

ATTACHMENT ~~B~~ C3

**QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES AND DATA VALIDATION
TECHNIQUES FOR WASTE CHARACTERIZATION SAMPLING AND
ANALYTICAL METHODS**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

C3-1	Validation Methods.....	1
C3-2	Headspace-Gas Sampling	6
C3-3	Sampling of Homogeneous Solids and Soils/Gravel.....	8
C3-4	Non Destructive Examination Methods	10
	C3-4a Radiography	10
	C3-4b Visual Examination.....	11
C3-5	Gas Volatile Organic Compound Analysis	12
C3-6	Total Volatile Organic Compound Analysis.....	13
C3-7	Total Semivolatile Organic Compound Analysis	15
C3-8	Total Metal Analysis	16
C3-9	Acceptable Knowledge.....	18
C3-10	Data Review, Validation, and Verification Requirements	19
	C3-10a Data Generation Level.....	20
	C3-10a(1) Independent Technical Review.....	21
	C3-10b Project Level	23
	C3-10b(1) Site Project Manager Review	23
	C3-10b(2) Prepare Site Project Manager Summary and Data Validation Summary	24
	C3-10b(3) Prepare Waste Stream Characterization Package	25
	C3-10c Permittee Level	25
C3-11	Reconciliation with Data Quality Objectives.....	25
	C3-11a Reconciliation at the Project Level.....	26
	C3-11b Reconciliation at the Permittee Level	27
C3-12	Data Reporting Requirements.....	27
	C3-12a Data Generation Level.....	27
	C3-12b Project Level	28
	C3-12b(1) Waste Stream Profile Form	28
	C3-12b(2) Characterization Information Summary	29
	C3-12b(3) Waste Stream Characterization Package.....	30
	C3-12b(4) WIPP Waste Information System (WWIS) Data Reporting.....	30
C3-13	Nonconformances	30
C3-14	Special Training Requirements and Certifications	33
C3-15	Changes to WAP-Related Plans or Procedures	33

C3-16 List of References 34

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title
Table C3-1	Waste Material Parameters and Descriptions
Table C3-2	Gas Volatile Organic Compounds Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives
Table C3-3	Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and Frequencies for Gas Volatile Organic Compound Analysis
Table C3-4	Volatile Organic Compounds Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives
Table C3-5	Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and Frequencies for Volatile Organic Compound Analysis
Table C3-6	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives
Table C3-7	Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and Frequencies for Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Analysis
Table C3-8	Metals Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives
Table C3-9	Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and Frequencies for Metals Analysis
Table C3-10	Minimum Training and Qualifications Requirements ^a
Table C3-11	Testing Batch Data Report Contents
Table C3-12	Sampling Batch Data Report Contents
Table C3-13	Analytical Batch Data Report Contents
Table C3-14	Data Reporting Flags

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title
Figure C3-1	Overall Headspace-Gas Sampling Scheme Illustrating Manifold Sampling

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ATTACHMENT ~~B~~ C3

QUALITY ASSURANCE OBJECTIVES AND DATA VALIDATION TECHNIQUES FOR WASTE CHARACTERIZATION SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

BC3-1 Validation Methods

The ~~Permittees U.S. Department of Energy Carlsbad Field Office (DOE) Permittees~~ shall require the generator/storage sites (**sites**) to perform validation of all data (qualitative as well as quantitative) so that data used for Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (**WIPP**) compliance programs will be of known and acceptable quality. Validation includes a quantitative determination of precision, accuracy, completeness, and method detection limits (as appropriate) for analytical data (headspace Volatile Organics Compounds (**VOC**), total VOCs, Semivolatile Organic Compounds (**SVOC**), and metals data). Quantitative data validations shall be performed according to the conventional methods outlined below (equations ~~B~~ C3-1 through ~~B~~ C3-8). These quantitative determinations will be compared to the Quality Assurance Objectives (**QAOs**) specified in Sections ~~B~~ C3-2 through ~~B~~ C3-9. A qualitative determination of comparability and representativeness will also be performed.

The qualitative data or descriptive information generated by radiography and visual examination is not amenable to statistical data quality analysis. However, radiography and visual examination are complementary techniques yielding similar data for determining the waste matrix code. The waste matrix code is determined to ensure that the container is properly included in the appropriate waste stream.

Data validation will be used to assess the quality of waste characterization data collected based upon project precision, accuracy, completeness, comparability, and representativeness objectives. These objectives are described below:

Precision

Precision is a measure of the mutual agreement among multiple measurements of a single analyte, either by the same method or by different methods. Precision is either expressed as the relative percent difference (**RPD**) for duplicate measurements or as the percent relative standard deviation (**%RSD**) for three or more replicate measurements. For duplicate measurements, the precision expressed as the RPD is calculated as follows:

$$RPD = \frac{C_1 - C_2}{\frac{(C_1 + C_2)}{2}} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-1})$$

where C_1 and C_2 are the two values obtained by analyzing the duplicate samples. C_1 is the larger of the two observed values.

1 For three or more replicate measurements, the precision expressed as the %RSD is calculated
2 as follows:

$$3 \quad \%RSD = \frac{s}{y_{mean}} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-2})$$

4 where s is the standard deviation and y_{mean} is the mean of the replicate sample analyses.

5 The standard deviation, s , is calculated as follows:

$$6 \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - y_{mean})^2}{n - 1}} \quad (\text{BC3-3})$$

7 where y_i is the measured value of the i th replicate sample analysis measurement, and n equals
8 the number of replicate analyses.

9 Another aspect of precision is associated with analytical equipment calibration. In these
10 instances, the percent difference (%D) between multiple measurements of an equipment
11 calibration standard shall be calculated as follows:

$$12 \quad \%D = \frac{|C_1 - C_2|}{C_1} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-4})$$

13 where C_1 is the initial measurement and C_2 is the second or other additional measurement.

14 Accuracy

15 Accuracy is the degree of agreement between a measured analyte concentration (or the
16 average of replicate measurements of a single analyte concentration) and the true or known
17 concentration. Accuracy is determined as the percent recovery (%R).

18 For situations where a standard reference material is used, the %R is calculated as follows:

$$19 \quad \%R = \frac{C_m}{C_{srm}} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-5})$$

20 where C_m is the measured concentration value obtained by analyzing the sample and C_{srm} is the
21 "true" or certified concentration of the analyte in the sample.

22 For measurements where matrix spikes are used, the %R is calculated as follows:

1
$$\%R = \frac{S - U}{C_{SC}} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-6})$$

2 where S is the measured concentration in the spiked aliquot, U is the measured concentration in
3 the unspiked aliquot, and C_{SC} is the actual concentration of the spike added.

4 Method Detection Limit

5 The method detection limit (**MDL**) is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be
6 measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater
7 than zero. The MDL for all quantitative measurements (except for those using Fourier Transform
8 Infrared Spectroscopy [**FTIRS**]) is defined as follows:

9
$$MDL = t_{(n-1, 1-\alpha=.99)} \times s \quad (\text{BC3-7})$$

10 where $t_{(n-1, 1-\alpha=.99)}$ is the t-distribution value corresponding to a 99 percent confidence level with n-
11 1 degrees of freedom, n is the number of observations, and s is the standard deviation of
12 replicate measurements.

13 For headspace-gas analysis using FTIRS, MDL is defined as follows:

14
$$MDL = 3s \quad (\text{BC3-8})$$

15 where s is the standard deviation. Initially, a minimum of seven samples spiked at a level of
16 three to five times the estimated MDL and analyzed on non-consecutive days must be used to
17 establish the MDLs. MDLs should be updated using the results of the laboratory control sample
18 or on-line control samples.

19 Completeness

20 Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from the overall measurement
21 system compared to the amount of data collected and submitted for analysis. Completeness
22 must be expressed as the number of samples analyzed with valid results as a percent of the
23 total number of samples submitted for analysis. Completeness, expressed as the percent
24 complete (**%C**), is calculated as follows:

25
$$\%C = \frac{V}{n} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-9})$$

26 where V is the number of valid sampling or analytical results obtained and n is the number of
27 samples submitted for analysis.

28 Comparability

29 Comparability is the degree to which one data set can be compared to another. Comparability of
30 data generated at different sites will be ensured through the use of standardized, approved

1 testing, sampling, preservation, and analytical techniques and by meeting the QAOs specified in
2 Sections ~~B C~~3-2 through ~~B C~~3-9.

3 The comparability of waste characterization data shall be ensured through the use of
4 generator/storage site data usability criteria. ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall ensure
5 that data usability criteria are consistently established and used by the generator/storage sites
6 to assess the usability of analytical and testing data. The criteria shall address, as appropriate,
7 the following:

- 8 • Definition or reference of criteria used to define and assign data qualifier flags based
9 on Quality Assurance Objective results,
- 10 • Criteria for assessing the usability of data impacted by matrix interferences,
- 11 • Criteria for assessing the usability of data based upon positive and negative bias as
12 indicated by quality control data, of data qualifiers, and qualifier flags,
- 13 • Criteria for assessing the usability of data due to
 - 14 – Severe matrix effects,
 - 15 – Misidentification of compounds,
 - 16 – Gross exceedance of holding times,
 - 17 – Failure to meet calibration or tune criteria
- 18 • Criteria for assessing the usability of data that does not meet minimum detection limit
19 requirements.

20 ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall be responsible for evaluating generator/storage site
21 data usability and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) shall assess implementation through
22 the generator/storage site audit.

23 Representativeness

24 Representativeness is the degree to which sample data represent a characteristic of a
25 population, parameter variations at a sampling point, or an environmental condition.
26 Representativeness is a qualitative parameter that concerns the proper design of the sampling
27 program.

28 Representativeness of waste containers from waste streams subjected to headspace gas,
29 homogeneous solids, and soil/gravel sampling and analysis will be validated, through
30 documentation, that a true random sample with an adequate population was identified and
31 collected consistent with Permit Attachment ~~B C~~2, Section ~~B C~~2-1. Since representativeness is
32 a quality characteristic that expresses the degree to which a sample or group of samples
33 represents the population being studied, the random selection of waste containers ensures
34 representativeness on a Program level. ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require the
35 Site Project Manager to document that the selected waste containers from within a waste
36 stream were randomly selected. Sampling personnel shall verify that proper procedures are
37 followed to ensure that samples are representative of the waste contained in a particular waste
38 container or a waste stream.

1 Identification of Tentatively Identified Compounds

2 In accordance with SW-846 convention, identification of compounds detected by gas
3 chromatography/mass spectrometry methods that are not on the list of target analytes shall be
4 reported. Both composited and individual container headspace gas, volatile analysis
5 (TCLP/Totals), and semi-volatile (TCLP/Totals) shall be subject to tentatively identified
6 compound (TIC) reporting. These TICs for GC/MS Methods are identified in accordance with the
7 following SW-846 criteria:

- 8 • Relative intensities of major ions in the reference spectrum (ions greater than 10% of
9 the most abundant ion) should be present in the sample spectrum.
- 10 • The relative intensities of the major ions should agree within ± 20 percent.
- 11 • Molecular ions present in the reference spectrum should be present in the sample
12 spectrum.
- 13 • Ions present in the sample spectrum but not in the reference spectrum should be
14 reviewed for possible background contamination or presence of coeluting compounds.
- 15 • Ions present in the reference spectrum but not in the sample spectrum should be
16 reviewed for possible subtraction from the sample spectrum because of background
17 contamination or coeluting peaks.
- 18 • The reference spectra used for identifying TICs shall include, at minimum, all of the
19 available spectra for compounds that appear in the 20.4.1.200 NMAC (incorporating
20 40 CFR Part 261) Appendix VIII list. The reference spectra may be limited to VOCs
21 when analyzing headspace gas samples.
- 22 • TICs for headspace gas analyses that are performed through FTIR analyses shall be
23 identified in accordance with the specifications of SW-846 Method 8410.

24 TICs shall be reported as part of the analytical batch data reports for GC/MS Methods in
25 accordance with the following minimum criteria:

- 26 • a TIC in an individual container headspace gas or solids sample shall be reported in
27 the analytical batch data report if the TIC meets the SW-846 identification criteria listed
28 above and is present with a minimum of 10% of the area of the nearest internal
29 standard.
- 30 • a TIC in a composited headspace gas sample that contains 2 to 5 individual container
31 samples shall be reported in the analytical batch data report if the TIC meets the SW-
32 846 identification criteria listed above and is present with a minimum of 2% of the area
33 of the nearest internal standard.
- 34 • a TIC in a composited headspace gas sample that contains 6 to 10 individual container
35 samples shall be reported in the analytical batch data report if the TIC meets the SW-
36 846 identification criteria listed above and is present with a minimum of 1% of the area
37 of the nearest internal standard.

