# Results of Proficiency Test PCBs in Mineral Oil November 2021

Organized by: Institute for Interlaboratory Studies

Spijkenisse, the Netherlands

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#### 1 Introduction

Since 2001 the Institute for Interlaboratory Studies (iis) organizes a proficiency scheme for the analysis of Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Mineral Oil every year. During the annual proficiency testing program 2021/2022 it was decided to continue the round robin for the analysis of PCBs in Mineral Oil.

In this interlaboratory study 55 laboratories in 25 different countries registered for participation. See appendix 3 for the number of participants per country. In this report the results of the PCBs in Mineral Oil proficiency test are presented and discussed. This report is also electronically available through the iis website www.iisnl.com.

### 2 SET UP

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies (iis) in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, was the organizer of this proficiency test (PT). Sample analyzes for fit-for-use and homogeneity testing were subcontracted to an ISO/IEC17025 accredited laboratory. It was decided to send one sample of Mineral Oil positive on PCB in an 8mL vial labelled #21243.

The participants were requested to report rounded and unrounded test results. The unrounded test results were preferably used for statistical evaluation.

### 2.1 ACCREDITATION

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, is accredited in agreement with ISO/IEC17043:2010 (R007), since January 2000, by the Dutch Accreditation Council (Raad voor Accreditatie). This PT falls under the accredited scope. This ensures strict adherence to protocols for sample preparation and statistical evaluation and 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 organization of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'iis Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics and Evaluation' of June 2018 (iis-protocol, version 3.5). This protocol is electronically available through the iis website www.iisnl.com, from the FAQ page.

## 2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

All data presented 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

A batch of approximately 1 liter of Mineral Oil positive on PCBs was obtained from a third-party laboratory. After homogenization 71 amber glass vials of 8 mL were filled and labelled #21243.

The homogeneity of the subsamples was checked by determination of Total Organic Chlorides content in accordance with UOP779 on 8 stratified randomly selected subsamples.

	Total Organic Chlorides as Cl in mg/kg
sample #21243-1	35.3
sample #21243-2	35.3
sample #21243-3	35.2
sample #21243-4	35.1
sample #21243-5	35.2
sample #21243-6	35.4
sample #21243-7	35.3
sample #21243-8	35.0

Table 1: homogeneity test results of subsamples of #21243

From the above test results the repeatability was calculated and compared with 0.3 times the reproducibility of the reference test method in agreement with the procedure of ISO13528, Annex B2 in the next table.

	Total Organic Chlorides as Cl in mg/kg		
r (observed)	0.36		
reference test method	UOP779:08		
0.3 x R (reference test method)	1.79		

Table 2: evaluation of the repeatability of subsamples #21243

The calculated repeatability is in agreement with 0.3 times the reproducibility of the reference test method. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

To each of the participating laboratories one sample PCB in Mineral Oil labelled #21243 was sent on October 27, 2021. An SDS was added to the sample package.

## 2.5 STABILITY OF THE SAMPLES

The stability of the PCB in Mineral Oil in amber glass vials was checked. The material was found sufficiently stable for the period of the proficiency test.

### 2.6 ANALYZES

The participants were requested to determine on sample #21243: Total Organohalogenic Compounds (TOX) as CI and Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls (via seven individual PCBs, via the determination of the total PCB content and/or via Aroclor standards).

It was requested to determine all four Aroclor components and not only the main Aroclor component.

It was explicitly requested to treat the sample as if it was a routine sample and to report the test results using the indicated units on the report form and not to round the test results but report as much significant figures as possible. It was also requested not to report 'less than' test results, which are above the detection limit, because such test results cannot be used for meaningful statistical evaluations.

To get comparable test results a detailed report form and a letter of instructions are prepared. On the report form the reporting units are given as well as the reference test methods (when applicable) that will be used during the evaluation. The detailed report form and the letter of instructions are both made available on the data entry portal www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis/. The participating laboratories are also requested to confirm the sample receipt on this data entry portal. The letter of instructions can also be downloaded from the iis website www.iisnl.com.

### 3 RESULTS

During five weeks after sample dispatch, the test results of the individual laboratories were gathered via the data entry portal www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis/. The reported test results are tabulated per determination in appendix 1 of this report. The laboratories are presented by their code numbers.

Directly after the deadline, a reminder was sent to those laboratories that had not reported test results at that moment. Shortly after the deadline, the available test results were screened for suspect data. A test 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 reported test results (no reanalyzes). Additional or corrected test results are used for data analysis and the original test results are placed under 'Remarks' in the result tables in appendix 1. Test results that came in after the deadline were not taken into account in this screening for suspect data and thus these participants were not requested for checks.

## 3.1 STATISTICS

The protocol followed in the organization of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'iis Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics and Evaluation' of June 2018 (iis-protocol, version 3.5).

For the statistical evaluation the *unrounded* (when available) figures were used instead of the rounded test results. Test 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, a variant of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and by the calculation of skewness and kurtosis. Evaluation of the three normality indicators in combination with the visual evaluation of the graphic Kernel density plot, lead to judgement of the normality being either 'unknown', 'OK', 'suspect' or 'not OK'. After removal of outliers, this check was repeated. If a data set does not have a normal distribution, the (results of the) statistical evaluation should be used with due care.

