. In this case the statistical evaluation should be used with due care.

Acidity: This determination (with and without Nitrogen purging) was very problematic. In total four statistical outliers were observed. Both calculated reproducibilities, after rejection of the statistical outliers, are not in agreement with the requirements of ASTM D2086:08. One should keep in mind that the reproducibility of ASTM D2086 was determined with only two laboratories and therefore may not be very reliable (see note 5 in §13.2.2). Remarkably, the spread of the results with nitrogen purge was larger than the spread without nitrogen purge (110% vs 50%)

Appearance: No analytical problems were observed. All labs agreed about the appearance of sample #1016, which is bright, clear and free of suspended matter. The uniformity of reporting can be improved. A new standardized method is available for Appearance since 2009, being ASTM E2680. According this method the appearance should be reported as 'pass' (or 'fail').

Density @ 20 °C: This determination is not problematic. No statistical outliers were observed and the calculated reproducibility is in good agreement with the requirements of ASTM D4052:02e1.

Distillation: This determination is not problematic. No statistical outliers were observed and the calculated reproducibilities are all in good agreement with the requirements of ASTM D1078:05.

- Inhibitor: This determination is problematic. One statistical outlier was observed. However, the calculated reproducibility, after rejection of the statistical outlier, is not at all in agreement with the requirements of ASTM D2193:06.
- Water: This determination is problematic. No statistical outliers were observed, but the calculated reproducibility is not in agreement with the requirements of ASTM D1364:07.
- Purity: Regretfully, no suitable reference method with precision data exists for this determination. One statistical outlier is observed and compared with the spread found in the previous PT (iis09C03), the calculated reproducibility, after rejection of the statistical outlier, is small.
- Acetaldehyde: This determination was problematic for two laboratories. Two statistical outliers were observed. The calculated reproducibility, after rejection of the statistical outliers, is in full agreement with the estimated reproducibility limits calculated using the Horwitz equation. Remarkably, almost all reporting laboratories decided to use an in-house method based on GC and not ASTM D2191. Therefore, Horwitz was chosen for evaluation instead of ASTM D2191, which is a titration method.
- Acetone: No numerical results were reported. Therefore no significant statistical conclusions were drawn.
- Ethyl Acetate: This determination was not problematic. No statistical outliers were observed and the calculated reproducibility is in good agreement with the estimated requirements, calculated using the Horwitz equation.
- Methyl Acetate: This determination seems to be not problematic. All reporting participants agreed on a result below or near the detection limit of the method. Therefore no significant statistical conclusions were drawn.



## 4.2 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR THE GROUP OF LABORATORIES

A comparison has been made between the reproducibility as declared by the relevant standard and the reproducibility as found for the group of participating laboratories. The average results per sample, calculated reproducibilities and reproducibilities derived from literature standards (in casu ASTM standards) or estimated using the Horwitz equation are compared in the next tables.

<i>Parameter</i>		<i>unit</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>average</i>	<i>2.8 * sd</i>	<i>R (lit)</i>
Acidity as Acetic Acid without N <sub>2</sub>		mg/kg	15	13.23	7.52	6.00
Acidity as Acetic Acid with N <sub>2</sub>		mg/kg	8	9.12	10.13	6.00
Density @ 20°C		kg/L	19	0.93219	0.00024	0.00050
Distillation	IBP	°C	16	72.50	0.26	1.13
	MBP	°C	16	72.72	0.11	0.50
	DP	°C	16	72.85	0.27	0.78
	Range	°C	16	0.34	0.20	0.69
Inhibitor		mg/kg	18	2.66	1.37	2.00
Water		mg/kg	20	63.98	61.06	47.99
Purity		%M/M	16	99.980	0.006	unknown
Acetaldehyde		mg/kg	12	26.02	6.53	7.14
Acetone		mg/kg	0	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ethyl Acetate		mg/kg	16	131.93	20.98	28.34
Methyl Acetate		mg/kg	5	3.00	4.85	unknown

table 3: Reproducibilities for sample #1016

Without further statistical calculations, it can be concluded that for many tests there is a good compliance of the group of participating laboratories with the relevant standards. The problematic tests have been discussed in paragraph 4.1.

#### 4.3 EVALUATION OF THE PROFICIENCY TEST OF MARCH 2010 WITH PREVIOUS PT'S

	<i>March 2010</i>	<i>March 2009</i>	<i>February 2008</i>
Number of rep. participants	21	26	24
Number of results reported	201	239	205
Statistical outliers	8	10	10
Percentage outliers	4.0%	4.2%	4.9%

table 4: evaluation of the proficiency test.

In proficiency tests, outlier percentages of 3% - 7.5% are quite normal.

The performance of the determinations of the proficiency test was compared against the requirements of the respective standards. The conclusions are given the following table:

<i>Determination</i>	<i>March 2010</i>	<i>March 2009</i>	<i>February 2008</i>
Acidity as Acetic Acid	--	--	n.e.
Density @ 20°C	++	++	++
Distillation	++	++	++
Inhibitor	--	--	--
Water	--	++	++
Purity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Acetaldehyde	++	++	n.e.
Acetone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ethyl Acetate	++	++	++
Methyl Acetate	n.a.	++	+/-