- a TIC in a composited headspace gas sample that contains 11 to 20 individual container samples shall be reported in the analytical batch data report if the TIC meets the SW-846 identification criteria listed above and is present with a minimum of 0.5% of the area of the nearest internal standard.

TICs that meet the SW-846 identification criteria, are reported in 25 percent of all waste containers sampled from a given waste stream, and that appear in the 20.4.1.200 NMAC (incorporating 40 CFR §261) Appendix VIII list, will be compared to acceptable knowledge data to determine if the TIC is a listed waste in the waste stream. TICs identified through headspace gas analyses that meet the Appendix VIII list criteria and the 25 percent reporting criteria for a waste stream will be added to the headspace gas waste stream target list regardless of the hazardous waste listing associated with the waste stream. TICs reported from the Totals VOC or SVOC analyses may be excluded from the target analyte list for a waste stream if the TIC is a constituent in an F-listed waste whose presence is attributable to waste packaging materials or radiolytic degradation from acceptable knowledge documentation. If a listed waste constituent TIC cannot be attributed to waste packaging materials, radiolysis, or other origins, the constituent will be added to the target analyte list and new hazardous waste numbers will be assigned, if appropriate. TICs subject to inclusion on the target analyte list that are toxicity characteristic parameters shall be added to the target analyte list regardless of origin because the hazardous waste designation for these numbers is not based on source. However, for toxicity characteristic and non-toxic F003 constituents, the site may take concentration into account when assessing whether to add a hazardous waste number. If a target analyte list for a waste stream is expanded due to the presence of TICs, all subsequent samples collected from that waste stream will be analyzed for constituents on the expanded list.

BC3-2 Headspace-Gas Sampling

Quality Assurance Objectives

The precision and accuracy of the container headspace-gas sampling operations must be assessed by analyzing field QC headspace-gas samples. These samples must include equipment blanks, field reference standards, field blanks, and field duplicates. If the QAOs described below are not met, a nonconformance report must be prepared, submitted, and resolved (Section B_C3-13).

Precision

The precision of the headspace-gas sampling and analysis operation must be assessed by sequential collection of field duplicates for manifold sampling operations or simultaneous collection of field duplicates for direct canister sampling operations for VOCs determination. Corrective actions must be taken if the RPD exceeds 25 percent for any analyte found greater than the PRQL in both of the duplicate samples.

Accuracy

A field reference standard must be collected using headspace-gas sampling equipment to assess the accuracy of the headspace-gas sampling operation at a frequency of one field reference standard for every 20 containers sampled or per sampling batch. Corrective action must be taken if the %R of the field-reference standard is less than 70 or greater than 130.

1 Field blanks must also be collected at a frequency of 1 field blank for every 20 containers or
2 sampling batch sampled to assess possible contamination in the headspace gas sampling
3 method. Equipment blanks must also be collected at a frequency of 1 equipment blank for each
4 equipment cleaning batch to assess possible contamination in the equipment cleaning method.
5 Corrective actions must be taken if the blank exceeds three times the MDLs listed for any of the
6 compounds listed in Table ~~B_C~~3-2.

7 Completeness

8 Sampling completeness shall be expressed as the number of valid samples collected as a
9 percent of the total number of samples collected for each waste stream. A valid sample is
10 defined as a sample collected in accordance with approved sampling methods and the
11 container was properly prepared for sampling (e.g., the polyliner was vented to the container
12 headspace). ~~The Permittees DOE-The Permittees~~ shall require participating sampling facilities
13 to achieve a minimum 90 percent completeness. The amount and type of data that may be lost
14 during the headspace-gas sampling operation cannot be predicted in advance. ~~The Permittees~~
15 ~~DOE-The Permittees~~ shall require the Site Project Manager to evaluate the importance of any
16 lost or contaminated headspace-gas samples and take corrective action as appropriate.

17 Comparability

18 Consistent use and application of uniform procedures and equipment, as specified in Permit
19 Attachment ~~B_C~~1 and application of data usability criteria, should ensure that headspace gas
20 sampling operations are comparable when sampling headspace at the different sampling
21 facilities. ~~The Permittees DOE-The Permittees~~ shall require each site to take corrective actions if
22 uniform procedures, equipment, or operations are not followed without approved and justified
23 deviations. In addition, laboratories analyzing samples must successfully participate in the
24 Performance Demonstration Program (**PDP**) (DOE, 2003).

25 Representativeness

26 Specific headspace-gas sampling steps to ensure samples are representative include:

- 27 • Selection of the correct Drum Age Criteria (**DAC**) Scenario and waste packaging
28 configuration and meeting DAC equilibrium times.
- 29 • A sample canister cleaning and leak check after assembly
- 30 • Sampling equipment cleaning or disposal after use
- 31 • Sampling equipment leak check after sample collection
- 32 • Use of sample canisters with passivated internal surfaces
- 33 • Use of low-internal-volume sampling equipment
- 34 • Collection of samples with a low-sample volume to available headspace volume ratio
35 (less than 10 percent of the headspace when the headspace can be determined)

- 1 • Careful and documented pressure regulation of all activities specified in Attachment-~~B~~
2 C1, Section-~~B~~ C1-1
- 3 • Performance audits
- 4 • Collection of equipment blanks, field reference standard, field blanks, and field
5 duplicates at the specified frequencies.
- 6 • Manifold pressure sensors and temperature sensors calibrated before initial use and
7 annually using NIST, or equivalent standards.
- 8 • OVA calibrated daily, prior to first use, or as necessary according to manufacturers
9 specifications.

10 Failure to perform the checks at the prescribed frequencies would result in corrective actions.

11 BC3-3 Sampling of Homogeneous Solids and Soils/Gravel

12 Quality Assurance Objectives

13 To ensure that sampling is conducted in a representative manner on a waste-stream basis for
14 waste containers containing homogeneous solids and soil/gravel, samples must be collected
15 randomly in both the horizontal and vertical planes of each container's waste. For waste
16 containers that contain homogeneous solids and soil/gravel in smaller containers (e.g., 1 gal
17 [4.0 L] poly bottles) within the waste container, one randomly chosen smaller container must be
18 sampled from each container.

19 Precision

20 Sampling precision must be determined by collecting and sampling field duplicates (e.g., co-
21 located cores or co-located samples as described in Permit Attachment-~~B~~ C1-2b(1)) once per
22 sampling batch or once per week during sampling operations, whichever is more frequent. A
23 sampling batch is a suite of homogeneous solids and soil/gravel samples collected
24 consecutively using the same sampling equipment within a specific time period. A sampling
25 batch can be up to 20 samples (excluding field QC samples), all of which must be collected
26 within 14 days of the first sample in the batch. ~~The Permittees~~ DOE-The Permittees shall require
27 the Site Project Manager to calculate and report the RPD between co-located core/samples.

28 The recommended method for establishing acceptance criteria for co-located cores and co-
29 located samples is the F-test method because the F-Test: 1) does not require potentially
30 arbitrary groupings into batches, 2) is based on exact distributions, and 3) is more likely to
31 detect a change in the process. When a sufficient number of samples are collected (25 to 30
32 pairs of co-located cores or samples), control charts of the RPD will be developed for each
33 constituent and for each waste matrix or waste type (e.g., pyrochemical salts or organic
34 sludges). The limits for the control chart will be three standard deviations above or below the
35 average RPD. Once constructed, RPDs for additional co-located pairs will be compared with the
36 control chart to determine whether or not the co-located cores are acceptable. Periodically, the
37 control charts will be updated using all available data.

1 The statistical test will involve calculating the variance for co-located cores and samples by
2 pooling the variances computed for each pair of duplicate results. The variance for the waste
3 stream will be computed excluding any data from containers with co-located cores, because the
4 test requires the variance estimates to be independent. All data must be transformed to
5 normality prior to computing variances and performing the test. The test hypothesis is evaluated
6 using the F distribution and the method for testing the difference in variances.

7 Accuracy

8 Sampling accuracy through the use of standard reference materials shall not be measured.
9 Because waste containers containing homogeneous solids and soil/gravel with known quantities
10 of analytes are not available, sampling accuracy cannot be determined. However, sampling
11 methods and requirements described are designed to minimize sample degradation and hence
12 maximize sampling accuracy.

13 Sampling accuracy as a function of sampling cross-contamination will be measured. Equipment
14 blanks will be collected at a frequency of once per equipment cleaning batch. Corrective actions
15 must be taken if the blank exceeds three times the MDLs (PRDLs for metals) listed for any of
16 the compounds or analytes listed in Tables ~~B_C~~3-4, ~~B_C~~3-6, and ~~B_C~~3-8. Equipment blanks will
17 be collected from the following equipment types:

- 18 • Fully assembled coring tools
- 19 • Liners cleaned separately from coring tools
- 20 • Miscellaneous sampling equipment that is reused (bowls, spoons, chisels)

21 Completeness

22 Sampling completeness shall be expressed as the number of valid samples collected as a
23 percent of the total number of samples collected for each waste stream. A valid sample is any
24 sample that is collected from a randomly selected container using randomly selected horizontal
25 and vertical planes in accordance with approved sampling methods. ~~The Permittees DOE The~~
26 ~~Permittees~~ shall require participating sampling facilities to achieve a minimum 90 percent
27 completeness.

28 Comparability

29 Consistent use and application of uniform procedures, sampling equipment, and measurement
30 units must ensure that sampling operations are comparable. Consistent application of data
31 useability criteria will also ensure comparability. In addition, ~~the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~
32 shall require laboratories analyzing samples to successfully participate in the PDP (DOE, 2005).

33 Representativeness

34 Specific steps to ensure the representativeness of samples include the following for both waste
35 containers and smaller containers:

- 36 • Coring tools and sampling equipment must be clean prior to sampling.

- The entire depth of the waste minus a site defined approved safety factor must be cored, and the core collected must have a length greater than or equal to 50 percent of the depth of the waste. This is called the core recovery and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Core recovery (percent)} = \frac{y}{x} \times 100 \quad (\text{BC3-10})$$

where

x = the depth of the waste in the container

y = the length of the core collected from the waste.

- Coring operations and tool selection should be designed to minimize alteration of the in-place waste characteristics. Minimal waste disturbance must be verified by visually examining the core and describing the observation (e.g., undisturbed, cracked, or pulverized) in the field logbook.

If core recovery is less than 50 percent of the depth of the waste, a second coring location shall be randomly selected. The core with the best core recovery shall be used for sample collection.

One randomly selected container within a container will be chosen if the container contains individual waste containers.

BC3-4 Non Destructive Examination Methods

Quality Assurance Objectives

The QAOs for non destructive examination (**NDE**) are detailed in this section. NDE can be either radiography or visual examination (**VE**). If the QAOs described below are not met, then corrective action shall be taken. It should be noted that NDE does not have a specific MDL because it is primarily a qualitative determination. The objective of NDE for the program is to determine the physical waste form, the absence of prohibited items, and additional waste characterization techniques that may be used based on the Summary Category Groups (i.e., S3000, S4000, S5000). ~~The Permittees~~ **DOE-The Permittees** shall require each site to describe all activities required to achieve these objectives in the site quality assurance project plan (**QAPjP**) and standard operating procedures (**SOP**).

BC3-4a Radiography

Data to meet these objectives must be obtained from a video and audio recorded scan provided by trained radiography operators at the sites. Results must also be recorded on a radiography data form. The precision, accuracy, completeness, and comparability objectives for radiography data are presented below.

Precision

Precision is maintained by reconciling any discrepancies between two radiography operators with regard to identification of the waste matrix code, liquids in excess of TSDF-WAC limits, and

1 compressed gases through independent replicate scans and independent observations.
2 Additionally, the precision of radiography is verified prior to use by tuning precisely enough to
3 demonstrate compliance with QAOs through viewing an image test pattern.

4 Accuracy

5 Accuracy is obtained by using a target to tune the image for maximum sharpness and by
6 requiring operators to successfully identify 100 percent of the ~~required~~ items required to meet
7 the DQOs for radiography specified in Permit Attachment C, Section C-4a(1) in a training
8 container during their initial qualification and subsequent requalification.

9 Completeness

10 A video and audio media recording of the radiography examination and a validated radiography
11 data form will be obtained for 100 percent of the waste containers subject to radiography. All
12 video and audio media recordings and radiography data forms will be subject to validation as
13 indicated in Section ~~B~~ C3-10.

14 Comparability

15 The comparability of radiography data from different operators shall be enhanced by using
16 standardized radiography procedures and operator qualifications.

17 BC3-4b Visual Examination

18 Results must be recorded on a VE data form. The precision, accuracy, completeness, and
19 comparability objectives for VE data are presented below.

20 Precision

21 Precision is maintained by reconciling any discrepancies between the operator and the
22 independent technical reviewer with regard to identification of waste matrix code, liquids in
23 excess of TSDF-WAC limits, and compressed gases.