The assigned value is determined by consensus based on the test results of the group of participants after rejection of the statistical outliers and/or suspect data.

According to ISO13528 all (original received or corrected) results per determination were submitted to outlier tests. In the iis procedure for proficiency tests, outliers are detected prior to calculation of the mean, standard deviation and reproducibility. For small data sets, Dixon (up to 20 test results) or Grubbs (up to 40 test results) outlier tests can be used. For larger data sets (above 20 test results) Rosner's outlier test can be used. Outliers are marked by D(0.01) for the Dixon's test, by G(0.01) or DG(0.01) for the Grubbs' test and by F(0.01) for the Rosner's test. Stragglers are marked by F(0.01) for the Dixon's test, by F(0.01) for the Rosner's test. Both outliers and stragglers were not included in the calculations of averages and standard deviations.

For each assigned value the uncertainty was determined in accordance with ISO13528. Subsequently the calculated uncertainty was evaluated against the respective requirement based on the target reproducibility in accordance with ISO13528. In this PT, the criterion of ISO13528, paragraph 9.2.1. was met for all evaluated tests, therefore, the uncertainty of all assigned values may be negligible and need not be included in the PT report.

Finally, the reproducibilities were calculated from the standard deviations by multiplying them with a factor of 2.8.

## 3.2 GRAPHICS

In order to visualize 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 test results are plotted. The corresponding laboratory numbers are on 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 reference test method. 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 is a method for producing a smooth density approximation to a set of data that avoids some problems associated with histograms. Also, a normal Gauss curve (dotted line) was projected over the Kernel Density Graph (smooth line) for reference. The Gauss curve is calculated from the consensus value and the corresponding standard deviation.

#### 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 (derived from e.g. ISO or ASTM test methods), the z-scores were calculated using a target standard deviation. This results in an evaluation independent of the variation in 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, like Horwitz or an estimated reproducibility based on former iis proficiency tests.

When a laboratory did use a test method with a reproducibility that is significantly different from the reproducibility of the reference test method used in this report, it is strongly advised to recalculate the z-score, while using the reproducibility of the actual test method used, this in order to evaluate whether the reported test result is fit-for-use.

The z-scores were calculated according to:

```
z_{\text{(target)}} = \text{(test result - average of PT)} / \text{target standard deviation}
```

The  $z_{\text{(target)}}$  scores are listed in the test result tables in appendix 1.

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 major problems were encountered with the dispatch of the samples. Three participants reported test results after the final reporting date and four participants did not report any test results. Not all participants were able to report all tests requested.

In total 51 laboratories reported 288 numerical test results. Observed were 11 outlying test results, which is 3.8%. In proficiency studies outlier percentages of 3% - 7.5% are quite normal.

Not all data sets proved to have a normal Gaussian distribution. These are referred to as "not OK" or "suspect". The statistical evaluation of these data sets should be used with due care, see also paragraph 3.1.

#### 4.1 EVALUATION PER TEST

In this section the reported test results are discussed per test. The test methods, which were used by the various laboratories were taken into account for explaining the observed differences when possible and applicable. These test methods are also in the tables together with the reported test results in appendix 1. The abbreviations, used in these tables, are explained in appendix 4.

In the iis PT reports ASTM test methods are referred to with a number (e.g. D4059) and an added designation for the year that the method was adopted or revised (e.g. D4059:00). If applicable, a designation in parentheses is added to designate the year of reapproval (e.g. D4059:00(2018)). In the results tables of appendix 1 only the method number and year of adoption or revision (e.g. D4059:00) will be used.

For the statistical evaluation of the individual PCBs the test method EN12766-1:00 was used, this test method is equal to IP462-1:01. In the test methods IEC61619:99 and DIN51527:93 only the reproducibility of the <u>total</u> PCB content is mentioned while in EN12766-1:00 / IP462-1:01 the reproducibilities for individual congeners are mentioned.

## sample #21243

- Total Organohalogenic Compounds TOX as CI: This determination may be problematic. Only four test results were reported. No statistical outliers were observed. The calculated reproducibility is not in agreement with the requirements of UOP779:08.
- Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls as PCB: This determination was problematic. In total eight statistical outliers were observed over seven congeners (no. 28, 52, 101,118, 138,153,180). The calculated reproducibilities after rejection of the statistical outliers are not in agreement with the requirements of EN12766-1:00 / IP462-1:01.
- Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls as Aroclor: This determination was problematic. No statistical outliers were observed. The calculated reproducibilities of the Aroclors 1242, 1254 and 1260 are not in agreement with the requirements of ASTM D4059:00(2018). For Aroclor 1248 no test results were reported.
- <u>Total PCB, 5 times the sum of 6 PCB congeners:</u> This determination was problematic. No statistical outliers were observed. The calculated reproducibility is not in agreement with the requirements of EN12766-2 test method B:01.
- Total PCB, sum of all congeners: Some participants reported the sum of the seven congeners which are asked in the PT while the total sum PCB of <u>all</u> congeners present in the PT sample is requested for this parameter.

  Therefore, the test results based on the sum of the reported congeners are excluded from the statistical analysis.