table 5: comparison determinations against the standard

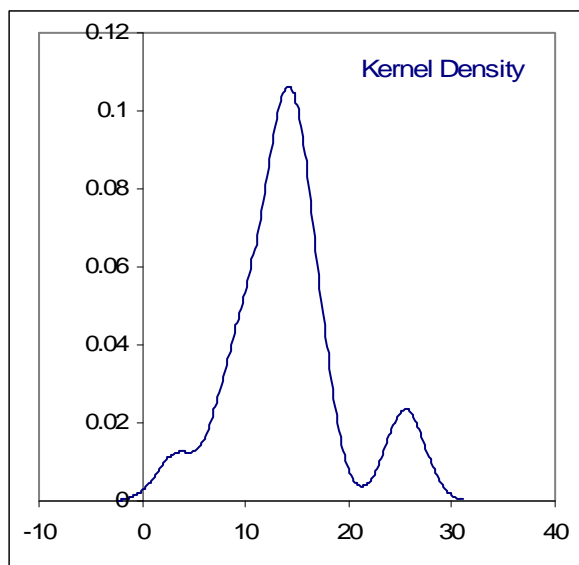
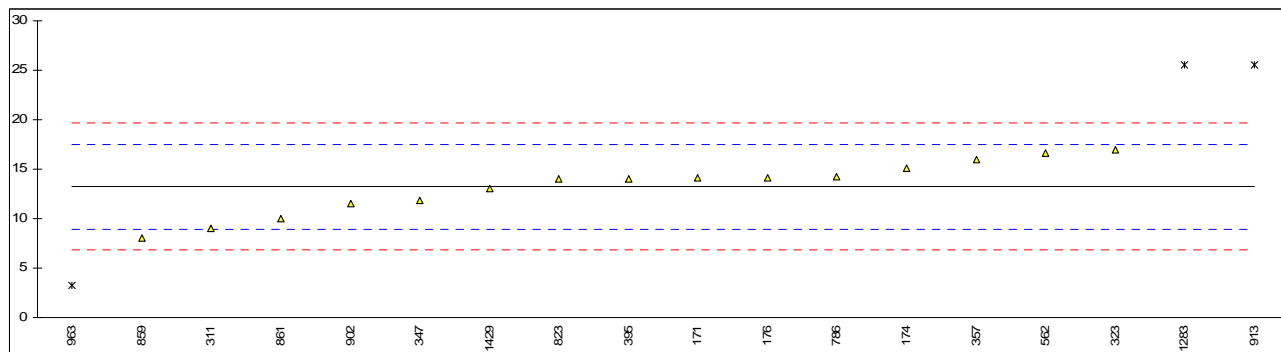
The performance of the determinations against the requirements of the respective standards is listed in the above table. The following performance categories were used:

- ++: group performed much better than the standard
- + : group performed better than the standard
- +/-: group performance equals the standard
- : group performed worse than the standard
- : group performed much worse than the standard
- n.a.: not applicable
- n.e.: not evaluated

**APPENDIX 1**

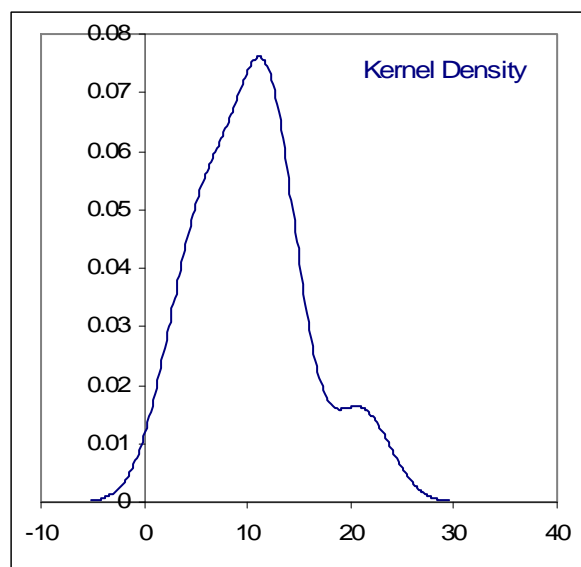
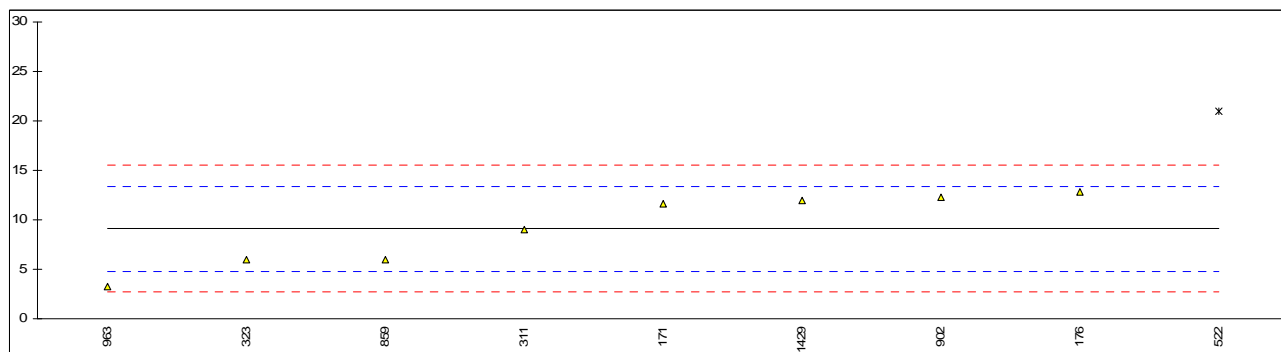
Determination of Acidity (without N<sub>2</sub> purging) on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D2086	14.1		0.40	
174	D2086	15.1		0.87	
176	D2086	14.1		0.40	
311	D2086	9		-1.98	
315		----		----	
323	D2086	17		1.76	
347	D2086	11.9		-0.62	
357	D2086	16		1.29	
395	INH44	14		0.36	
522		----		----	
562	D2086	16.6		1.57	
613		----		----	
786	D2086	14.2		0.45	
823	D2086	14		0.36	
859	D2086	8		-2.44	
861	D2086	10.0		-1.51	
902	D2086	11.5		-0.81	
913	D2086	25.5	DG(0.05)	5.72	
963	D2086	3.28	G(0.05)	-4.64	
1283	D2086	25.5	DG(0.05)	5.72	
1429	D1613	13		-0.11	
normality		OK			
n		15			
outliers		3			
mean (n)		13.23			
st.dev. (n)		2.684			
R(calc.)		7.52			
R(D2086:08)		6.00			