24 Accuracy

25 Accuracy is maintained by requiring operators to pass a comprehensive examination and
26 demonstrate satisfactory performance in the presence of the VE expert during their initial
27 qualification ~~and subsequent requalification.~~ VE operators shall be requalified every two years.

28 Completeness

29 A validated VE data form will be obtained for 100 percent of the waste containers subject to VE.

30 Comparability

31 The comparability of VE data from different operators shall be enhanced by using standardized
32 VE procedures and operator qualifications.

1 | BC3-5 Gas Volatile Organic Compound Analysis

2 | Quality Assurance Objectives

3 | The development of data quality objective (**DQOs**) specifically for this program has resulted in
4 | the QAOs listed in Table-B C3-2. The specified QAOs represent the required quality of data
5 | necessary to draw valid conclusions regarding program objectives. WAP-required limits, such
6 | as the program required quantitation limits (**PRQL**) associated with VOC analysis, are specified
7 | to ensure that the analytical data collected satisfy the requirements of all data users. A summary
8 | of the Quality Control Samples and the associated acceptance criteria is included in Table-B
9 | C3-3. Key data-quality indicators for laboratory measurements are defined below.

10 | Precision

11 | Precision shall be assessed by analyzing laboratory duplicates and replicate analyses of
12 | laboratory-control samples and PDP blind-audit samples. Results from measurements on these
13 | samples must be compared to the criteria listed in Table-B C3-2. These QC measurements will
14 | be used to demonstrate acceptable method performance and to trigger corrective action when
15 | control limits are exceeded.

16 | Accuracy

17 | Accuracy as %R shall be assessed for the laboratory operations by analyzing PDP blind-audit
18 | samples and laboratory-control samples. Results from these measurements must be compared
19 | to the criteria listed in Table-B C3-2. These QC measurements will be used to demonstrate
20 | acceptable method performance and to trigger corrective action when control limits are
21 | exceeded.

22 | Calibration

23 | GC/MS Tunes, Initial Calibrations, and Continuing Calibration will be performed and evaluated
24 | using the procedures and criteria specified in Table-B C3-3. These criteria will be used to
25 | demonstrate acceptable calibration and to trigger corrective action when control limits are
26 | exceeded.

27 | Method Detection Limit

28 | MDLs shall be expressed in nanograms for VOCs and must be less than or equal to those listed
29 | in Table-B C3-2. MDLs shall be determined based on the method described in Section-B C3-1.
30 | The detailed procedures for MDL determination shall be included in site SOPs.

31 | Program Required Quantitation Limit

32 | Laboratories must demonstrate the capability to quantitate analytes at or below the PRQLs
33 | given in Table-B C3-2. Laboratories shall set the concentration of at least one calibration
34 | standard below the PRQL. The detailed procedures for PRQL demonstration shall be included
35 | in laboratory SOPs.

1 Completeness

2 Laboratory completeness shall be expressed as the number of samples analyzed with valid
3 results as a percent of the total number of samples submitted for analysis. A composited sample
4 is treated as one sample for the purposes of completeness, because only one sample is run
5 through the analytical instrument. Valid results are defined as results that meet the data
6 useability criteria based on application of the Quality Control Criteria specified in Tables B_C3-2
7 and B_C3-3; and meet the detection limit, calibration representativeness, and comparability
8 criteria within this section. The Permittees DOE-The Permittees shall require that participating
9 laboratories meet the completeness criteria specified in Table B_C3-2.

10 Comparability

11 For VOC analysis, data generated through analysis of samples from different sites shall be
12 comparable. The Permittees DOE-The Permittees shall require each site to achieve
13 comparability by using standardized methods and traceable standards and by requiring all sites
14 to successfully participate in the PDP (DOE, 2003).

15 Representativeness

16 Representativeness for VOC analysis shall be achieved by collecting sufficient numbers of
17 samples using clean sampling equipment that does not introduce sample bias. Samples must
18 be collected as described in Permit Attachment B_C1.

19 BC3-6 Total Volatile Organic Compound Analysis

20 Quality Assurance Objectives

21 The development of DQOs specifically for this program has resulted in the QAOs listed in
22 Table B_C3-4. The specified QAOs represent the required quality of data necessary to draw
23 valid conclusions regarding program objectives. WAP-required limits, such as the PRQL
24 associated with VOC analysis, are specified to ensure that the analytical data collected satisfy
25 the requirements of all data users. Key data-quality indicators for laboratory measurements are
26 defined below.

27 Precision

28 Precision shall be assessed by analyzing laboratory duplicates or matrix spike duplicates,
29 replicate analyses of laboratory control samples, and PDP blind-audit samples. Results from
30 measurements on these samples must be compared to the criteria listed in Table B_C3-4. These
31 QC measurements will be used to demonstrate acceptable method performance and to trigger
32 corrective action when control limits are exceeded.

33 Accuracy

34 Accuracy as %R shall be assessed for the laboratory operations by analyzing laboratory control
35 samples, matrix spikes, surrogate compounds, and PDP blind-audit samples. Results from
36 these measurements for matrix spikes samples must be compared to the %R criteria listed in
37 Table B_C3-4. Results for surrogates and internal standards are evaluated as specified in the
38 SW-846 method (EPA 1996) or Table B_C3-5. These QC measurements will be used to

1 demonstrate acceptable method performance and to trigger corrective action when control limits
2 are exceeded.

3 Laboratory blanks shall be assessed to determine possible laboratory contamination and are
4 evaluated as specified in Table ~~B_C~~ 3-5. These QC measurements will be used to demonstrate
5 acceptable levels of laboratory contamination and to trigger corrective action when control limits
6 are exceeded.

7 Calibration

8 GC/MS Tunes, Initial Calibrations, and Continuing Calibration will be performed and evaluated
9 using the procedures and criteria specified in Table ~~B_C~~ 3-5 and the SW-846 method (EPA
10 1996). These criteria will be used to demonstrate acceptable calibration and to trigger corrective
11 action when control limits are exceeded.

12 Method Detection Limit

13 MDLs shall be expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) for VOCs and must be less than or
14 equal to those listed in Table ~~B_C~~ 3-4. The detailed procedures for MDL determination shall be
15 included in site SOPs.

16 Program Required Quantitation Limit

17 Laboratories must demonstrate the capability to quantitate analytes in samples at or below the
18 PRQLs given in Table ~~B_C~~ 3-4. Laboratories shall set the concentration of at least one calibration
19 standard below the PRQL. The detailed procedures for PRQL demonstration shall be included
20 in laboratory SOPs.

21 Completeness

22 Laboratory completeness shall be expressed as the number of samples analyzed with valid
23 results as a percent of the total number of samples submitted for analysis. Valid results are
24 defined as results that meet the data usability criteria based upon application of the Quality
25 Control Criteria specified in Tables ~~B_C~~ 3-4 and ~~B_C~~ 3-5 and meet the calibration, detection limit,
26 representativeness, and comparability criteria within this section. Participating laboratories must
27 meet the completeness criteria specified in Table ~~B_C~~ 3-4.

28 Comparability

29 For VOC analysis, data generated through analysis of samples from different sites shall be
30 comparable. ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require sites to achieve comparability by
31 using standardized SW-846 sample preparation and methods that meet the QAO requirements
32 in Tables ~~B_C~~ 3-4 and ~~B_C~~ 3-5, traceable standards, and by requiring all sites to successfully
33 participate in the PDP (DOE, 2005). Generator/storage sites may use the most recent version of
34 SW-846. Any changes to SW-846 methodology that results in the elimination of sample
35 preparation or analytical methods in use at generator/storage sites must be addressed as a
36 corrective action to address the comparability of data before and after the SW-846 modification.

1 Representativeness

2 Representativeness for VOC analysis shall be achieved by collecting unbiased samples.
3 Samples must be collected as described in Permit Attachment ~~B~~ C1.

4 ~~B~~ C3-7 Total Semivolatile Organic Compound Analysis

5 Quality Assurance Objectives

6 The development of DQOs specifically for this program has resulted in the QAOs listed in Table
7 ~~B~~ C3-6. The specified QAOs represent the required quality of data necessary to draw valid
8 conclusions regarding program objectives. WAP-required limits, such as the PRQLs, are
9 specified to ensure that the analytical data collected satisfy the requirements of all data users. A
10 summary of Quality Control Samples and associated acceptance criteria for this analysis is
11 included in Table ~~B~~ C3-7. Key data-quality indicators for laboratory measurements are defined
12 below.

13 Precision

14 Precision shall be assessed by analyzing laboratory duplicates or matrix spike duplicates,
15 replicate analyses of laboratory control samples, and PDP blind-audit samples. Results from
16 measurements on these samples must be compared to the criteria listed in Table ~~B~~ C3-6. These
17 QC measurements will be used to demonstrate acceptable method performance and to trigger
18 corrective action when control limits are exceeded.

19 Accuracy

20 Accuracy as %R shall be assessed for the laboratory operations by analyzing laboratory control
21 samples, matrix spikes, surrogate compounds, and PDP blind-audit samples. Results from
22 these measurements for matrix spikes samples must be compared to the %R criteria listed in
23 Table ~~B~~ C3-6. Results for surrogates and internal standards are evaluated as specified in the
24 SW-846 method (EPA 1996) or Table ~~B~~ C3-7. These QC measurements will be used to
25 demonstrate acceptable method performance and to trigger corrective action when control limits
26 are exceeded.

27 Laboratory blanks shall be assessed to determine possible laboratory contamination and are
28 evaluated as specified in Table ~~B~~ C3-7. These QC measurements will be used to demonstrate
29 acceptable levels of laboratory contamination and to trigger corrective action when control limits
30 are exceeded.

31 Calibration

32 GC/MS Tunes, Initial Calibrations, and Continuing Calibration will be performed and evaluated
33 using the procedures and criteria specified in Table ~~B~~ C3-7 and the SW-846 method (EPA
34 1996). These criteria will be used to demonstrate acceptable calibration and to trigger corrective
35 action when control limits are exceeded.

1 Method Detection Limit

2 MDLs shall be expressed in mg/kg for SVOCs and must be less than or equal to those listed in
3 Table ~~B C~~3-6. The detailed procedures for MDL determination shall be included in site SOPs.

4 Program Required Quantitation Limit

5 Laboratories must demonstrate the capability to quantitate analytes in samples at or below the
6 PRQLs given in Table ~~B C~~3-6. Laboratories shall set the concentration of at least one calibration
7 standard below the PRQL. The detailed procedures for PRQL demonstration shall be included
8 in laboratory SOPs.

9 Completeness

10 Laboratory completeness shall be expressed as the number of samples analyzed with valid
11 results as a percent of the total number of samples submitted for analysis. Valid results are
12 defined as results that meet the data usability criteria based on application of the Quality
13 Control Criteria specified in Tables ~~B C~~3-6 and ~~B C~~3-7 and meet the detection limit, calibration,
14 representativeness, and comparability criteria within this section. ~~The Permittees DOE The~~
15 ~~Permittees~~ shall require participating laboratories to meet the level of completeness specified in
16 Table ~~B C~~3-6.

17 Comparability

18 For SVOC analysis, data generated through analysis of samples from different sites shall be
19 comparable. ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require sites to achieve comparability by
20 using standardized SW-846 sample preparation and methods that meet the QAO requirements
21 in Tables ~~B C~~3-6 and ~~B C~~3-7, traceable standards, and by requiring all sites to successfully
22 participate in the PDP (DOE, 2005). Generator/storage sites may use the most current version
23 of SW-846 if the methods are consistent with QAO requirements. Any changes to SW-846
24 methodology that results in the elimination of sample preparation or analytical methods in use at
25 generator/storage sites must be addressed as a corrective action to address the comparability
26 of data before and after the SW-846 modification.

27 Representativeness

28 Representativeness for SVOC analysis shall be achieved by collecting unbiased samples.
29 Samples must be collected as described in Permit Attachment ~~B C~~1.

30 ~~BC~~3-8 Total Metal Analysis

31 Quality Assurance Objectives

32 The development of DQOs for the program has resulted in the QAOs listed in Table ~~B C~~3-8.
33 The specified QAOs represent the required quality of data necessary to draw valid conclusions
34 regarding program objectives. WAP-required limits, such as the PRQLs associated with metal
35 analysis, are specified to ensure that the analytical data collected satisfy the requirements of all
36 data users. A summary of Quality Control Samples and the associated acceptance criteria for
37 this analysis is provided in Table ~~B C~~3-9. Key data-quality indicators for laboratory
38 measurements are defined below.

1 Precision

2 Precision shall be assessed by analyzing laboratory sample duplicates or laboratory matrix
3 spike duplicates, replicate analyses of laboratory-control samples, and PDP blind-audit
4 samples. Results from measurements on these samples must be compared to the criteria listed
5 in Table-B C3-8. These QC measurements will be used to demonstrate acceptable method
6 performance and to trigger corrective action when control limits are exceeded.