This determination was problematic. Three statistical outliers were observed and three other test results were excluded. The calculated reproducibility after rejection of the suspect data is not in agreement with

the requirements of EN61619:99 and EN12766-2 test method A:01 as this test method is identical to EN61619:99.

<u>Total PCB, sum of all Aroclors:</u> This determination was problematic. No statistical outliers were observed. The calculated reproducibility is not in agreement with the requirements of ASTM D4059:00(2018).

All participants agree that sample #21243 is positive on PCBs. From the data on total organic halogenic components (TOX) an average concentration of 37.5 mg/kg was found in this PT. From this concentration, a total content of 75.7 mg PCB/kg is estimated using an average CI content of 49.6%, assuming the presence of 45.8% Aroclor 1242 (42% CI), 36.2% Aroclor 1254 (54% CI) and 18.0% Aroclor 1260 (60% CI). All values for total PCB are given in the next table.

	total PCB content in mg/kg
estimated by TOX as CI	75.7
5 times the sum of 6 congeners	50.4
sum of all congeners	57.3
sum of all Aroclors	46.3

Table 3: comparison of estimations of total PCB content in sample #21243

The total PCB content is in agreement with the calculation of 5 times the sum of 6 congeners, sum of all congeners and sum of all Aroclor. The estimate from TOX as Cl is much higher.

## 4.2 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR THE GROUP OF LABORATORIES

A comparison has been made between the reproducibility as declared by the reference test method and the reproducibility as found for the group of participating laboratories. The number of significant test results, the average, the calculated reproducibility (2.8 \* standard deviation) and the target reproducibility derived from reference test methods (in casu ASTM or EN test methods) are presented in the next table.

Parameter	unit	n	average	2.8 * sd	R(lit)
TOX as CI	mg/kg	4	37.5	14.6	6.4
PCB no. 28	mg/kg	26	1.61	1.42	0.79
PCB no. 52	mg/kg	28	1.61	1.75	0.79
PCB no. 101	mg/kg	28	2.27	2.15	1.12
PCB no. 118	mg/kg	17	1.51	1.33	0.74
PCB no. 138	mg/kg	25	2.18	1.73	1.07
PCB no. 153	mg/kg	28	1.86	1.61	0.91
PCB no. 180	mg/kg	26	0.95	0.71	0.45
Aroclor 1242	mg/kg	12	22.3	25.4	13.8
Aroclor 1248	mg/kg	1	<1	n.e.	n.e.
Aroclor 1254	mg/kg	12	17.6	18.1	11.5
Aroclor 1260	mg/kg	12	8.80	8.50	6.85

Parameter	unit	n	average	2.8 * sd	R(lit)
Total PCB, 5 x sum 6 congeners	mg/kg	25	50.4	37.6	22.6
Total PCB, sum of all congeners	mg/kg	17	57.3	24.2	16.3
Total PCB, sum of Aroclors	mg/kg	13	46.3	45.4	23.8

Table 4: reproducibilities of tests on sample #21243

Without further statistical calculations it can be concluded that there is not a good compliance of the group of participating laboratories with the reference test methods. The problematic tests have been discussed in paragraph 4.1.

## 4.3 COMPARISON OF THE NOVEMBER 2021 PROFICIENCY TEST WITH PREVIOUS PTS

	November 2021	November 2020	November 2019	November 2018	November 2017
Number of reporting laboratories	51	45	45	45	50
Number of test results	288	251	277	247	275
Number of statistical outliers	11	9	14	13	16
Percentage of statistical outliers	3.8%	3.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.8%

Table 5: comparison with previous proficiency tests

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

The performance of the determinations of the proficiency tests was compared against the requirements of the reference test methods. The conclusions are given in the following table.

	November 2021	November 2020	November 2019	November 2018	November 2017
TOX as CI *)	-	n.e.	n.e.	-	+/-
PCB individual	-	-	+/-	-	-
Aroclor individual	-	-	-		
Total PCB, 5 x the sum of 6 cong	-	+	+	+/-	+/-
Total PCB, sum of all congeners	-	-	+	-	-
Total PCB, sum of Aroclors	-	-	-	-	+/-

Table 6: comparison determinations against the reference test methods

The following performance categories were used:

++ : group performed much better than the reference test method

+ : group performed better than the reference test method

+/- : group performance equals the reference test method

- : group performed worse than the reference test method

-- : group performed much worse than the reference test method

n.e. : not evaluated

<sup>\*)</sup> based on three or four test results

## **APPENDIX 1**

Determination of Total Organohalogenic Compounds (TOX) as CI on sample #21243; results in mg/kg

mg/kg					
lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
341					
343					
357					
392					
398					
455					
498					
511					
614					
902					
912					
1059					
1072					
1126	EN14077	32.69		-2.13	
1135					
1170					
1243					
1304					
1306					
1352					
1374					
1396					
1397					
1435					
1440					
1442					
1458					
1495	EN14077	35		-1.11	
1505					
1513					
1551					
1633					
1660					
1702					
1763					
1801					
1816					
1841					
1875					
1885					
1888					
1912					
6067					
6275					
6278 6283					
6334 6335					
6352					
6355	In house	37.7		0.07	
6382	III IIOuse				
6394		44.75		3.17	
6414					
6417					
6427					
Q7 <b>Z</b> 1				-	
	normality	unknown			
	n	4			
	outliers	0			
	mean (n)	37.535			
	st.dev. (n)	5.2276			
	R(calc.)	14.637			
	st.dev.(UOP779:08)	2.2741			
	R(UOP779:08)	6.368			
	/				