Determination of Acidity (with N<sub>2</sub> purging) on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D2086	11.6		1.16	
174		----		----	
176	D2086	12.8		1.72	
311	D2086	9		-0.06	
315		----		----	
323	D2086	6		-1.46	
347		----		----	
357		----		----	
395		----		----	
522	INH40-1	21	G(0.05)	5.54	
562		----		----	
613		----		----	
786		----		----	
823		----		----	
859	D2086	6		-1.46	
861		----		----	
902	D2086	12.3		1.48	
913		----		----	
963	D2086	3.28		-2.73	
1283		----		----	
1429	D1613	12		1.34	
normality		OK			
n		8			
outliers		1			
mean (n)		9.12			
st.dev. (n)		3.619			
R(calc.)		10.13			
R(D2086:08)		6.00			



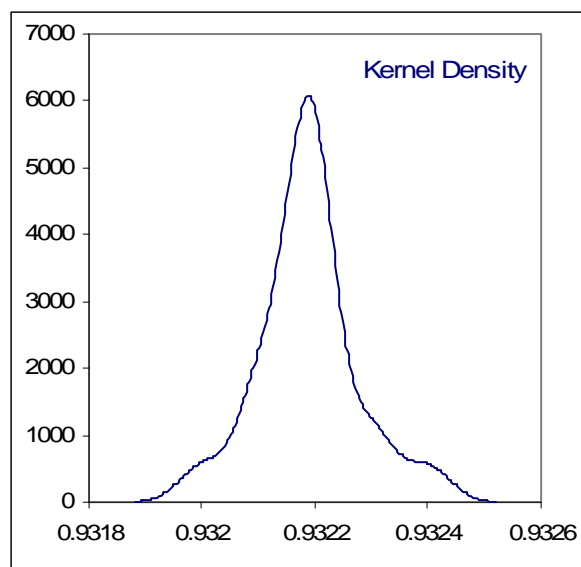
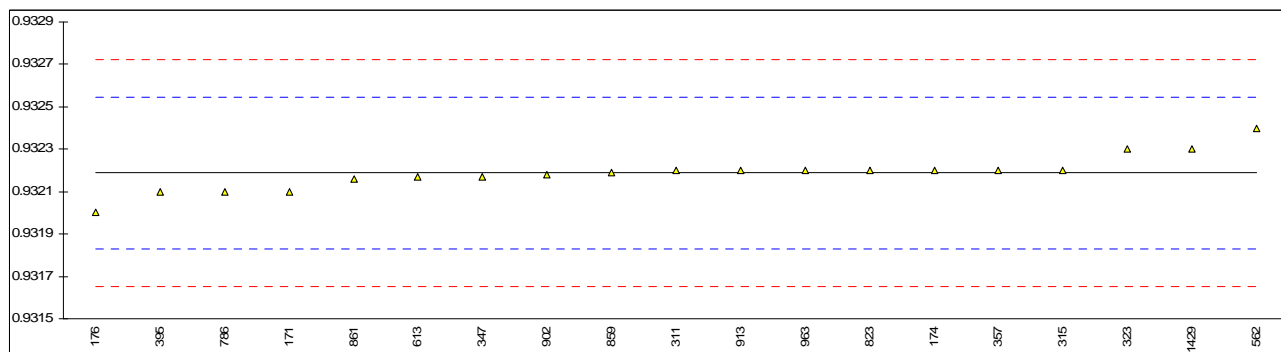
## Determination of Appearance on sample #1016;

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	E2680	C&F		----	
174	E2680	C&F		----	
176	E2680	PASS		----	
311	E2680	PASS		----	
315	INH-402	PASS		----	
323	E2680	PASS		----	
347	E2680	PASS		----	
357	E2680	PASS		----	
395	E2680	PASS		----	
522	INH40-1	CFSM		----	
562		----		----	
613		----		----	
786	E2680	PASS		----	
823	E2680	PASS		----	
859	E2680	PASS		----	
861	E2680	B&C		----	
902	E2680	PASS		----	
913	E2680	CFSM		----	
963	E2680	PASS		----	
1283	INH001	CCL		----	
1429	D120	B&C		----	

C&F = Clear and free  
 CFSM = Clear and free from suspended matter  
 B&C = Bright and clear  
 CCL = Clear colorless liquid