7 Accuracy

8 Accuracy shall be assessed through the analysis of laboratory matrix spikes, PDP blind-audit
9 samples, serial dilutions, interference check samples, and laboratory-control samples. Results
10 from these measurements must be compared to the criterion listed in Table-B C3-8 and-B C3-9.
11 These QC measurements will be used to demonstrate acceptable method performance and to
12 trigger corrective action when control limits are exceeded.

13 Laboratory blanks and calibration blanks shall be assessed to determine possible laboratory
14 contamination and are evaluated as specified in Table-B C3-9. These QC measurements will be
15 used to demonstrate acceptable levels of laboratory contamination and to trigger corrective
16 action when control limits are exceeded.

17 Calibration

18 Mass Tunes (for ICP MS only), Standards Calibration, Initial Calibration verifications, and
19 Continuing Calibrations will be performed and evaluated using the procedures and criteria
20 specified in Table-B C3-9 and the SW-846 method (EPA 1996). These criteria will be used to
21 demonstrate acceptable calibration and to trigger corrective action when control limits are
22 exceeded.

23 Program Required Detection Limits

24 PRDLs, expressed in units of micrograms per L ($\mu\text{g/L}$), are the maximum values for instrument
25 detection limits (IDL) permissible for program support under the WAP. IDLs must be less than or
26 equal to the PRDL for the method used to quantitate a specific analyte. Any method listed in
27 Table-B C3-5 of the Waste Analysis Plan (Permit Attachment-B C) may be used if the IDL meets
28 this criteria. For high concentration samples, an exception to the above requirements may be
29 made in cases where the sample concentration exceeds five times the IDL of the instrument
30 being used. In this case, the analyte concentration may be reported even though the IDL may
31 exceed the PRDL. IDLs shall be determined semiannually (i.e., every six months). Detailed
32 procedures for IDL determination shall be included in laboratory SOPs.

33 Program Required Quantitation Limit

34 ~~The Permittees DOE-The Permittees~~ shall require participating laboratories to demonstrate the
35 capability of analyte quantitation at or below the PRQLs in units of mg/kg wet weight (given in
36 Table-B C3-8). The PRDLs are set an order of magnitude less than the PRQLs (assuming 100
37 percent solid sample diluted by a factor of 100 during preparation). ~~The Permittees DOE-The~~
38 ~~Permittees~~ shall require participating laboratories to set the concentration of at least one QC or
39 calibration standard at or below the solution concentration equivalent of the PRQL. Detailed
40 calibration procedures shall be included in site SOPs.

1 Completeness

2 Laboratory completeness shall be expressed as the number of samples analyzed with valid
3 results as a percent of the total number of samples submitted for analysis. Valid results are
4 defined as results that meet the data useability criteria based upon application of the Quality
5 Control Criteria specified in Tables ~~B C~~3-8 and ~~B C~~3-9 and meet the detection limit, calibration,
6 representativeness, and comparability criteria within this section. ~~The Permittees DOE The~~
7 ~~Permittees~~ shall require participating laboratories to meet the completeness specified in Table ~~B~~
8 ~~C~~3-8.

9 Comparability

10 For metals analysis, data generated through analysis of samples from different sites shall be
11 comparable. Comparability will be achieved by using standardized SW-846 sample preparation
12 and methods that meet QAO requirements in Tables ~~B C~~3-8 and ~~B C~~3-9, demonstrating
13 successful participation in the PDP (DOE, 2005), and use of traceable standards.
14 Generator/storage sites may use the most recent SW-846 update. Any changes to SW-846
15 methodology that results in the elimination of sample preparation or analytical methods in use at
16 generator/storage sites must be addressed as a corrective action to address the comparability
17 of data before and after the SW-846 modification.

18 Representativeness

19 Representativeness for metals analysis shall be achieved by the collection of unbiased samples
20 and the preparation of samples in the laboratory using representative and unbiased methods.
21 Samples must be collected as described in Permit Attachment ~~B C~~1.

22 ~~BC~~3-9 Acceptable Knowledge

23 Acceptable knowledge documentation provides primarily qualitative information that cannot be
24 assessed according to specific data quality goals that are used for analytical techniques. QAOs
25 for analytical results are described in terms of precision, accuracy, completeness, comparability,
26 and representativeness. Appropriate analytical and testing results may be used to augment the
27 characterization of wastes based on acceptable knowledge. To ensure that the acceptable
28 knowledge process is consistently applied, ~~the Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require
29 sites to comply with the following data quality requirements for acceptable knowledge
30 documentation:

- 31 • Precision - Precision is the agreement among a set of replicate measurements without
32 assumption of the knowledge of a true value. The qualitative determinations, such as
33 compiling and assessing acceptable knowledge documentation, do not lend
34 themselves to statistical evaluations of precision. However, the acceptable knowledge
35 information will be addressed by the independent review of acceptable knowledge
36 information during internal and external audits.
- 37 • Accuracy - Accuracy is the degree of agreement between an observed sample result
38 and the true value. The percentage of waste containers which require reassignment to
39 a new waste matrix code and/or designation of different hazardous waste numbers
40 based on sampling and analysis data and discrepancies identified by ~~the Permittees~~

1 ~~DOE the Permittees~~ during waste confirmation will be reported as a measure of
2 acceptable knowledge accuracy.

- 3 • Completeness - Completeness is an assessment of the number of waste streams or
4 number of samples collected to the number of samples determined to be useable
5 through the data validation process. The acceptable knowledge record must contain
6 100 percent of the required information (Permit Attachment ~~B C~~4-3). The useability of
7 the acceptable knowledge information will be assessed for completeness during
8 audits.
- 9 • Comparability - Data are considered comparable when one set of data can be
10 compared to another set of data. Comparability is ensured through sites meeting the
11 training requirements and complying with the minimum standards outlined for
12 procedures that are used to implement the acceptable knowledge process. All sites
13 must assign hazardous waste numbers in accordance with Permit Attachment ~~B C~~4-3b
14 and provide this information regarding its waste to other sites who store or generate a
15 similar waste stream.
- 16 • Representativeness - Representativeness expresses the degree to which sample data
17 accurately and precisely represent characteristics of a population. Representativeness
18 is a qualitative parameter that will be satisfied by ensuring that the process of
19 obtaining, evaluating, and documenting acceptable knowledge information is
20 performed in accordance with the minimum standards established in Permit
21 Attachment ~~B C~~4. Sites also must assess and document the limitations of the
22 acceptable knowledge information used to assign hazardous waste numbers (e.g.,
23 purpose and scope of information, date of publication, type and extent to which waste
24 parameters are addressed).

25 ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require each generator/storage site to comply with
26 the nonconformance notification and reporting requirements of Section ~~B C~~3-13 if the results of
27 sampling and analysis specified in Permit Attachment ~~B C~~ are inconsistent with acceptable
28 knowledge documentation.

29 ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require each site to address quality control by
30 tracking its performance with regard to the use of acceptable knowledge by: 1) assessing the
31 frequency of inconsistencies among information, and 2) documenting acceptable knowledge
32 inconsistencies identified through radiography, visual examination, headspace-gas analyses,
33 and solidified waste analyses. In addition, the acceptable knowledge process and waste stream
34 documentation must be evaluated through internal assessments by generator/storage site
35 quality assurance organizations and assessments by auditors external to the organization (i.e.,
36 ~~the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~).

37 ~~BC~~3-10 Data Review, Validation, and Verification Requirements

38 Procedures shall be developed for the review, validation, and verification of data at the data
39 generation level; the validation and verification of data at the project level; and the verification of
40 data at the ~~Permittee DOE Permittee~~ level. Data review determines if raw data have been
41 properly collected and ensures raw data are properly reduced. Data validation verifies that the
42 data reported satisfy the requirements of this WAP and is accompanied by signature release.
43 Data verification authenticates that data as presented represent the sampling and analysis

activities as performed and have been subject to the appropriate levels of data review. The requirements presented in this section ensure that WAP records furnish documentary evidence of quality.

~~The Permittees DOE~~ The Permittees shall require the sites to generate the following Batch Data Reports for data validation, verification, and quality assurance activities:

- A Testing Batch Data Report or equivalent includes all data pertaining to radiography or visual examination for up to 20 waste containers without regard to waste matrix. Table B C3-11 lists all of the information required in Testing Batch Data Reports (identified with an "X") and other information that is necessary for data validation, but is optional in Testing Batch Data Reports (identified with an "O").
- A Sampling Batch Data Report or equivalent includes all sample collection data pertaining to a group of no more than 20 headspace gas or homogeneous waste samples that were collected for chemical analysis. Table B C3-12 lists all of the information required in Sampling Batch Data Reports (identified with an "X") and other information that is necessary for data validation, but is optional in Sampling Batch Data Reports (identified with an "O").
- An Analytical Batch Data Report or equivalent includes analytical data from the analysis of TRU-mixed waste for up to 20 headspace gas or homogeneous waste samples. Analytical Batch Data Reports or equivalent that contain results for composited headspace gas samples must contain sufficient information to identify the containers that were composited for each composite sample and the sample volume that was taken from each waste container. Because Analytical Batch Data Reports are generated based on the number of samples analyzed, an Analytical Batch Data Report may contain results that are applicable to more than 20 containers depending on how many composite samples are part of the report, but may not exceed a total of 20 samples analyzed. Table B C3-13 lists all of the information required in Analytical Batch Data Reports (identified with an "X") and other information that is necessary for data validation, but is optional in Analytical Batch Data Reports (identified with an "O").

Raw analytical data need not be included in Analytical Batch Data Reports, but must be maintained in the site project files and be readily available for review upon request. Raw data may include all analytical bench sheet and instrumentation readouts for all calibration standard results, sample data, QC samples, sample preparation conditions and logs, sample run logs, and all re-extraction, re-analysis, or dilution information pertaining to the individual samples. Raw data may also include calculation records and any qualitative or semi-quantitative data collected for a sample and that has been recorded on a bench sheet or in a log book.

- An On-line Batch Data Report or equivalent contains the combined information from the Sampling Batch Data Report and Analytical Batch Data Report that is relevant to the on-line method used.

BC3-10a Data Generation Level

The following are minimum requirements for raw data collection and management which ~~the Permittees DOE~~ the Permittees shall require for each site:

- 1 • All raw data shall be signed and dated in reproducible ink by the person generating it.
2 Alternately, unalterable electronic signatures may be used.

- 3 • All data must be recorded clearly, legibly, and accurately in field and laboratory
4 records (bench sheets, logbooks), and include applicable sample identification
5 numbers (for sampling and analytical labs).

- 6 • All changes to original data must be lined out, initialed, and dated by the individual
7 making the change. A justification for changing the original data may also be included.
8 Original data must not be obliterated or otherwise disfigured so as not to be readable.
9 Data changes shall only be made by the individual who originally collected the data or
10 an individual authorized to change the data.

- 11 • All data must be transferred and reduced from field and laboratory records completely
12 and accurately.

- 13 • All field and laboratory records must be maintained as specified in Table B_C-6 of
14 Attachment B_C.

- 15 • Data must be organized into a standard format for reporting purposes Batch Data
16 Report), as outlined in specific sampling and analytical procedures.

- 17 • All electronic and video data must be stored appropriately to ensure that waste
18 container, sample, and associated QC data are readily retrievable. In the case of
19 classified information, additional security provisions may apply that could restrict
20 retrievability. The additional security provisions will be documented in
21 generator/storage site procedures as outlined in the QAPjP in accordance with
22 prevailing classified information security standards.

23 Data review, validation, and verification at this level involves scrutiny and signature release from
24 qualified independent technical reviewer(s)⁺ not involved in the original characterization of the
25 waste container or generation or recording of the data under review, as specified below.
26 Individuals conducting this data review, validation, and verification must use checklists that
27 address all of the items included in this section. Checklists must contain or reference tables
28 showing the results of sampling, analytical or on-line batch QC samples, if applicable.
29 Checklists must reflect review of all QC samples and quality assurance objective categories in
30 accordance with criteria established in Tables B_C3-2 through B_C3-9 (as applicable to the
31 methods validated). Completed checklists must be forwarded with Batch Data Reports to the
32 project level. Analytical raw data must be available and reviewed by the data generation level
33 reviewer.

34 BC3-10a(1) Independent Technical Review

35 The independent technical review ensures by review of raw data that data generation and
36 reduction are technically correct; calculations are verified correct; deviations are documented;

⁺Independent technical review is performed by a competent individual who is not directly responsible for performing the work.

1 and QA/QC results are complete, documented correctly, and compared against WAP criteria.
2 This review validates and verifies all of the work documented by the originator.