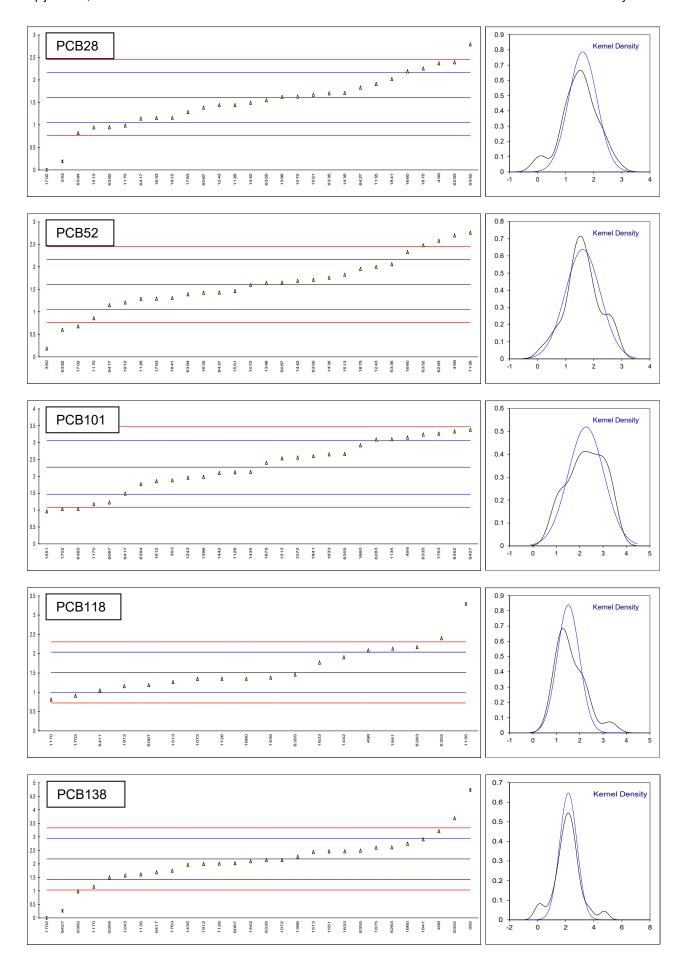


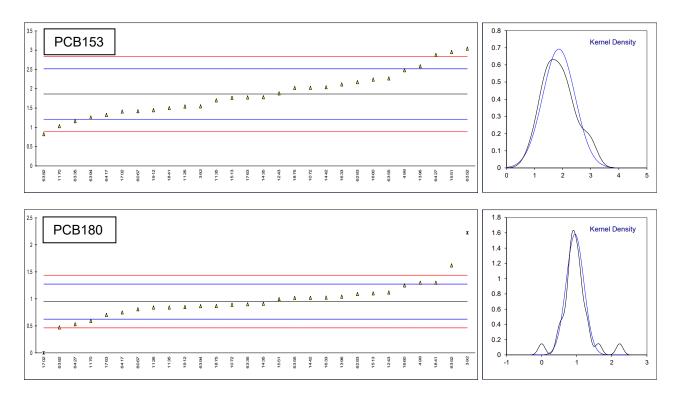
## Determination of PCB 28, 52, 101, 118, 138, 153 and 180 on sample #21243; results in mg/kg