Determination of Density @ 20 °C on sample #1016; results in kg/L

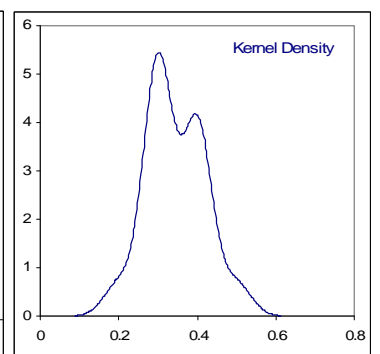
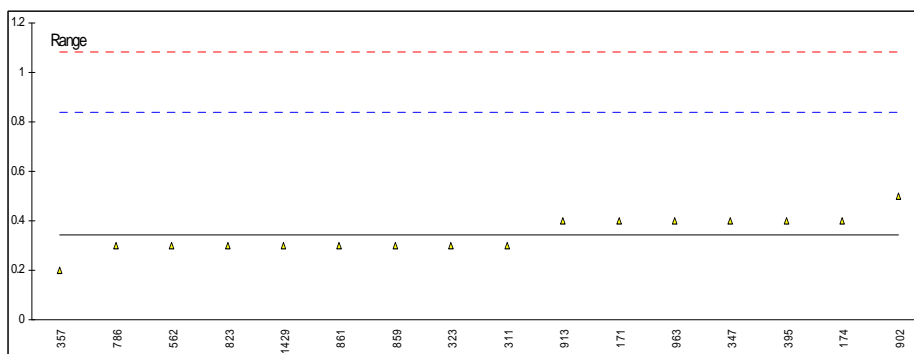
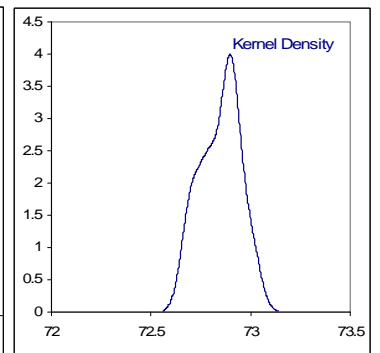
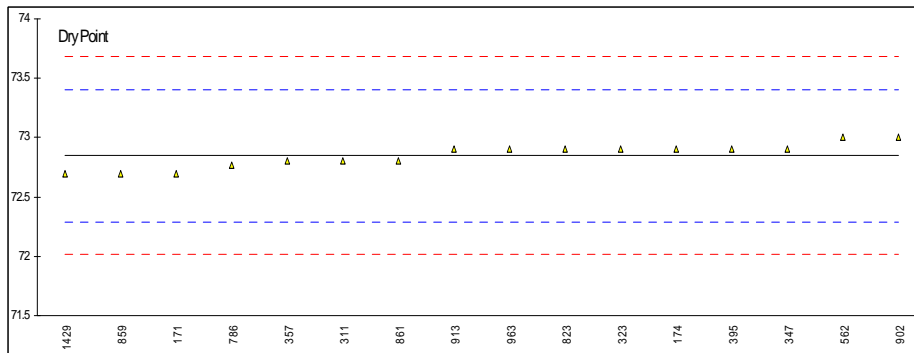
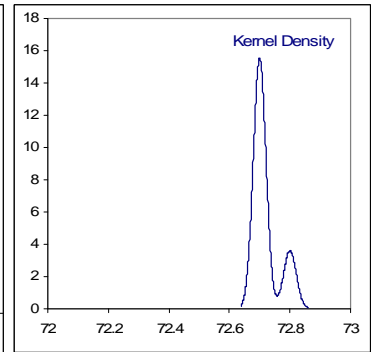
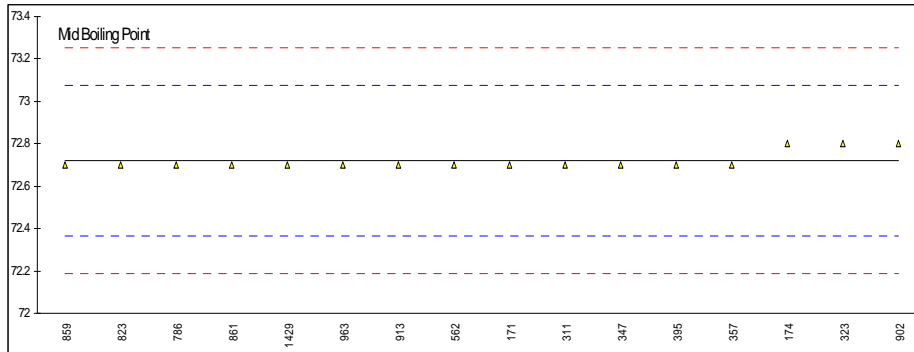
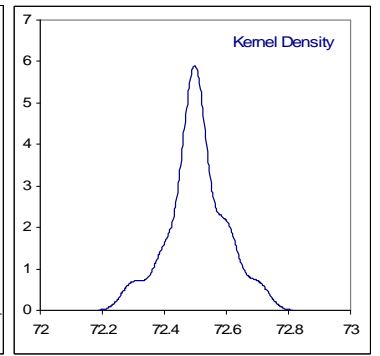
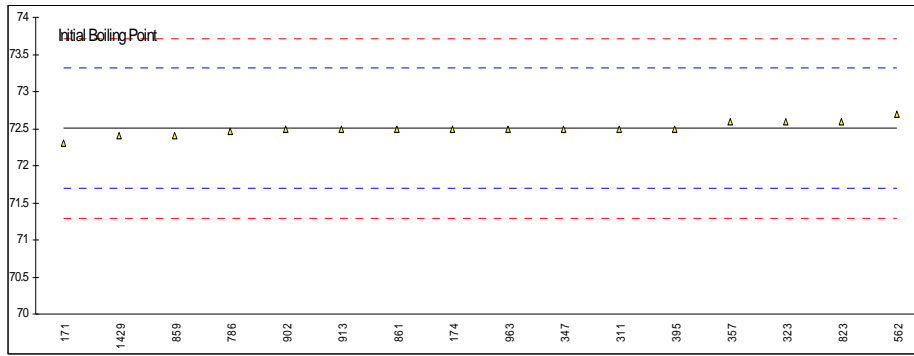
lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D4052	0.9321		-0.49	
174	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
176	D4052	0.9320		-1.05	
311	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
315	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
323	D4052	0.9323		0.63	
347	D4052	0.93217		-0.10	
357	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
395	D4052	0.9321		-0.49	
522		-----		-----	
562	D4052	0.9324		1.19	
613	D4052	0.93217		-0.10	
786	D4052	0.9321		-0.49	
823	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
859	D4052	0.93219		0.01	
861	D4052	0.93216		-0.16	
902	D4052	0.93218		-0.04	
913	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
963	D4052	0.9322		0.07	
1283		-----		-----	
1429	D4052	0.9323		0.63	
normality		not OK			
n		19			
outliers		0			
mean (n)		0.93219			
st.dev. (n)		0.000085			
R(calc.)		0.00024			
R(D4052:02e1)		0.00050			



Determination of Distillation on sample #1016; results in °C

lab	method	IBP	mark	Mid BP	mark	DP	mark	range	mark
171	D1078	72.3		72.7		72.7		0.4	
174	D1078	72.5		72.8		72.9		0.4	
176		----		----		----		----	
311	D1078	72.5		72.7		72.8		0.3	
315		----		----		----		----	
323	D1078	72.6		72.8		72.9		0.3	
347	D1078	72.5		72.7		72.9		0.4	
357	D1078	72.6		72.7		72.8		0.2	
395	D1078	72.5		72.7		72.9		0.4	
522		----		----		----		----	
562	D1078	72.7		72.7		73		0.3	
613		----		----		----		----	
786	D1078	72.47		72.70		72.77		0.3	
823	D1078	72.6	Fr 72.2	72.7	Fr 72.4	72.9	Fr 72.5	0.3	
859	D1078	72.4		72.7		72.7		0.3	
861	D1078	72.5		72.7		72.8		0.3	
902	D1078	72.5		72.8		73.0		0.5	
913	D1078	72.5		72.7		72.9		0.4	
963	D1078	72.5		72.7		72.9		0.4	
1283		----		----		----		----	
1429	D1078	72.4		72.7		72.7		0.3	
	normality	not OK		not OK		not OK		not OK	
	n	16		16		16		16	
	outliers	0		0		0		0	
	mean (n)	72.50		72.72		72.85		0.34	
	st.dev. (n)	0.093		0.040		0.098		0.073	
	R(calc.)	0.26		0.11		0.27		0.20	
	R(D1078:05)	1.13		0.50		0.78		0.69	