3 One hundred percent of the Batch Data Reports must receive an independent technical review
4 by a trained and qualified individual who was not involved in the characterization of the waste
5 container or the generation or recording of the data under review. This review shall be
6 performed by an individual other than the data generator who is qualified to have performed the
7 initial work. The independent technical review must be performed as soon as practicably
8 possible in order to determine and correct negative quality trends in the sampling or analytical
9 process. However at a minimum, the independent technical review must be performed before
10 any waste associated with the data reviewed is managed, stored, or disposed at WIPP, unless
11 the data are being obtained from waste sampling and analysis as containers are being retrieved
12 or generated after initial WSPF approval as described in Attachment-B C2, Section-B C2-1. The
13 reviewer(s) must release the data as evidenced by signature, and as a consequence ensure the
14 following:

- 15 • Data generation and reduction were conducted in a technically correct manner in
16 accordance with the methods used (procedure with revision). Data were reported in
17 the proper units and correct number of significant figures.
- 18 • Calculations have been verified by a valid calculation program, a spot check of verified
19 calculation programs, and/or 100 percent check of all hand calculations. Values that
20 are not verifiable to within rounding or significant difference discrepancies must be
21 rectified prior to completion of independent technical review.
- 22 • The data have been reviewed for transcription errors.
- 23 • The testing, sampling, or analytical data QA documentation for Batch Data Reports is
24 complete and includes, as applicable, raw data, DAC and equilibrium calculations and
25 times, calculation records, chain-of-custody (COC) forms, calibration records (or
26 references to an available calibration package), QC sample results, and copies or
27 originals of gas canister sample tags. Corrective action will be taken to ensure that all
28 Batch Data Reports are complete and include all necessary raw data prior to
29 completion of the independent technical review.
- 30 • QC sample results are within established control limits, and if not, the data have been
31 appropriately qualified in accordance with data usability criteria. Data outside of
32 established control limits will be qualified as appropriate, assigned an appropriate
33 qualifier flag, discussed in the case narrative, and included as appropriate in
34 calculations for completeness. QC criteria that were not met are documented.
- 35 • Reporting flags (Table-B C3-14) were assigned correctly.
- 36 • Sample holding time and preservation requirements were met, or exceptions
37 documented.
- 38 • Radiography tapes have been reviewed (independent observation) on a waste
39 container basis at a minimum of once per testing batch or once per day of operation,
40 whichever is less frequent (Attachment-B C1, Section-B C1-3). The radiography tape

1 will be reviewed against the data reported on the radiography form to ensure that the
2 data are correct and complete.

- 3 • Field sampling records are complete. Incomplete or incorrect field sampling records
4 will be subject to resubmittal prior to completion of the independent technical review.
- 5 • QAOs have been met according to the methods outlined in Sections B_C3-2 through B
6 C3-9.

7 BC3-10b Project Level

8 Data validation and verification at this level involves scrutiny and signature release from the Site
9 Project Manager (or designee). ~~The Permittees~~ DOE-The Permittees shall require each site to
10 meet the following minimum requirements for each waste container. Any nonconformance
11 identified during this process shall be documented on a nonconformance report (Section B_C3-
12 13).

13 The Site Project Manager shall ensure that a repeat of the data generation level review,
14 validation, and verification is performed on the data for a minimum of one randomly chosen
15 waste container quarterly (every three months). This exercise will document that the data
16 generation level review, validation, and verification is being performed according to
17 implementing procedures.

18 BC3-10b(1) Site Project Manager Review

19 The Site Project Manager Review is the final validation that all of the data contained in Batch
20 Data Reports from the data generation level are complete and have been properly reviewed as
21 evidenced by signature release and completed checklists.

22 One hundred percent of the Batch Data Reports must have Site Project Manager signature
23 release. At a minimum, the Site Project Manager signature release must be performed before
24 any waste associated with the data reviewed is managed, stored, or disposed at WIPP, unless
25 the data are being obtained from waste sampling and analysis as containers are being retrieved
26 or generated as described in Permit Attachment B_C2, Section B_C2-1. This signature release
27 must ensure the following:

- 28 • The validity of the DAC assignment made at the data generation level based upon an
29 assessment of the data collection and evaluation necessary to make the assignment.
- 30 • Testing batch QC checks (e.g., replicate scans, measurement system checks) were
31 properly performed. Radiography data are complete and acceptable based on
32 evidence of videotape review of one waste container per day or once per testing batch,
33 whichever is less frequent, as specified in B1-3.
- 34 • Sampling batch QC checks (e.g., equipment blanks, field duplicates, field reference
35 standards) were properly performed, and meet the established QAOs and are within
36 established data usability criteria.

- 1 • Analytical batch QC checks (e.g., laboratory duplicates, laboratory blanks, matrix
2 spikes, matrix spike duplicates, laboratory control samples) were properly performed
3 and meet the established QAOs and are within established data usability criteria.
- 4 • On-line batch QC checks (e.g., field blanks, on-line blanks, on-line duplicates, on-line
5 control samples) were properly performed and meet the established QAOs and are
6 within established data usability criteria.
- 7 • Proper procedures were followed to ensure representative samples of headspace gas
8 and homogeneous solids and soil/gravel were taken.
- 9 • Data generation level independent technical review, validation, and verification have
10 been performed as evidenced by the completed review checklists and appropriate
11 signature releases.
- 12 • Independent technical reviewers were not involved in the original characterization of
13 the waste container or the generation or recording of the data under review.
- 14 • Batch data review checklists are complete.
- 15 • Batch Data Reports are complete and data are properly reported (e.g., data are
16 reported in the correct units, with the correct number of significant figures, and with
17 qualifying flags).
- 18 • Verify that data are within established data assessment criteria and meet all applicable
19 QAOs (Sections B_C3-2 through B_C3-9).

20 BC3-10b(2) Prepare Site Project Manager Summary and Data Validation Summary

21 To document the project-level validation and verification described above, the Permittees DOE
22 the Permittees shall require each Site Project Manager (or designee) to prepare a Site Project
23 Manager Summary and a Data Validation Summary. These reports may be combined to
24 eliminate redundancy. The Site Project Manager Summary includes a validation checklist for
25 each Batch Data Report. Checklists for the Site Project Manager Summary must be sufficiently
26 detailed to validate all aspects of a Batch Data Report that affect data quality. The Data
27 Validation Summary provides verification that, on a per waste container or sample basis as
28 evidenced by Batch Data Report reviews, all data have been validated in accordance with the
29 site QAPJP. The Data Validation Summary must identify each Batch Data Report reviewed
30 (including all waste container numbers), describe how the validation was performed and
31 whether or not problems were detected (e.g., nonconformance reports), and include a statement
32 indicating that all data are acceptable. Summaries must include release signatures.

33 Once the data have received project-level validation and verification or when the Site Project
34 Manager decides the sample no longer needs to be retained, the Site Project Manager must
35 ensure that the laboratory is notified. Samples must be retained by the laboratory until this
36 notification is received. Gas sample canisters may then be released from storage for cleaning,
37 recertification, and subsequent reuse. Sample tags must be removed and retained in the project
38 files before recycling the canisters. If the Site Project Manager requests that samples or
39 canisters be retained for future use (e.g., an experimental holding time study), the same sample

1 identification and COC forms shall be used and cross-referenced to a document which specifies
2 the purpose for sample or canister retention.

3 BC3-10b(3) Prepare Waste Stream Characterization Package

4 In the event ~~the Permittees~~ ~~DOE the Permittees~~ requests detailed information on a waste
5 stream, the Site Project Manager will provide a Waste Stream Characterization Package. The
6 Site Project Manager must ensure that the Waste Stream Characterization Package (Section-B
7 C3-12b(3)) will support waste characterization determinations.

8 BC3-10c Permittee ~~DOE~~ Permittee Level

9 The final level of data verification occurs at ~~the Permittee~~ ~~DOE the Permittee~~ level and must, at
10 a minimum, consist of reviewing a sample of the Batch Data Reports during audits of
11 generator/storage sites and ~~Permittee-DOE~~ approved laboratories to verify completeness.
12 During such audits, ~~the Permittees-DOE~~ ~~are is~~ responsible for the verification that Batch Data
13 Reports include the following:

- 14 • Project-level signature releases
- 15 • Listing of all waste containers being presented in the report
- 16 • Listing of all testing, sampling, and analytical batch numbers associated with each
17 waste container being reported in the package
- 18 • Analytical Batch Data Report case narratives
- 19 • Site Project Manager Summary
- 20 • Data Validation Summary
- 21 • Complete summarized qualitative and quantitative data for all waste containers with
22 data flags and qualifiers.

23 For each Waste Stream Profile Form (**WSPF**) submitted for approval, ~~the Permittees-DOE~~ must
24 verify that each submittal (i.e., WSPF and Characterization Information Summary) is complete
25 and notify the originating site in writing of the WSPF approval. ~~The Permittees-DOE~~ will maintain
26 the data as appropriate for use in the regulatory compliance programs. For subsequent
27 shipments made after the initial WSPF approval, the verification will also include WWIS internal
28 limit checks (Attachment-B_C, Section-B_C-5a(1)).

29 BC3-11 Reconciliation with Data Quality Objectives

30 Reconciling the results of waste testing and analysis with the DQOs provides a way to ensure
31 that data will be of adequate quality to support the regulatory compliance programs.
32 Reconciliation with the DQOs will take place at both the project level and ~~the Permittees' DOE's~~
33 ~~the Permittees'~~ level. At the project level, reconciliation will be performed by the Site Project
34 Manager, while at ~~the Permittees' DOE's the Permittees'~~ level, reconciliation will be performed
35 as described below.

1 BC3-11a Reconciliation at the Project Level

2 ~~The Permittees DOE~~ **The Permittees** shall require each Site Project Manager to ensure that all
3 data generated and used in decision making meet the DQOs provided in Section ~~B C~~-4a(1) of
4 Permit Attachment ~~B C~~. To do so, the Site Project Manager must assess whether data of
5 sufficient type, quality, and quantity have been collected. The Site Project Manager must
6 determine if the variability of the data set is small enough to provide the required confidence in
7 the results. The Site Project Manager must also determine if, based on the desired error rates
8 and confidence levels, a sufficient number of valid data points have been determined (as
9 established by the associated completeness rate for each sampling and analytical process). In
10 addition, the Site Project Manager must document that random sampling of containers was
11 performed for the purposes of waste stream characterization.

12 For each waste stream characterized, ~~the Permittees DOE~~ **the Permittees** shall require each
13 Site Project Manager to determine if sufficient data have been collected to determine the
14 following WAP-required waste parameters, as applicable:

- 15 • Waste matrix code
- 16 • Waste material parameter weights
- 17 • If each waste container of waste contains TRU radioactive waste
- 18 • Mean concentrations, UCL₉₀ for the mean concentrations, standard deviations, and the
19 number of samples collected for each VOC in the headspace gas of waste containers
20 in the waste stream
- 21 • Mean concentrations, UCL₉₀ for the mean concentrations, standard deviations, and
22 number of samples collected for VOCs, SVOCs, and metals in the waste stream
- 23 • Whether the waste stream exhibits a toxicity characteristic (**TC**) under 40 CFR Part
24 261, Subpart C
- 25 • Whether the waste stream contains listed waste found in 20.4.1.200 NMAC
26 incorporating 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D
- 27 • Whether the waste stream can be classified as hazardous or nonhazardous at the 90-
28 percent confidence level
- 29 • Whether an appropriate packaging configuration and DAC were applied and
30 documented in the headspace gas sampling documentation, and whether the drum
31 age was met prior to sampling.
- 32 • Whether all TICs were appropriately identified and reported in accordance with the
33 requirements of Section ~~B C~~-3-1 prior to submittal of a WSPF for a waste stream or
34 waste stream lot.

- 1 • Whether the overall completeness, comparability, and representativeness QAOs were
2 met for each of the analytical and testing procedures as specified in Sections ~~B C~~3-2
3 through ~~B C~~3-9 prior to submittal of a WSPF for a waste stream or waste stream lot.
- 4 • Whether the PRQLs for all analyses were met prior to submittal of a WSPF for a waste
5 stream or waste stream lot.

6 If the Site Project Manager determines that insufficient data have been collected to make the
7 determinations listed above, additional data collection efforts must be undertaken. The
8 reconciliation of a waste stream shall be performed, as described in Permit Attachment ~~B C~~4,
9 prior to submittal of WSPF and Characterization Information Summary to ~~the Permittees DOE~~
10 ~~the Permittees~~ for that waste stream. The Permittees shall not manage, store, or dispose a TRU
11 mixed waste stream at WIPP unless the Site Project Manager determines that the WAP-
12 required waste parameters listed above have been met for that waste stream.

