

parameters such as pH, alkalinity, hardness, chlorine or phosphate levels when a citizen requests a "lead/copper for corrosion control" analysis.

Thank you,

Kory Groetsch, MS , Manager
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From: Krisztian, George (DEQ)
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2015 7:11 AM
To: Groetsch, Kory J. (DHHS)
Cc: Dykema, Linda D. (DHHS); Shane, Kirby (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Preliminary and Deliberative - Not Subject to FOIA : Detection Limit Question

Hi Kory,

I can speak to your first question. Drinking Water is a very straight forward matrix that is easily analyzed by ICP/MS. We typically do not have to qualify the data very often.

I have copied Kirby Shane on this e-mail. He is the Inorganics Unit Supervisor and he can assist you with your questions. Please note that the terms that we use in the SOP are program specific as I am sure that the terms that you use are specific to your program. Kirby can assist you in creating a bridge between the terms that we use. Please note however that these terms cannot be changed in the SOP as they are the terms that are used for compliance under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

George

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From: Groetsch, Kory J. (DHHS)
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2015 5:48 PM
To: Krisztian, George (DEQ)

Cc: Dykema, Linda D. (DHHS)

Subject: Preliminary and Deliberative - Not Subject to FOIA : Detection Limit Question

Hi George,

Can you have one of your staff provide us some more detailed understanding of the analytical detection limitations associated with Pb in drinking water analysis (SOP #800 Rev. #4)?

What are the detection limits associated with this analytical method? (e.g. Method detection limit, limit of quantification, and/or reporting limit)

Do you expect interferences in drinking water samples? In other words, should we expect a lot of data that is flagged?

To help us speak the same language, below are some definitions of "detection limit". For each detection limit related to this Pb SOP, it would be helpful if you described what the value represents or refer to one of these definitions:

- (1) the point where a substance will be detected, but not quantitated (e.g., Method Detection Limit; MDL);
- (2) the lowest concentration at which the analyte can be accurately quantitated (e.g., Minimum Level; ML);
- (3) the lowest level of an analyte that can be determined by an instrument ignoring the possibility of analyte loss/contamination through sample pretreatment procedures (e.g., Instrument Detection Limit; IDL);
- (4) the lowest level in the calibration range.

Thank you.

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