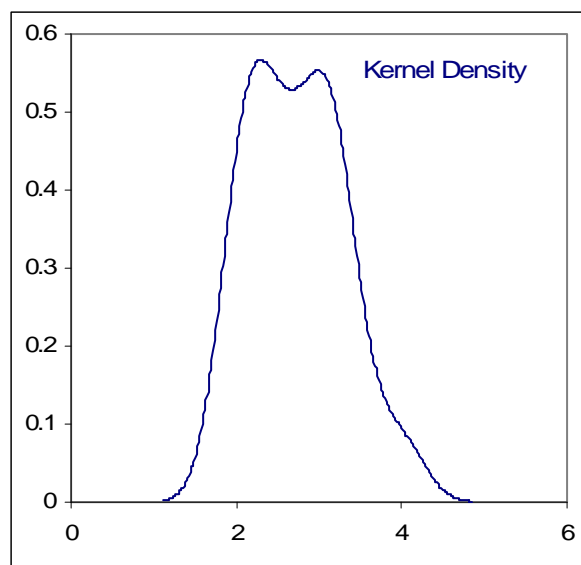
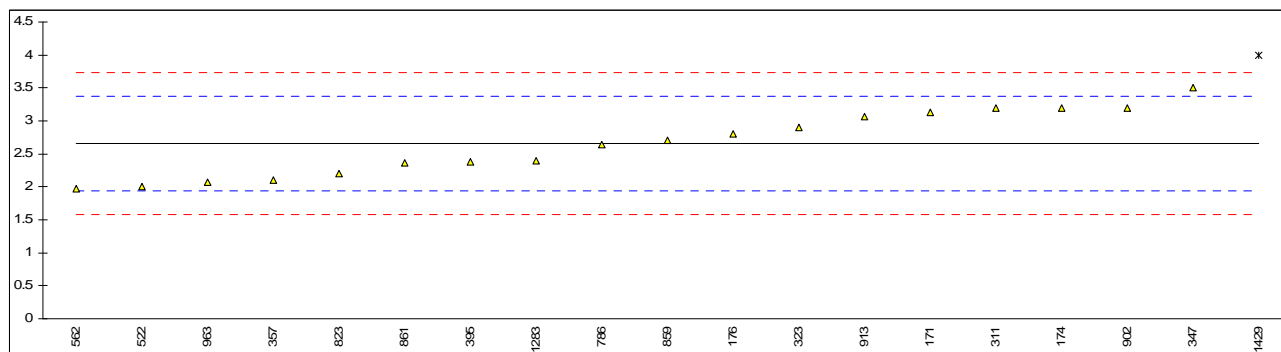
lab	method	Z(targ)	Z(targ)	Z(targ)	Z(targ)
171		-0.51	-0.11	-0.53	0.23
174		-0.01	0.46	0.19	0.23
176		----	----	----	----
311		-0.01	-0.11	-0.17	-0.18
315		----	----	----	----
323		0.24	0.46	0.19	-0.18
347		-0.01	-0.11	0.19	0.23
357		0.24	-0.11	-0.17	-0.58
395		-0.01	-0.11	0.19	0.23
522		----	----	----	----
562		0.48	-0.11	0.55	-0.18
613		----	----	----	----
786		-0.09	-0.11	-0.28	-0.18
823		0.24	-0.11	0.19	-0.18
859		-0.26	-0.11	-0.53	-0.18
861		-0.01	-0.11	-0.17	-0.18
902		-0.01	0.46	0.55	0.63
913		-0.01	-0.11	0.19	0.23
963		-0.01	-0.11	0.19	0.23
1283		----	----	----	----
1429		-0.26	-0.11	-0.53	-0.18





Determination of Inhibitor on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