13 The statistical procedure presented in Permit Attachment ~~B C~~2 shall be used by participating
14 Site Project Managers to evaluate and report waste characterization data from the analysis of
15 homogeneous solids and soil/gravel. The procedure, which calculates UCL₉₀ values, shall be
16 used to assess compliance with the DQOs in Attachment ~~B C~~, Section ~~B C~~-4a(1) as well as with
17 RCRA regulations. The procedure must be applied to all laboratory analytical data for total
18 VOCs, total SVOCs, and total metals. For RCRA regulatory compliance (40 CFR §261.24),
19 data from the analysis of the appropriate metals and organic compounds shall be expressed as
20 toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) values or results may also be compared to the
21 TC levels expressed as total values. These total values will be considered the regulatory
22 threshold limit (RTL) values for the WAP. RTL values are obtained by calculating the
23 weight/weight concentration (in the solid) of a TC analyte that would give the regulatory
24 weight/volume concentration (in the TCLP extract), assuming 100-percent analyte dissolution.

25 BC3-11b Reconciliation at the ~~Permittee DOE Permittee~~ Level

26 ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ must also ensure that data of sufficient type, quality, and
27 quantity are collected to meet WAP DQOs. ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ will ensure
28 sufficient data have been collected to determine if the waste characterization information is
29 adequate to demonstrate ~~the Permittees' DOE's the Permittees'~~ compliance with Attachment ~~B~~
30 ~~C~~, Section ~~B C~~-4a(1). This is performed during ~~Permittees' DOE's the Permittees'~~
31 review of the WSPF and Characterization Information Summary and is documented by DOE's approval of the
32 WSPF.

33 BC3-12 Data Reporting Requirements

34 Data reporting requirements define the type of information and the method of transmittal for data
35 transfer from the data generation level to the project level and from the project level to ~~the~~
36 ~~Permittees DOE the Permittees~~.

37 BC3-12a Data Generation Level

38 Data shall be transmitted by hard copy or electronically (provided a hard copy is available on
39 demand) from the data generation level to the project level. Transmitted data shall include all
40 Batch Data Reports and data review checklists. The Batch Data Reports and checklists used
41 must contain all of the information required by the testing, sampling, and analytical techniques

1 | described in Permit Attachments ~~B_C~~1 through ~~B_C~~6 , as well as the signature releases to
2 | document the review, validation, and verification as described in Section ~~B_C~~3-10. All Batch
3 | Data Reports and checklists shall be in approved formats, as provided in site-specific
4 | documentation.

5 | Batch Data Reports shall be forwarded to the Site Project Manager. All Batch Data Reports
6 | shall be assigned serial numbers, and each page shall be numbered. The serial number used
7 | for Batch Data Reports can be the same as the testing, sampling, or analytical batch number.

8 | QA documentation, including raw data, shall be maintained in either testing, sampling, and
9 | analytical facility files, or site project files for those facilities located on site in accordance with
10 | the document storage requirements of site approved site QAPjPs. ~~Permittee DOE~~ approved
11 | laboratories shall forward testing, sampling, and analytical QA documentation along with Batch
12 | Data Reports to the site project office for inclusion in site project files.

13 | ~~BC~~3-12b Project Level

14 | The site project office shall prepare a WSPF for each waste stream certified for shipment to
15 | WIPP based on information obtained from acceptable knowledge and Batch Data Reports, if
16 | applicable. In addition, the site project office must ensure that the Characterization Information
17 | Summary and the Waste Stream Characterization Package (when requested by ~~the Permittees~~
18 | ~~DOE the Permittees~~) are prepared as appropriate. The Site Project Manager must also verify
19 | these reports are consistent with information found in analytical batch reports. Summarized
20 | testing, sampling, and analytical data are included in the Characterization Information Summary.
21 | The contents of the WSPF, Characterization Information Summary, and Waste Stream
22 | Characterization Package are discussed in the following sections.

23 | After approval of a WSPF and the associated Characterization Information Summary by ~~the~~
24 | ~~Permittees DOE~~, the generator/storage site are required to maintain a cross reference of
25 | container identification numbers to each Batch Data Report.

26 | A Waste Stream Characterization Package shall be transmitted by hard copy or electronically
27 | from the Site Project Manager to ~~the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~ when requested.

28 | ~~BC~~3-12b(1) Waste Stream Profile Form

29 | The Waste Stream Profile Form (WSPF, Figure ~~B_C~~-1) shall include the following information:

- 30 | • Generator/storage site name
- 31 | • Generator/storage site EPA ID
- 32 | • Date of audit report approval by NMED (if obtained)
- 33 | • Original generator of waste stream
- 34 | • Whether waste is Contact-Handled or Remote-Handled
- 35 | • The Waste Stream WIPP Identification Number

- 1 • Summary Category Group
- 2 • Waste Matrix Code Group
- 3 • Waste Material Parameter Weight Estimates per unit of waste
- 4 • Waste stream name
- 5 • A description of the waste stream
- 6 • Applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers
- 7 • Applicable TRUCON codes
- 8 • A listing of acceptable knowledge documentation used to identify the waste stream
- 9 • The waste characterization procedures used and the reference and date of the
- 10 procedure
- 11 • Certification signature of Site Project Manager, name, title, and date signed

12 BC3-12b(2) Characterization Information Summary

13 The Characterization Information Summary shall include the following elements, if applicable:

- 14 • Data reconciliation with DQOs
- 15 • Headspace gas summary data listing the identification numbers of samples used in the
- 16 statistical reduction, the maximum, mean, standard deviation, UCL₉₀, RTL, and
- 17 associated EPA hazardous waste numbers that must be applied to the waste stream.
- 18 • Total metal, VOC, and SVOC analytical results for homogeneous solids and soil/gravel
- 19 (if applicable).
- 20 • TIC listing and evaluation.
- 21 • Radiography and VE summary to document that all prohibited items are absent in the
- 22 waste (if applicable).
- 23 • A justification for the selection of radiography and/or/VE as an appropriate method for
- 24 characterizing the waste.
- 25 • A complete listing of all container identification numbers used to generate the WSPF,
- 26 cross-referenced to each Batch Data Report
- 27 • Complete AK summary, including stream name and number, point of generation,
- 28 waste stream volume (current and projected), generation dates, TRUCON codes,
- 29 Summary Category Group, Waste Matrix Code(s) and Waste Matrix Code Group,
- 30 other TWBIR information, waste stream description, areas of operation, generating

1 processes, RCRA determinations, radionuclide information, all references used to
2 generate the AK summary, and any other information required by Permit Attachment-B
3 C4, Section-B C4-2b.

- 4 • Method for determining Waste Material Parameter Weights per unit of waste.
- 5 • List of any AK Sufficiency Determinations requested for the waste stream.
- 6 • Certification through acceptable knowledge or testing and/or analysis that any waste
7 assigned the hazardous waste number of U134 (hydrofluoric acid) no longer exhibits
8 the characteristic of corrosivity. This is verified by ensuring that no liquid is present in
9 U134 waste.

10 BC3-12b(3) Waste Stream Characterization Package

11 The Waste Stream Characterization Package includes the following information:

- 12 • Waste Stream Profile Form (WSPF, Section-B C3-12b(1))
- 13 • Accompanying Characterization Information Summary (Section-B C3-12b(2))
- 14 • Complete AK summary (Section-B C3-12b(2))
- 15 • Batch Data Reports supporting the characterization of the waste stream and any
16 others requested by ~~the Permittees~~ DOE the Permittees
- 17 • Raw analytical data requested by ~~the Permittees~~ DOE the Permittees

18 BC3-12b(4) WIPP Waste Information System (WWIS) Data Reporting

19 The WWIS Data Dictionary includes all of the data fields, the field format and the limits
20 associated with the data as established by this WAP. These data will be subjected to edit and
21 limit checks that are performed automatically by the database, as defined in the *Waste Data*
22 *System User's Manual* (DOE, 2009). If a container was part of a composite headspace gas
23 sample, the analytical results from the composite sample must be assigned as the container
24 headspace gas data results, including associated TICs, for every waste container associated
25 with the composite sample.

26 BC3-13 Nonconformances

27 ~~The Permittees~~ DOE The Permittees shall require the status of work and the WAP activities at
28 participating generator/storage sites to be monitored and controlled by the Site Project
29 Manager. This monitoring and control shall include nonconformance identification,
30 documentation, and reporting.

31 The nonconformances and corrective action processes specified in this section describe
32 procedures between ~~the Permittees~~ DOE the Permittees and the generator/storage sites.

1 Nonconformances

2 Nonconformances are uncontrolled and unapproved deviations from an approved plan or
3 procedure. Nonconforming items and activities are those that do not meet the WAP
4 requirements, procurement document criteria, or approved work procedures. Nonconforming
5 items shall be identified by marking, tagging, or segregating, and the affected generator/storage
6 site(s) notified. Any waste container for which a nonconformance report (NCR) has been written
7 will not be shipped to the WIPP facility unless the condition that led to the NCR for that
8 container has been dispositioned in accordance with ~~the Permittees' DOE's~~ Quality Assurance
9 Program Description (QAPD). Disposition of nonconforming items shall be identified and
10 documented. The QAPjPs shall identify the person(s) responsible for evaluating and
11 dispositioning nonconforming items and shall include referenced procedures for handling them.
12 For each container selected for confirmation ~~in accordance with pursuant to~~ Permit Attachment
13 ~~B C7, the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~ will examine the respective NCR documentation to
14 verify NCRs have been dispositioned for the selected container.

15 Management at all levels shall foster a “no-fault” attitude to encourage the identification of
16 nonconforming items and processes. Nonconformances may be detected and identified by
17 anyone performing WAP activities, including

- 18 • Project staff - during field operations, supervision of subcontractors, data validation
19 and verification, and self-assessment
- 20 • Laboratory staff - during the preparation for and performance of laboratory testing;
21 calibration of equipment; QC activities; laboratory data review, validation, and
22 verification; and self-assessment
- 23 • QA personnel - during oversight activities or audits

24 A NCR shall be prepared for each nonconformance identified. Each NCR shall be initiated by
25 the individual(s) identifying the nonconformance. The NCR shall then be processed by
26 knowledgeable and appropriate personnel. For this purpose, a NCR including, or referencing as
27 appropriate, results of laboratory analysis, QC tests, audit reports, internal memoranda, or
28 letters shall be prepared. The NCR must provide the following information:

- 29 • Identification of the individual(s) identifying or originating the nonconformance
- 30 • Description of the nonconformance
- 31 • Method(s) or suggestions for correcting the nonconformance (corrective action)
- 32 • Schedule for completing the corrective action
- 33 • An indication of the potential ramifications and overall usability of the data, if applicable
- 34 • Any approval signatures specified in the site nonconformance procedures

35 ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall require the Site Project Manager to oversee the NCR
36 process and be responsible for developing a plan to identify and track all nonconformances and
37 report this information to ~~the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~. The Site Project Manager is also
38 responsible for notifying project personnel of the nonconformance and verifying completion of
39 the corrective action for nonconformances.

1 Nonconformance to DQOs

2 For any non-administrative nonconformance related to applicable requirements specified in this
3 WAP which are first identified at the Site Project Manager signature release level (i.e., a failure
4 to meet a DQO), ~~the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~ shall receive written notification within
5 seven calendar days of identification and shall also receive a NCR within 30 calendar days of
6 identification of the incident. ~~The Permittees DOE~~ shall require the generator/storage site to
7 implement a corrective action which remedies the nonconformance prior to management,
8 storage, or disposal of the waste at WIPP. ~~The Permittees DOE The Permittees~~ shall send
9 NMED a monthly summary of nonconformances identified during the previous month, indicating
10 the number of nonconformances received and the generator/storage sites responsible.

11 Permittees' DOE's Corrective Action Process

12 ~~The Permittees DOE~~ shall initiate a corrective action process when internal nonconformances
13 and nonconformances at the generator/storage sites are identified. Activities and processes that
14 do not meet requirements are documented as deficiencies.

15 When a deficiency is identified by ~~the Permittees DOE the Permittees~~, the following process
16 action steps are required:

- 17 • The condition is documented on a Corrective Action Report (**CAR**) by the individual
18 identifying the problem.
- 19 • ~~The Permittees have DOE has~~ designated the CAR Initiator and Assessment Team
20 Leader to review the CAR, determine validity of the finding (determine that a
21 requirement has been violated), classify the significance of the condition, assign a
22 response due date, and issue the CAR to the responsible party.
- 23 • The responsible organization reviews the CAR, evaluates the extent and cause of the
24 deficiency and provides a response to ~~the Permittees DOE~~, indicating remedial actions
25 and actions to preclude recurrence that will be taken.
- 26 • ~~The Permittees DOE~~ reviews the response from the responsible organization and, if
27 acceptable, communicates the acceptance to the responsible organization.
- 28 • The responsible organization completes remedial actions and actions to preclude
29 recurrence of the condition.
- 30 • After all corrective actions have been completed, ~~the Permittees DOE~~ schedules and
31 performs a verification to ensure that corrective actions have been completed and are
32 effective. When all actions have been completed and verified as being effective, the
33 CAR is closed by the CAR Initiator and Assessment Team Leader on behalf of ~~the~~
34 ~~Permittees DOE~~.
- 35 • As part of the planning process for subsequent audits and surveillances, past
36 deficiencies are reviewed and the previous deficient activity or process is subject to
37 reassessment.