lab method PCB28 PCB52 PCB101 PCB118 PCB138 PCB15	3 PCB180
341	
357	
392 EN12766-1 <u>0.18842</u> 0.18842 1.88419 <u>4.73559</u> 1.54503	3 <u>2.22334</u> 
455	
498 EN12766-1 2.37 2.70 3.15 2.09 3.21 2.48	1.30
511	
902	
912 1059	
1072 EN12766-1 1.6305 1.5957 2.5588 1.3465 2.1414 2.0255	0.8927
1126 EN12766-1 1.44 1.29 2.12 1.35 2.01 1.54	0.84
1135 EN12766-1 1.91 2.76 3.10 <u>3.29</u> 1.61 1.70 1170 EN12766-1 0.987 0.860 1.175 0.812 1.156 1.031	0.84 0.593
1243 EN12766-1 1.44 2.00 1.96 1.57 1.88	1.12
1304	
1306 1352	
1374	
1396 IP462-1 1.622 1.640 1.986 2.270 2.582 1397	1.0419
1435 EN12766-1 1.71 1.76 2.13 1.38 1.97 1.78	0.91
1440 1442 EN12766-1 1.49 1.69 2.10 1.91 2.10 2.04	 1.02
1458	
1495 1505	
1513 IEC61619	1.103
1551 IP462-1 1.6701 1.4625 0.9641 2.4655 2.9532	0.9950
1633 IEC61619 1.151 1.427 2.652 1.770 2.468 2.113 1660 IEC61619 2.19 2.33 2.92 1.35 2.75 2.24	1.025 1.25
1702 IEC61619 <u>0</u> 0.68 1.03 0.91 <u>0</u> 1.41	<u>o</u>
1763 EN12766-1 1.286 1.292 3.267 1.746 1.775 1801	0.703
1816	
1841 IEC61619 2.02 1.31 2.60 2.13 2.91 1.50	1.30
1875 EN12766-1 2.254 1.955 2.403 2.602 2.023 1885	0.869
1888	
1912 EN12766-1 1.15905 1.20841 1.85682 1.15989 1.99353 1.44234 1.652 1.227 1.186 2.025 1.417	1 0.84887 0.808
6275	
6278	4.00
6283 2.39 2.58 3.09 2.17 2.61 2.17 6334	1.09
6335 EN12766-1 1.70 2.06 3.24 2.14 1.16	0.90
6352 DIN51527Mod. 2.79 2.48 3.33 2.40 3.69 3.04 6355 EN12766-1 1.549 1.714 2.661 1.460 2.491 2.267	1.62 1.019
6382 EN12766-1 0.948 0.602 1.036 0.982 0.822	0.472
6394 0.82 C 1.39 C 1.77 C 1.5 C 1.256 C	
6414 6417 EN12766-1 1.14 1.15 1.49 1.05 1.69 1.32	0.75
6427 EN12766-1 1.83 1.43 3.38 <u>0.26</u> 2.88	0.53
normality OK OK OK OK OK	ОК
n 26 28 28 17 25 28	26
outliers 2 0 0 1 3 0 mean (n) 1.6086 1.6083 2.2719 1.5143 2.1817 1.8628	2 0.9502
st.dev. (n) 0.50672 0.62526 0.76751 0.47553 0.61621 0.57587	
,,	
R(calc.) 1.4188 1.7507 2.1490 1.3315 1.7254 1.6124 st.dev.(EN12766-1:00) 0.28049 0.28042 0.39939 0.26357 0.38322 0.32605	0.7062 5 0.16247

<u>Underlined.</u> Italic and bold test results are statistical outliers according Grubbs outlier test.

Lab 1513 first reported <0.2 PCB28 Lab 6394 first reported 4.10 PCB28, 6.95 PCB52, 8.87 PCB101, 7.51 PCB138, 6.28 PCB153, 4.33 PCB180

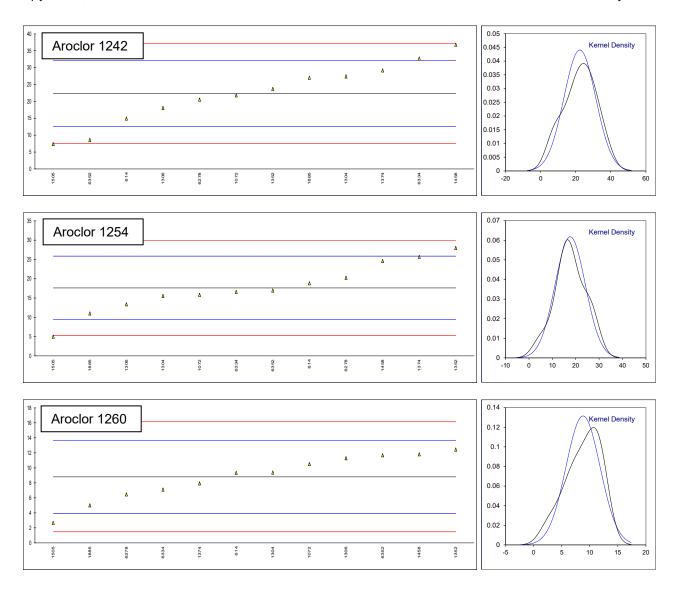




## Determination of Aroclor 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260 on sample #21243; results in mg/kg

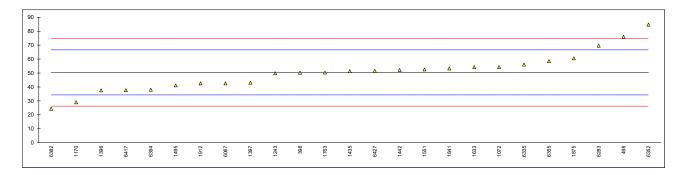
lab	method	Aroclor 1242	Aroclor 1248	Aroclor 1254	Aroclor 1260
341					
343					
357 392					
398					
455					
498					
511					
	D4059	14.92		18.82	9.33
902					
912 1059					
	D4059	21.792		15.812	10.506
1126	2.000				
1135					
1170					
1243	In It was a	07.00		45.50	0.00
1304	In house EPA600	27.38 18.0614		15.53 13.3659	9.38 11.2791
	In house	23.699		27.972	12.440
	D4059	29.17		25.66	7.93
1396					
1397					
1435					
1440 1442					
1458	D4059	36.8		24.6 C	11.8
1495					
	D4059	7.37		5.00	2.67
1513					
1551 1633					
1660					
1702					
1763					
1801					
1816 1841					
1875					
	EPA6013	27	0	11	5.0
1888					
1912 6067					
6275					
6278	EPA8082A	20.533		20.241	6.464
6283					
	IEC61619	32.7		16.6	7.1
6335	DINE1507Mod	0.60		16.0E	11.60
6355	DIN51527Mod.	8.60		16.95	11.68
6382					
6394					
6414					
6417					
6427					
	normality	OK		OK	OK
	n	12		12	12
	outliers	0		0	0
	mean (n) st.dev. (n)	22.3354 9.05464		17.6292 6.46070	8.7983 3.03522
	R(calc.)	25.3530		18.0900	8.4986
	st.dev.(D4059:00 (silicone))	4.91692		4.11739	2.44481
	R(D4059:00 (silicone))	13.7674		11.5287	6.8455