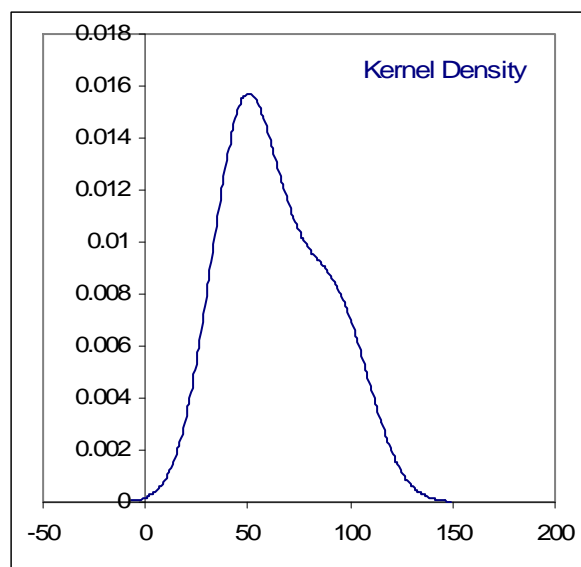
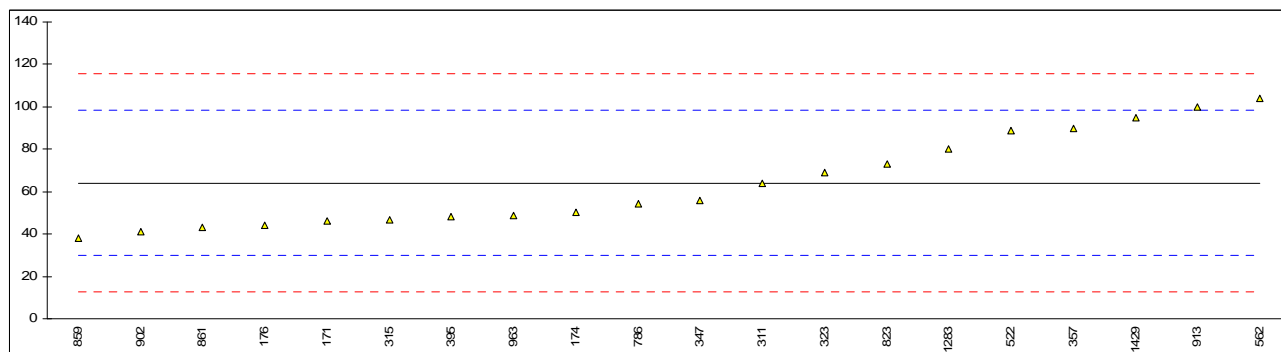
lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D2193	3.13		1.33	
174	D2193	3.2		1.52	
176	INH-43	2.8		0.40	
311	D2193	3.2		1.52	
315		-----		-----	
323	D2193	2.9		0.68	
347	D2193	3.5		2.36	
357	D2193	2.1		-1.56	
395	INH43	2.38		-0.77	
522	INH40-1	2		-1.84	
562	D2193	1.97		-1.92	
613		-----		-----	
786	D2193	2.64		-0.05	
823	D2193	2.2		-1.28	
859	D2193	2.70		0.12	
861	D2193	2.36		-0.83	
902	D2193	3.2		1.52	
913	D2193	3.07		1.16	
963	D2193	2.07		-1.64	
1283	D2193	2.3905		-0.74	
1429	D2193	4	G(0.05)	3.76	
normality		OK			
n		18			
outliers		1			
mean (n)		2.66			
st.dev. (n)		0.490			
R(calc.)		1.37			
R(D2193:06)		1.00			



Determination of Water on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

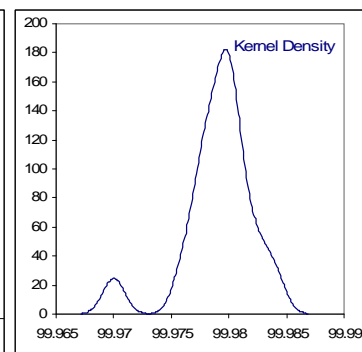
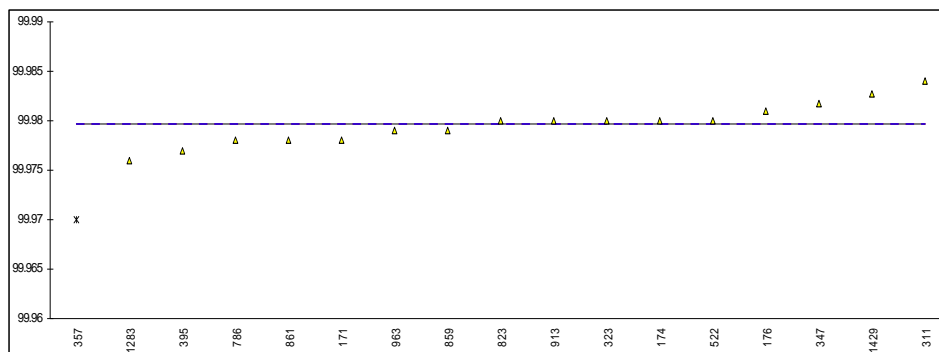
lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D1364	46		-1.05	
174	D1364	50		-0.82	
176	E203	44.0		-1.17	
311	D1364	64		0.00	
315	D1364	46.5		-1.02	
323	D1364	69		0.29	
347	D1364	56		-0.47	
357	D1364	90	C	1.52	First reported 166
395	D1364	48.25		-0.92	
522	INH40-1	89		1.46	
562	D1364	104		2.33	
613		-----		-----	
786	D1364	54.3		-0.56	
823	D1364	73		0.53	
859	D1364	38		-1.52	
861	D1064	43		-1.22	
902	D1364	41		-1.34	
913	D1364	100		2.10	
963	D1364	48.6		-0.90	
1283	INH2362	80		0.93	
1429	D1364	95		1.81	

normality not OK  
n 20  
outliers 0  
mean (n) 63.98  
st.dev. (n) 21.807  
R(calc.) 61.06  
R(D1364:07) 47.99