1 BC3-14 Special Training Requirements and Certifications

2 Before performing activities that affect WAP quality, all personnel are required to receive
3 indoctrination into the applicable scope, purpose, and objectives of the WAP and the specific
4 QAOs of the assigned task. Personnel assigned to perform activities for the WAP shall have the
5 education, experience, and training applicable to the functions associated with the work.
6 Evidence of personnel proficiency and demonstration of competence in the task(s) assigned
7 must be demonstrated and documented. All personnel designated to work on specific aspects of
8 the WAP shall maintain qualification (i.e., training and certification) throughout the duration of
9 the work as specified in this WAP and applicable QAPjPs/procedures. Job performance shall be
10 evaluated and documented at periodic intervals, as specified in the implementing procedures.

11 Personnel involved in WAP activities shall receive continuing training to ensure that job
12 proficiency is maintained. Training includes both education in principles and enhancement of
13 skills. Each participating site shall include in its QAPjP a description of the procedures for
14 implementing personnel qualification and training. All training records that specify the scope of
15 the training, the date of completion, and documentation of job proficiency shall be maintained as
16 QA Records in the site project file.

17 Analytical laboratory line management must ensure that analytical personnel are qualified to
18 perform the analytical method(s) for which they are responsible. The minimum qualifications for
19 certain specified positions for the WAP are summarized in Table ~~B_C~~3-10. QAPjPs, or their
20 implementing SOPs, shall specify the site-specific titles and minimum training and qualification
21 requirements for personnel performing WAP activities. QAPjPs/procedures shall also contain
22 the requirements for maintaining records of the qualification, training, and demonstrations of
23 proficiency by these personnel.

24 An evaluation of personnel qualifications shall include comparing and evaluating the
25 requirements specified in the job/position description and the skills, training, and experience
26 included in the current resume of the person. This evaluation also must be performed for
27 personnel who change positions because of a transfer or promotion as well as personnel
28 assigned to short-term or temporary work assignments that may affect the quality of the WAP.
29 QAPjPs/procedures shall identify the responsible person(s) for ensuring that all personnel
30 maintain proficiency in the work performed and identify any additional training that may be
31 required.

32 BC3-15 Changes to WAP-Related Plans or Procedures

33 Controlled changes to WAP-related plans or procedures shall be managed through the
34 document control process described in the QAPD. The Site Project Manager shall review all
35 non-administrative changes and evaluate whether those changes could impact DQOs specified
36 in the Permit. After site certification, any changes to WAP-related plans or procedures that could
37 positively or negatively impact DQOs (i.e., those changes that require prior approval of ~~the~~
38 ~~Permittees-DOE~~ as defined in Attachment ~~B_C~~5, Section ~~B_C~~5-2) shall be reported to ~~the~~
39 ~~Permittees-DOE~~ within five ~~(5)~~ days of identification by the project level review. ~~The Permittees~~
40 ~~DOE-The Permittees~~ shall send NMED a monthly summary briefly describing the changes to
41 plans and procedures identified pursuant to this section during the previous month.

1 BC3-16 List of References

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TABLES

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Table-B C3-1
Waste Material Parameters and Descriptions

Waste Material Parameter	Description
Iron-based Metals/Alloys	Iron and steel alloys in the waste; does not include the waste container materials
Aluminum-based Metals/Alloys	Aluminum or aluminum-based alloys in the waste materials
Other Metals	All other metals found in the waste materials
Other Inorganic Materials	Nonmetallic inorganic waste including concrete, glass, firebrick, ceramics, sand, and inorganic sorbents
Cellulosics	Materials generally derived from high-polymer plant carbohydrates; (e.g., paper, cardboard, wood, and cloth)
Rubber	Natural or man-made elastic latex materials; (e.g., surgeons' gloves, and leaded rubber gloves)
Plastics (waste materials)	Generally man-made materials, often derived from petroleum feedstock; (e.g., polyethylene and polyvinylchloride)
Organic Matrix	Cemented organic resins, solidified organic liquids and sludges
Inorganic Matrix	Any homogeneous materials consisting of sludge or aqueous-based liquids that are solidified with cement, calcium silicate, or other solidification agents; (e.g., wastewater treatment sludge, cemented aqueous liquids, and inorganic particulates)
Soils/gravel	Generally consists of naturally occurring soils that have been contaminated with inorganic waste materials
Steel (packaging materials)	55-gal (208-L) drums
Plastics (packaging materials)	90-mil polyethylene drum liner and plastic bags

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**Table B.C3-2
 Gas Volatile Organic Compounds Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives**

Compound	CAS Number	Precision ^a (%RSD or RPD)	Accuracy ^a (%R)	MDL ^{b,d} (ng)	FTIRS MDL ^b (ppmv)	PRQL (ppmv)	Completeness (%)
Benzene	71-43-2	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Bromoform	75-25-2	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Chloroform	67-66-3	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-59-2	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Ethyl benzene ^d	100-41-4	≤25	70-130	10	10	10	90
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Toluene	108-88-3	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
m-Xylene ^c	108-38-3	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
o-Xylene	95-47-6	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
p-Xylene ^c	106-42-3	≤25	70-130	10	5	10	90
Acetone	67-64-1	≤25	70-130	150	50	100	90
Butanol	71-36-3	≤25	70-130	150	50	100	90
Methanol	67-56-1	≤25	70-130	150	50	100	90
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	≤25	70-130	150	50	100	90
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	≤25	70-130	150	50	100	90

^a Criteria apply to PRQL concentrations.

^b Values based on delivering 10 mL to the analytical system.

^c These xylene isomers cannot be resolved by GC/MS.

^d The ethyl benzene PRQL for FTIRS is 20 ppm

CAS = Chemical Abstract Service

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation

RPD = Relative percent difference

%R = Percent recovery

MDL = Method detection limit (maximum permissible value), for GC/MS and GC/FID; total number of nanograms delivered to the analytical system per sample (nanograms); for FTIRS based on 1 m sample cell

PRQL = Program required quantitation limit (parts per million/volume basis)

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Table-B C3-3
Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and Frequencies for
Gas Volatile Organic Compound Analysis

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
Method performance samples	Seven (7) samples initially and four (4) semiannually	Meet method QAOs	Repeat until acceptable
Laboratory duplicates or on-line duplicates	One (1) per analytical batch or on-line batch	RPD $\leq 25^b$	Nonconformance if RPD >25
Laboratory blanks or on-line blanks	Daily prior to sample analysis for GC/MS and GC/FID. Otherwise, daily prior to sample analysis and one (1) per analytical batch or on-line	Analyte amounts $\leq 3 \times$ MDLs for GC/MS and GC/FID; \leq PRQL for FTIRS	Flag Data if analyte amounts $> 3 \times$ MDLs for GC/MS and GC/FID; $>$ PRQL for FTIRS
Laboratory control samples or on-line control samples	One (1) per analytical batch or on-line batch	70-130 %R	Nonconformance if %R <70 or >130
GC/MS comparison sample (for FTIRS only)	One (1) per analytical or on-line batch	RPD $\leq 25^b$	Nonconformance if RPD > 25
Blind audit samples	Samples and frequency controlled by the Gas PDP Plan	Specified in the Gas PDP Plan	Specified in the Gas PDP Plan
GC/MS	BFB Tune Every 12 hours	Abundance criteria for key ions are met	Repeat Until Acceptable
GC/MS	Minimum 5-point initial calibration (minimum of 5 standards) Initially and as needed	%RSD of response factor for each target analyte <35	Repeat Until Acceptable
GC/MS	Continuing calibration Every 12 hours	%D for all target analytes ≤ 30 of initial calibration	Repeat Until Acceptable
GC/FID	Minimum 3-point initial calibration (minimum 3 standards) Initially and as needed	Correlation coefficient ≥ 0.99 or %RSD <20 for each target analyte and the retention time of each target analyte within an acceptance criteria defined in the method	Repeat Until Acceptable
GC/FID	Continuing calibration Every 12 hours	%RSD $\leq 15\%$	Repeat Until Acceptable

^a Corrective action per Section-B C3-13 when final reported QC samples do not meet the acceptance criteria.

^b Applies only to concentrations greater than the PRQLs listed in Table-B C3-2.

- MDL = Method Detection Limit
- QAO = Quality Assurance Objective
- PDP = Performance Demonstration Program
- PRQL = Program Required Quantitation Limit
- %R = Percent Recovery
- RPD = Relative Percent Difference
- BFB = 4-Bromofluorobenzene
- %D = Percent difference
- %RSD = Percent relative standard deviation

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**Table B.C3-4
 Volatile Organic Compounds Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives**

Compound	CAS Number	Precision ^a (%RSD or RPD)	Accuracy ^a (%R)	MDL ^b (mg/kg)	PRQL ^b (mg/kg)	Completeness (%)
Benzene	71-43-2	≤45	37-151	1	10	90
Bromoform	75-25-2	≤47	45-169	1	10	90
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	≤50	60-150	1	10	90
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	≤30	70-140	1	10	90
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	≤38	37-160	1	10	90
Chloroform	67-66-3	≤44	51-138	1	10	90
1,4-Dichlorobenzene ^c	106-46-7	≤60	18-190	1	10	90
ortho-Dichlorobenzene ^c	95-50-1	≤60	18-190	1	10	90
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	≤42	49-155	1	10	90
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	≤250	D-234 ^d	1	10	90
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	≤50	60-150	1	10	90
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	≤43	37-162	1	10	90
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	≤50	D-221 ^d	1	10	90
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	≤55	46-157	1	10	90
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	≤29	64-148	1	10	90
Toluene	108-88-3	≤29	47-150	1	10	90
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	≤33	52-162	1	10	90
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	≤38	52-150	1	10	90
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	≤36	71-157	1	10	90
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	≤110	17-181	1	10	90
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	≤50	60-150	1	10	90
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	≤200	D-251 ^d	1	4	90
m-xylene	108-38-3	≤50	60-150	1	10	90
o-xylene	95-47-6	≤50	60-150	1	10	90
p-xylene	106-42-3	≤50	60-150	1	10	90
Acetone	67-64-1	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Butanol	71-36-3	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Formaldehyde ^f	50-00-0	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Hydrazine ^g	302-01-2	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Isobutanol	78-83-1	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Methanol	67-56-1	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90
Pyridine ^c	110-86-1	≤50	60-150	10 ^e	100	90

- ^a Applies to laboratory control samples and laboratory matrix spikes. If a solid laboratory control sample material which has established statistical control limits is used, then the established control limits for that material should be used for accuracy requirements.
- ^b TCLP MDL and PRQL values are reported in units of mg/l and limits are reduced by a factor of 20.
- ^c Can also be analyzed as a semi-volatile organic compound. If analyzed as a semi-volatile compound, the QAOs of Table ~~B.C~~ 3-6 apply.
- ^d Detected; result must be greater than zero.
- ^e Estimate, to be determined.
- ^f Required only for homogeneous solids and soil/gravel waste from Savannah River Site, if analysis is required to resolve assignment of EPA hazardous waste numbers.
- ^g Required only for homogeneous solids and soil/gravel waste from Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Savannah River Site, if analysis is required to resolve assignment of EPA hazardous waste numbers.