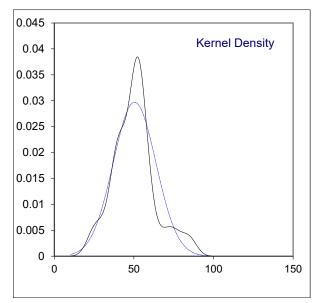
Lab 1458 first reported 44.6



## Determination of Total PCB, 5 times the sum of 6 congeners on sample #21243; results in mg/kg

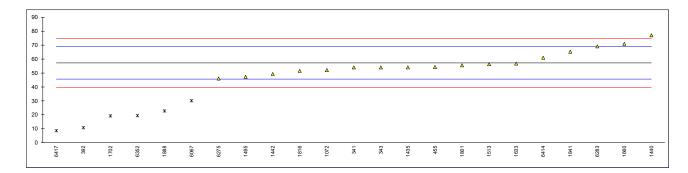
lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
341					
343					
357					
392					
398	EN12766-2-B	50.2		-0.03	
455					
498	EN12766-2-B	76.01		3.16	
511					
614					
902					
912					
1059	EN40700 0 B	 54.0000		0.47	
1072	EN12766-2-B	54.2228		0.47	
1126					
1135 1170	EN12766-2-B	29.01		-2.65	
1243	EN12766-2-B	49.85		-0.07	
1304	LN 12700-2-D	49.00		-0.07	
1306					
1352					
1374					
1396	IP462-2	37.560	Е	-1.59	calculation difference, iis calculated 55.71
1397	EN12766-2-B	43.1		-0.91	
1435	EN12766-2-B	51.3		0.11	
1440					
1442	EN12766-2-B	52.18		0.21	
1458					
1495	EN12766-2-B	41.1		-1.16	
1505					
1513					
1551	IP462-2	52.5522		0.26	
1633	EN12766-2-B	54.170		0.46	
1660 1702					
1762	EN12766-2-B	50.346		-0.01	
1801	LIV12700-2-B			-0.01	
1816					
1841	EN12766-2-B	53.23	Е	0.34	calculated difference, iis calculated 58.2
1875	EN12766-2-B	60.53		1.25	,
1885					
1888					
1912	EN12766-2-B	42.6		-0.97	
6067	EN12766-2-B	42.6		-0.97	
6275					
6278	=1110=00 0 5				
6283	EN12766-2-B	69.65		2.38	
6334	EN112766 2 B	 56 054		0.60	
6335	EN12766-2-B	56.054		0.69	
6352 6355	DIN51527Mod. EN12766-2-B	84.75 58.511		4.24 1.00	
6382	EN12766-2-B EN12766-2-B	24.31		-3.23	
6394	EN12766-2-B	38.04		-3.23 -1.54	
6414	2.00 2 5			-1.04	
6417	EN12766-2-B	37.70		-1.58	
6427	EN12766-2-B	51.6		0.14	
	normality	suspect			
	n	25			
	outliers	0			
	mean (n)	50.4470			
	st.dev. (n)	13.43582			
	R(calc.)	37.6203			
	st.dev.(EN12766-2B:01)	8.08240			
	R(EN12766-2B:01)	22.6307			