Determination of Purity on sample #1016; results in % M/M

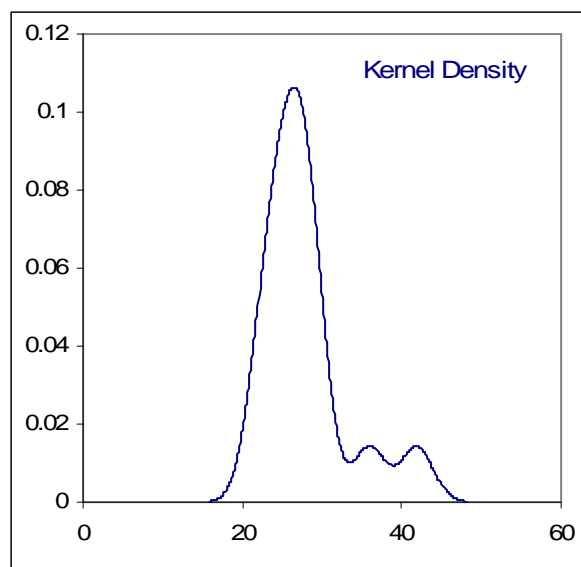
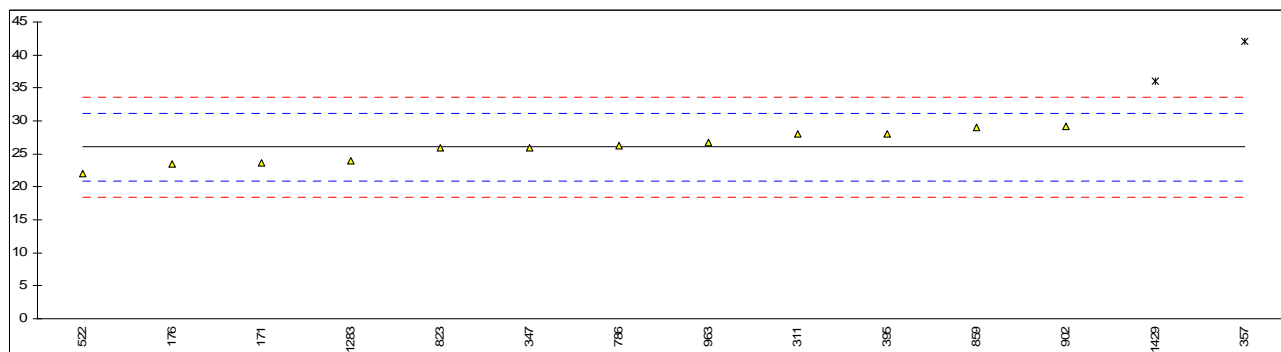
lab	method	Reported	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D3545	99.978	C	-----	First reported 99.980
174	D3545	99.98		-----	
176	INH-256	99.981		-----	
311	INH-122	99.984		-----	
315		-----		-----	
323	INH-067	99.98		-----	
347	INH-916	99.9817		-----	
357	INH052	99.97	G(0.01)	-----	
395	INH-257	99.977		-----	
522	INH40-1	99.98		-----	
562		-----		-----	
613		-----		-----	
786	INH-004	99.978		-----	
823	inh-278	99.98		-----	
859	inh-065	99.979		-----	
861	INH-065	99.978		-----	
902		-----		-----	
913	D3545	99.98		-----	
963	INH-8124	99.979		-----	
1283	INH-020	99.976		-----	
1429	Client method	99.9827		-----	
normality		OK			
n		16			
outliers		1			
mean (n)		99.980			
st.dev. (n)		0.0021			
R(calc.)		0.006			
R(lit)		unknown			
					Compare R(iis09C03) = 0.023



Determination of Acetaldehyde on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D3545	23.7		-0.91	
174		-----		-----	
176	INH-256	23.4		-1.03	
311	INH-122	28		0.78	
315		-----		-----	
323		-----		-----	
347	INH-916	26		-0.01	
357	INH-052	42	G(0.05)	6.27	
395	INH-47	28		0.78	
522	INH40-1	22		-1.58	
562		-----		-----	
613		-----		-----	
786	INH-004	26.2		0.07	
823	D2191	26		-0.01	
859	D2191	29		1.17	
861		-----		-----	
902	INH-22	29.2		1.25	
913		-----		-----	
963	D2191	26.7		0.27	
1283	INH-020	24		-0.79	
1429	Client Method	36	G(0.05)	3.92	
normality		OK			
n		12			
outliers		2			
mean (n)		26.02			
st.dev. (n)		2.332			
R(calc.)		6.53			
R(Horwitz)		7.14			

Compare R(D2191:06) = 80.0

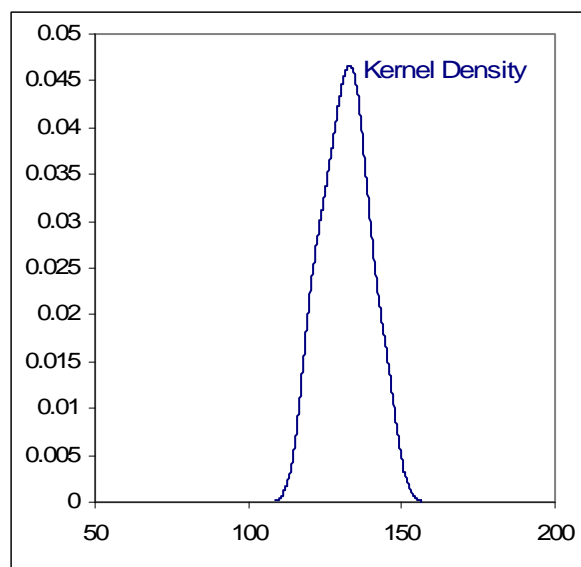
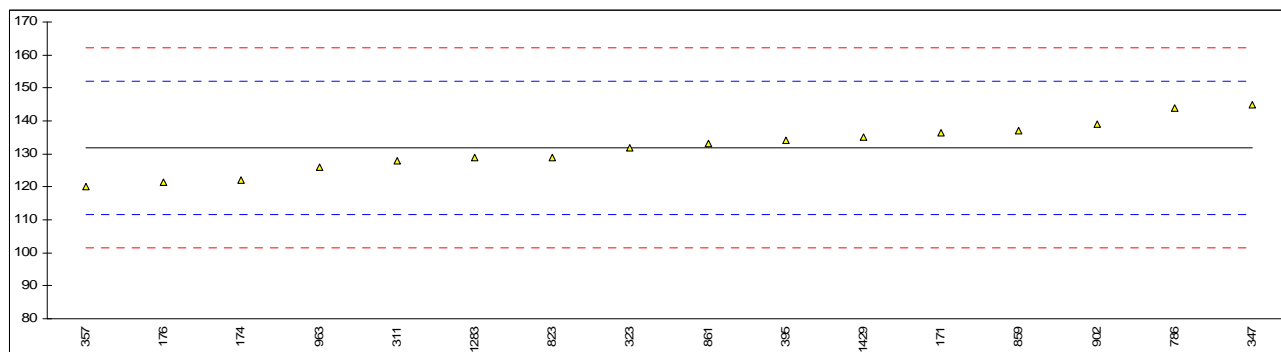


## Determination of Acetone on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D3545	<10		----	
174	D3545	<1		----	
176		----		----	
311	INH-122	<10		----	
315		----		----	
323	INH-067	<10		----	
347	INH-916	<10		----	
357	INH052	<10		----	
395		----		----	
522		----		----	
562		----		----	
613		----		----	
786		----		----	
823	inh-278	<1		----	
859	inh-065	<10		----	
861	INH-065	<10		----	
902	INH-22	<10		----	
913		----		----	
963	INH-8124	<10		----	
1283	INH-020	NIL		----	
1429	Client method	<10		----	
	normality	n.a.			
	n	0			
	outliers	0			
	mean (n)	n.a.			
	st.dev. (n)	n.a.			
	R(calc.)	n.a.			
	R(lit)	n.a.			

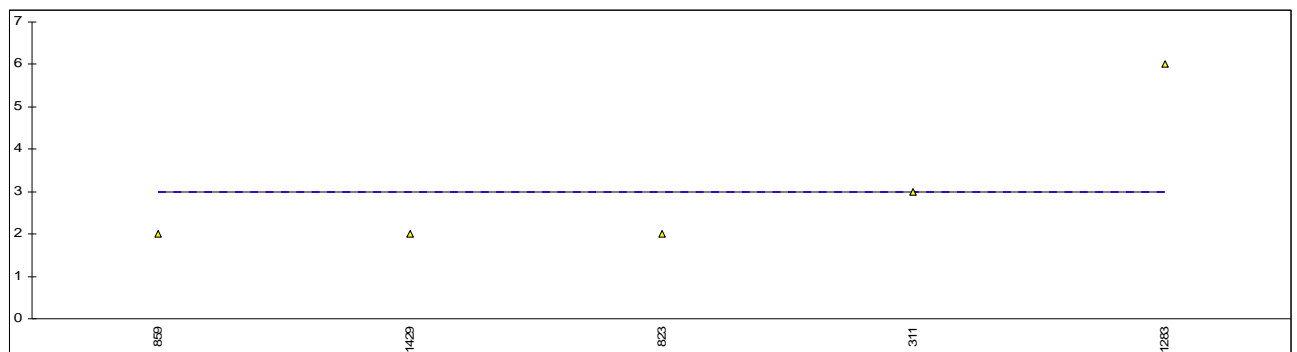
Determination of Ethyl Acetate on sample #1016, results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D3545	136.4	C	0.44	First reported 119.7
174	D3545	122		-0.98	
176	INH-256	121.4		-1.04	
311	INH-122	128		-0.39	
315		-----		-----	
323	INH-067	132		0.01	
347	INH-916	145		1.29	
357	INH052	120		-1.18	
395	INH-47	134		0.20	
522		-----		-----	
562		-----		-----	
613		-----		-----	
786	INH-004	143.8		1.17	
823	inh-278	129		-0.29	
859	inh-065	137		0.50	
861	INH-065	133.2		0.13	
902	INH-22	139		0.70	
913		-----		-----	
963	INH-8124	126		-0.59	
1283	INH-020	129		-0.29	
1429	Client method	135		0.30	
normality		OK			
n		16			
outliers		0			
mean (n)		131.93			
st.dev. (n)		7.494			
R(calc.)		20.98			
R(Horwitz)		28.34			



Determination of Methyl Acetate on sample #1016; results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
171	D3545	<10		----	
174	D3545	<1		----	
176		----		----	
311	INH-122	3		----	
315		----		----	
323	INH-067	<10		----	
347	INH-916	<10		----	
357	INH052	<10		----	
395		----		----	
522		----		----	
562		----		----	
613		----		----	
786		----		----	
823	inh-278	2		----	
859	inh-065	2.0		----	
861		----		----	
902	INH-22	<10		----	
913		----		----	
963	INH-8124	<10		----	
1283	INH-020	6		----	
1429	Client method	2		----	
	normality	unknown			
	n	5			
	outliers	0			
	mean (n)	3.00			
	st.dev. (n)	1.732			
	R(calc.)	4.85			
	R(lit)	unknown			



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **List of participants**

- 1 laboratory in AUSTRALIA
- 1 laboratory in BELGIUM
- 1 laboratory in CHILE
- 1 laboratory in FINLAND
- 2 laboratories in INDIA
- 1 laboratory in ITALY
- 1 laboratory in KOREA
- 1 laboratory in MEXICO
- 2 laboratories in P.R. of CHINA
- 1 laboratory in RUSSIA
- 1 laboratory in SAUDI ARABIA
- 1 laboratory in SPAIN
- 2 laboratories in THE NETHERLANDS
- 1 laboratory in TURKEY
- 3 laboratories in U.S.A.
- 1 laboratory in UNITED KINGDOM



## APPENDIX 3

### Abbreviations:

C	= final result after checking of first reported suspect result
D(0.01)	= outlier in Dixon's outlier test
D(0.05)	= straggler in Dixon's outlier test
G(0.01)	= outlier in Grubbs' outlier test
G(0.05)	= straggler in Grubbs' outlier test
DG(0.01)	= outlier in Double Grubbs' outlier test
DG(0.05)	= straggler in Double Grubbs' outlier test
E	= error in calculations
ex	= excluded from calculations
n.a.	= not applicable
wd	= withdrawn method

### Literature:

- 1 i.i.s. Interlaboratory Studies, Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics & Evaluation, January 2010
- 2 ASTM E178:89
- 3 ASTM E1301:89
- 4 ISO 5725:86
- 5 ISO 5725, parts 1-6, 1994
- 6 ISO13528-05
- 7 M. Thompson and R. Wood, J. AOAC Int, 76, 926, (1993)
- 8 W.J. Youden and E.H. Steiner, Statistical Manual of the AOAC, (1975)
- 9 IP 367:84
- 10 DIN 38402 T41/42
- 11 P.L. Davies, Fr. Z. Anal. Chem, 331, 513, (1988)
- 12 J.N. Miller, Analyst, 118, 455, (1993)
- 13 Analytical Methods Committee Technical brief, No4 January 2001
- 14 The Royal Society of Chemistry 2002, Analyst 2002, 127 page 1359-1364, P.J. Lowthian and M. Thompson (see <http://www.rsc.org/suppdata/an/b2/b205600n/>)