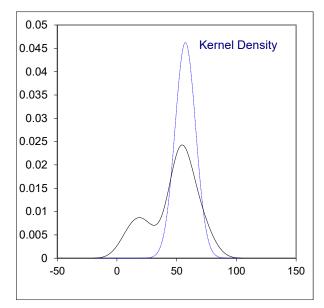




## Determination of Total PCB, sum of all congeners on sample #21243; results in mg/kg

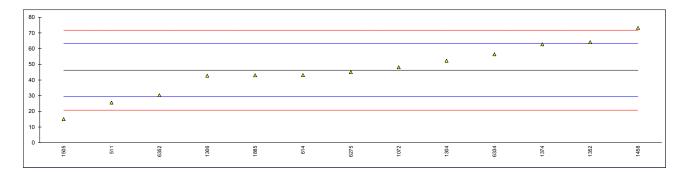
lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
341	EN61619	54		-0.57	
343	EN61619	54		-0.57	
357				-0.07	
392	EN12766-2A	10.76499	ex	-7.98	test result excluded, see § 4.1
398					
455	EN61619	54.3		-0.52	
498	101010			-0.52	
511					
614					
902					
912					
1059					
1072	EN61619	52.0276		-0.90	
1126					
1135					
1170					
1243					
1304					
1306					
1352					
1374					
1396					
1397					
1435	EN61619	54.02	_	-0.56	
1440	EN61619	77	С	3.38	first reported 81
1442	EN61619	49.31		-1.37	
1458	EN40700 04	47.0		4.70	
1495	EN12766-2A	47.2		-1.73	
1505	IE004040		0	0.47	first new outsid FO A
1513	IEC61619	56.3	C	-0.17	first reported 52.4
1551	IEC61610	 56 740	W	0.10	test result withdrawn, reported 10.5104
1633	IEC61619	56.740		-0.10	
1660 1702	EN61619	70.92 10.20	G(0.05)	2.34 -6.54	
1702 1763	IEC61619	19.20 	G(0.05)	-0.54	
1801	EN61619	55.49		-0.31	
1816	EN61619	51.5		-1.00	
1841	IEC61619	65.26		1.36	
1875	12001010			1.30	
1885					
1888	IEC61619	22.8	C, DG(0.05)	-5.92	first reported 28.02
1912	*****		-, = -(0.00)		1
6067	EN61619	30.06	DG(0.05)	-4.67	
6275	IEC61619	46	- ()	-1.94	
6278					
6283	IEC61619	69.1		2.02	
6334					
6335					
6352	DIN51527Mod.	19.35	ex	-6.51	test result excluded, see § 4.1
6355					
6382					
6394			W		test result withdrawn, reported 24.03
6414	IEC61619	61		0.63	
6417	EN12766-2A	8.59	ex	-8.35	test result excluded, see § 4.1
6427					
		014			
	normality	OK			
	n	17			
	outliers	3 + 3ex			
	mean (n)	57.3040			
	st.dev. (n)	8.62769			
	R(calc.)	24.1575			
	st.dev.(EN61619:99)	5.83071			
	R(EN61619:99)	16.3260			

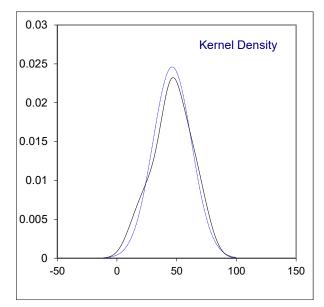




## Determination of Total PCB, sum of all Aroclors on sample #21243; results in mg/kg

lab	method	value	mark	z(targ)	remarks
341					
343					
357					
392					
398					
455					
498 511	D4059	25.56		-2.44	
614	D4059	43.07		-0.38	
902	D4039	45.07		-0.56	
912					
1059					
1072	D4059	48.1107		0.22	
1126					
1135					
1170					
1243					
1304	In house	52.29		0.71	
1306	EPA600	42.7064		-0.42	
1352	In house	64.111		2.10	
1374 1396	D4059	62.76		1.94	
1396					
1435					
1440					
1442					
1458	D4059	73.2	С	3.17	first reported 93.2
1495					'
1505	D4059	15.04		-3.68	
1513					
1551					
1633					
1660					
1702 1763					
1801					
1816					
1841					
1875					
1885	EPA6013	43		-0.39	
1888					
1912					
6067					
6275	D4059	45		-0.15	
6278					
6283	IEC61610	 FC 4		1.10	
6334	IEC61619	56.4		1.19	
6335 6352	DIN51527Mod.	30.27		-1.88	
6355	DINJ IJZ / WIOU.	30.27		-1.00	
6382					
6394					
6414					
6417					
6427					
	normality	OK			
	n	13			
	outliers	0			
	mean (n)	46.2706			
	st.dev. (n) R(calc.)	16.20996 45.3879			
	st.dev.(D4059:00 (silicone))	8.49035			
	R(D4059:00 (silicone))	23.7730			





**APPENDIX 2**z-scores of PCB 28, 52, 101, 118, 138, 153 and 180 determination on sample #21243;

lab	PCB28	PCB52	PCB101	PCB118	PCB138	PCB153	PCB180
341							
343							
357							
392	-5.06	-5.06	-0.97		6.66	-0.97	7.84
398							
455							
498	2.71	3.89	2.20	2.18	2.68	1.89	2.15
511							
614							
902							
912							
1059							
1072	0.08	-0.04	0.72	-0.64	-0.11	0.50	-0.35
1126	-0.60	-1.13	-0.38	-0.62	-0.45	-0.99	-0.68
1135	1.07	4.11	2.07	6.74	-1.49	-0.50	-0.68
1170	-2.22	-2.67	-2.75	-2.66	-2.68	-2.55	-2.20
1243	-0.60	1.40	-0.78		-1.60	0.05	1.04
1304							
1306							
1352							
1374							
1374	0.05	0.11	-0.72		0.23	2.21	0.56
1397	0.03		-0.72		0.23	2.21	0.50
1435	0.36	0.54	-0.36	-0.51	-0.55	-0.25	-0.25
1440	0.50	0.34	-0.30	-0.51	-0.55	-0.23	-0.23
	-0.42	0.29	-0.43	1.50	-0.21	0.54	0.43
1442 1458	-0.42	0.29	-0.43	1.50	-0.21	0.54	0.43
1495							
1505		0.77	0.65	-0.93		-0.30	0.94
1513	-2.37			-0.93	0.68		
1551	0.22	-0.52	-3.27		0.74	3.34	0.28
1633	-1.63	-0.65	0.95	0.97	0.75	0.77	0.46
1660	2.07	2.57	1.62	-0.62	1.48	1.16	1.84
1702	-5.74	-3.31	-3.11	-2.29	-5.69	-1.39	-5.85
1763	-1.15	-1.13	2.49		-1.14	-0.27	-1.52
1801							
1816	4.47	4.00			4.00		
1841	1.47	-1.06	0.82	2.34	1.90	-1.11	2.15
1875	2.30	1.24	0.33		1.10	0.49	-0.50
1885							
1888							
1912	-1.60	-1.43	-1.04	-1.34	-0.49	-1.29	-0.62
6067	-0.80	0.16	-2.62	-1.25	-0.41	-1.37	-0.88
6275							
6278							
6283	2.79	3.47	2.05	2.49	1.12	0.94	0.86
6334							
6335	0.33	1.61	2.42		-0.11	-2.16	-0.31
6352	4.21	3.11	2.65	3.36	3.94	3.61	4.12
6355	-0.21	0.38	0.97	-0.21	0.81	1.24	0.42
6382	-2.36	-3.59	-3.09		-3.13	-3.19	-2.94
6394	-2.81	-0.78	-1.26		-1.78	-1.86	-0.52
6414							
6417	-1.67	-1.63	-1.96	-1.76	-1.28	-1.66	-1.23
6427	0.79	-0.64	2.77		-5.01	3.12	-2.59

## z-scores of Aroclor 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260 determination on sample #21243;

lab	Aroclor 1242	Aroclor 1248	Aroclor 1254	Aroclor 1260
341				
343				
357				
392				
398				
455				
498				
511				
614	-1.51		0.29	0.22
902	-1.51		0.29	0.22
912				
1059				
1039	-0.11		-0.44	
1126				0.70
1135				
1170				
1243	4.00			
1304	1.03		-0.51	0.24
1306	-0.87		-1.04	1.01
1352	0.28		2.51	1.49
1374	1.39		1.95	-0.36
1396				
1397				
1435				
1440				
1442				
1458	2.94		1.69	1.23
1495				
1505	-3.04		-3.07	-2.51
1513				
1551				
1633				
1660				
1702				
1763				
1801				
1816				
1841				
1875				
1885	0.95		-1.61	-1.55
1888				
1912				
6067				
6275				
6278	-0.37		0.63	-0.95
6283	-0.37		0.03	-0.93
6334	2.11		-0.25	-0.69
6335	2.70		0.16	1 10
6352	-2.79		-0.16	1.18
6355				
6382				
6394				
6414				
6417				
6427				

## **APPENDIX 3**

## Number of participants per country

- 6 labs in AUSTRALIA
- 2 labs in BELGIUM
- 2 labs in CROATIA
- 1 lab in CZECH REPUBLIC
- 1 lab in FINLAND
- 2 labs in FRANCE
- 7 labs in GERMANY
- 2 labs in GREECE
- 1 lab in INDIA
- 1 lab in INDONESIA
- 1 lab in IRELAND
- 4 labs in ITALY
- 1 lab in MALAYSIA
- 1 lab in MOROCCO
- 1 lab in NETHERLANDS
- 2 labs in NORWAY
- 1 lab in PERU
- 1 lab in PHILIPPINES
- 2 labs in PORTUGAL
- 1 lab in QATAR
- 1 lab in SLOVENIA
- 1 lab in SOUTH AFRICA
- 7 labs in SPAIN
- 2 labs in TURKEY
- 4 labs in UNITED KINGDOM

#### **APPENDIX 4**

#### **Abbreviations**

C = final test result after checking of first reported suspect test 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

R(0.01) = outlier in Rosner's outlier test R(0.05) = straggler in Rosner's outlier test

E = calculation difference between reported test result and result calculated by iis

W = test result withdrawn on request of participant ex = test result excluded from statistical evaluation

n.a. = not applicable
n.e. = not evaluated
n.d. = not detected
fr. = first reported

f+? = possibly a false positive test result? f-? = possibly a false negative test result?

SDS = Safety Data Sheet

#### Literature

- iis Interlaboratory Studies, Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics & Evaluation, June 2018
- 2 ISO5725:86
- 3 ISO5725 parts 1-6:94
- 4 ISO13528:05
- 5 M. Thompson and R. Wood, J. AOAC Int, <u>76</u>, 926, (1993)
- 6 W.J. Youden and E.H. Steiner, Statistical Manual of the AOAC, (1975)
- 7 P.L. Davies, Fr. Z. Anal. Chem, <u>331</u>, 513, (1988)
- 8 J.N. Miller, Analyst, <u>118</u>, 455, (1993)
- 9 Analytical Methods Committee, Technical Brief, No 4, January 2001
- 10 P.J. Lowthian and M. Thompson, The Royal Society of Chemistry, Analyst, <u>127</u>, 1359-1364, (2002)
- 11 W. Horwitz and R. Albert, J. AOAC Int, 79.3, 589-621, (1996)
- Bernard Rosner, Percentage Points for a Generalized ESD Many-Outlier Procedure, Technometrics, <u>25(2)</u>, 165-172, (1983)