CAS = Chemical Abstract Service

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation

RPD = Relative percent difference

%R = Percent recovery

MD = Method detection limit (maximum permissible value) (milligrams per kilogram)

PRQL = Program required quantitation limit; calculated from the toxicity characteristic level for benzene assuming a 0.9 oz (25-gram [g]) sample, 0.1 gal (0.5 liter [L]) of extraction fluid, and 100 percent analyte extraction (milligrams per kilogram)

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Table-B C3-5
Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and
Frequencies for Volatile Organic Compound Analysis

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
Method performance samples	Seven (7) samples initially and four (4) semiannually	Meet Table-B C3-4 QAOs	Repeat until acceptable
Laboratory duplicates ^b	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-4 precision QAOs	Nonconformance if RPDs > values in Table-B C3-4
Laboratory blanks	One (1) per analytical batch	Analyte concentrations ≤ 3 × MDLs	Nonconformance if analyte concentrations > 3 × MDLs
Matrix spikes ^b	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-4 accuracy QAOs	Nonconformance if %Rs are outside the range specified in Table-B C3-4
Matrix spike duplicates	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-4 accuracy and precision QAOs	Nonconformance if RPDs > values and %Rs outside range specified in Table-B C3-4
Laboratory control samples	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-4 accuracy QAO's	Nonconformance if %R < 80 or > 120
GC/MS Calibration	BFB Tune every 12 hours 5-pt. Initial Calibration initially, and as needed	Abundance criteria met as per method Calibrate according to SW-846 Method requirements: %RSD for CCC ≤ 30, %RSD for all other compounds ≤ 15% Average response factor (RRF) used if %RSD ≤ 15, use linear regression if %RSD >15; R or R ² ≥ 0.990 if using alternative curve System Performance Check Compound (SPCC) minimum RRF as per SW-846 Method; RRF for all other compounds ≥ 0.01	Repeat until acceptable

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
GC/MS Calibration (continued)	Continuing Calibration every 12 hours	%D ≤ 20 for CCC; SPCC minimum RRF as per SW-846 Method; RRF for all other compounds ≥ 0.01 RT for internal standard must be ± 30 seconds from last daily calibration, internal standard area count must be >50% and <200% of last daily calibration	Repeat until acceptable
GC/FID Calibration	3-pt. Initial Calibration initially and as needed Continuing Calibration every 12 hours	Correlation Coefficient ≥ 0.990 or %RSD ≤ 20 for all analytes %D or %Drift for all analytes ≤ 15 of expected values, RT ± 3 standard deviations from initial RT calibration per applicable SW-846 Method	Repeat until acceptable.
Surrogate compounds	Each analytical sample	Average %R from minimum of 30 samples for a given matrix ±3 standard deviations	Nonconformance if %R < (average %R - 3 standard deviation) or > (average %R + 3 standard deviation)
Blind audit samples	Samples and frequency controlled by the Solid PDP Plan	Specified in the Solid PDP Plan	Specified in the Solid PDP Plan

^a Corrective Action per Section B.C3-13 when final reported QC samples do not meet the acceptance criteria. Nonconformances do not apply to matrix related exceedances.

^b May be satisfied using matrix spike duplicate; acceptance criteria applies only to concentrations greater than the PRQLs listed in Table B.C3-4.

MDL = Method detection limit

QAO = Quality assurance objective

PDP = Performance Demonstration Program

%R = Percent recovery

RPD = Relative percent difference

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Table-B C3-6
Semi-Volatile Organic Compound Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives

Compound	CAS Number	Precision ^a (%RSD or RPD)	Accuracy ^a (%R)	MDL ^b (mg/kg)	PRQL ^b (mg/kg)	Completeness (%)
Cresols	1319-77-3	≤50	25-115	5	40	90
1,4-Dichlorobenzene ^{bc}	106-46-7	≤86	20-124	5	40	90
ortho-Dichlorobenzene ^c	95-50-1	≤64	32-129	5	40	90
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	≤119	D-172 ^d	5	40	90
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	≤46	39-139	0.3	2.6	90
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	≤319	D-152 ^d	0.3	2.6	90
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	≤44	40-113	5	40	90
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	≤72	35-180	5	40	90
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	≤128	14-176	5	40	90
Pyridine ^c	110-86-1	≤50	25-115	5	40	90

CAS = Chemical Abstract Service

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation

RPD = Relative percent difference

%R = Percent recovery

MDL = Method detection limit (maximum permissible value) (milligrams per kilogram)

PRQL = Program required quantitation limit; calculated from the toxicity characteristic level for nitrobenzene assuming a 100-gram (g) sample, 0.5 gal (2 liter [L]) of extraction fluid, and 100 percent analyte extraction (milligrams per kilograms)

^a Applies to laboratory control samples and laboratory matrix spikes. If a solid laboratory control sample material which has established statistical control limits is used, then the established control limits for that material should be used for accuracy requirements.

^b TCLP MDL and PRQL values are reported in units of mg/l and limits are reduced by a factor of 20.

^c Can also be analyzed as a volatile organic compound

^d Detected; result must be greater than zero

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Table-B C3-7
Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and
Frequencies for Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Analysis

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
Method performance samples	Seven (7) samples initially and four (4) semiannually	Meet Table-B C3-6 QAOs	Repeat until acceptable
Laboratory duplicates ^b	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-6 precision QAOs	Nonconformance if RPDs > values in Table-B C3-6
Laboratory blanks	One (1) per analytical batch	Analyte concentrations ≤ 3 × MDLs	Nonconformance if analyte concentrations > 3 × MDLs
Matrix spikes	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-6 accuracy QAOs	Nonconformance if RPDs > values and %Rs outside range in Table-B C3-6
GC/MS Calibration	DFTPP Tune every 12 hours 5-pt. Initial Calibration initially, and as needed Continuing Calibration every 12 hours	Abundance criteria met as per method Calibrate according to SW-846 Method requirements: %RSD for CCC ≤ 30, %RSD for all other compounds ≤ 15% Average response factor (RRF) used if %RSD ≤ 15, use linear regression if >15; R or R ² ≥ 0.990 if using alternative curve System Performance Check Compound (SPCC) minimum RRF as per SW-846 Method; RRF for all other compounds ≥ 0.01 %D ≤ 20 for CCC, SPCC minimum RRF as per SW-846 Method; RRF for all other compounds ≥ 0.01 RT for internal standard must be ± 30 seconds from last daily calibration, internal standard area count must be >50% and <200% of last daily calibration	Repeat until acceptable

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
GC/ECD Calibration	5-pt. Calibration initially and as needed Continuing Calibration every 12 hours	Correlation Coefficient \geq 0.990 or %RSD < 20 for all analytes %D or %Drift for all analytes \leq 15 of expected values, RT \pm 3 standard deviations of initial RT calibration per applicable SW-846 Method	Repeat until acceptable
Matrix spike duplicates	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-6 accuracy and precision QAOs	Nonconformance if RPDs > values and %Rs outside range specified in Table-B C3-6
Laboratory control samples	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B C3-6 accuracy QAO's	Nonconformance if %R < 80 or > 120
Surrogate compounds	Each analytical sample	Average %R from minimum of 30 samples from a given matrix \pm 3 standard deviations	Nonconformance if %R < (average %R - 3 standard deviations) or > (average %R + 3 standard deviations)
Blind audit samples	Samples and frequency controlled by the Solid PDP Plan	Specified in the Solid PDP Plan	Specified in the Solid PDP Plan

^a Corrective action per Section-B C3-13 when final reported QC samples do not meet the acceptance criteria. Nonconformances do not apply to matrix related exceedances.

^b May be satisfied by using matrix spike duplicate; acceptance criteria applies only to concentrations greater than the PRQLs listed in Table-B C3-6.

MDL = Method Detection Limit

QAO = Quality Assurance Objective

PDP = Performance Demonstration Program

%R = Percent Recovery

RPD = Relative Percent Difference

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**Table B C3-8
 Metals Target Analyte List and Quality Assurance Objectives**

Analyte	CAS Number	Precision (%RSD or RPD) ^a	Accuracy (%R) ^b	PRDL ^d (µg/L)	PRQL ^c (mg/kg)	Completeness (%)
Antimony	7440-36-0	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Arsenic	7440-38-2	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Barium	7440-39-3	≤30	80-120	2000	2000	90
Beryllium	7440-41-7	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Cadmium	7440-43-9	≤30	80-120	20	20	90
Chromium	7440-47-3	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Lead	7439-92-1	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Mercury	7439-97-6	≤30	80-120	4.0	4.0	90
Nickel	7440-02-0	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Selenium	7782-49-2	≤30	80-120	20	20	90
Silver	7440-22-4	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Thallium	7440-28-0	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Vanadium	7440-62-2	≤30	80-120	100	100	90
Zinc	7440-66-6	≤30	80-120	100	100	90

^a ≤ 30 percent control limits apply when sample and duplicate concentrations are ≥ 10 × IDL for ICP-AES and AA techniques, and ≥ 100 × IDL for Inductively Coupled Plasma—Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) techniques. If less than these limits, the absolute difference between the two values shall be less than or equal to the PRQL.

^b Applies to laboratory control samples and laboratory matrix spikes. If a solid laboratory control sample material which has established statistical control limits is used, then the established control limits for that material should be used for accuracy requirements.

^c TCLP PRQL values are reported in units of mg/l and limits are reduced by a factor of 20.

^d PRDL set such that it is a factor of 10 below the PRQL for 100 percent solid samples, assuming a 100× dilution during digestion.

CAS = Chemical Abstract Service

%RSD = Percent relative standard deviation

RPD = Relative percent difference

%R = Percent recovery

PRDL = Program required detection limit (i.e., maximum permissible value for IDL) (micrograms per liter)

PRQL = Program required quantitation limit (milligrams per kilogram)

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**Table-B.C3-9
 Summary of Laboratory Quality Control Samples and Frequencies for Metals Analysis**

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
Method performance samples	Seven (7) samples initially and four (4) semiannually	Meet Table-B.C3-8 QAOs	Repeat until acceptable
Laboratory blanks	One (1) per analytical batch	$\leq 3 \times \text{IDL}$ ($\leq 5 \times \text{IDL}$ for ICP-MS) ^b	Redigest and reanalyze any samples with analyte concentrations which are $\leq 10 \times$ blank value and $\geq 0.5 \times$ PRQL
Matrix spikes	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B.C3-8 accuracy QAOs	Nonconformance if %R outside the range specified in Table-B.C3-8
Matrix spike duplicates	One (1) per analytical batch	Meet Table-B.C3-8 accuracy and precision QAOs	Nonconformance if RPDs > values and %Rs outside range specified in Table-B.C3-8
ICP-MS Tune (ICP-MS Only)	Daily	4 Replicate %RSD ≤ 5 ; mass calibration within 0.9 amu; resolution < 1.0 amu full width at 10% peak height	Nonconformance if %RSD > 5; mass calibration > 0.9 amu; resolution > 1.0 amu
Initial Calibration 1 blank, 1 standard (ICP, ICP-MS) 3 standard, 1 blank (GFAA, FLAA) 5 standard, 1 blank (CVAA, HAA)	Daily	90-110 %R (80-120% for CVAA, GFAA, HAA, FLAA) for initial calibration verification solution. Regression coefficient ≥ 0.995 for FLAA, CVA, GFAA, MAA	Correct problem and recalibrate; repeat initial calibration
Continuing Calibration	Every 10 samples and beginning and end of run	90-110% for continuing calibration verification solution. (80-120% for CVAA, GFAA, HAA, FLAA)	Correct problem and recalibrate; rerun last 10 samples
Internal Standard Area Verification (ICP-MS)	Every Sample	Meet SW-846 Method 6020 criteria	Nonconformance if not reanalyzed at $5 \times$ dilution until criteria are met
Serial Dilution (ICP, ICP-MS)	One (1) per analytical batch	$5 \times$ dilution must be $\leq 10\%$ D of initial value for sample > $50 \times \text{IDL}$	Flag Data if >10% and > $50 \times \text{IDL}$
Interference Correction Verification (ICP, ICP-MS)	Beginning and end of run or every 12 hours (8 for ICP) whichever is more frequent	80-120% recovery for analytes Note: Acceptance Criteria and Corrective Action apply only if interferences found in samples at levels greater than ICS A Solution	Correct problem and recalibrate, nonconformance if not corrected

QC Sample	Minimum Frequency	Acceptance Criteria	Corrective Action ^a
Laboratory Control Samples	One (1) per analytical batch	Table-B_C3-8 accuracy QAOs	Redigest and reanalyze for affected analytes; non conformance if not reanalyzed
Blind audit samples	Samples and frequency controlled by the Solid PDP Plan	Specified in the Solid PDP Plan	Specified in the Solid PDP Plan

^a Corrective action per Section-B_C3-13 when final reported QC samples do not meet the acceptance criteria. Nonconformances do not apply to matrix related exceedances.

^b Applies only to concentrations greater than the PRQLs listed in Table-B_C3-8.

IDL = Instrument Detection Limit

PDP = Performance Demonstration Program

PRQL = Program Required Quantitation Limit

%R = Percent Recovery

RPD = Relative Percent Difference

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Table B C3-10
Minimum Training and Qualifications Requirements^a

Personnel	Requirements ^a
Radiography Operators ^c	Site-specific training based on waste matrix codes and waste material parameters; requalification every 2 years
FTIRS Technical Supervisors ^b FTIRS Operators ^c	Site-specific and on-the-job training based on the site-specific FTIRS system; requalification every 2 years
Gas Chromatography Technical Supervisors ^b Gas Chromatography Operators ^c	B.S. or equivalent experience and 6 months previous applicable experience
Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry Operators ^c Mass Spectrometry Operators ^c	B.S. or equivalent experience and 1 year independent spectral interpretation or demonstrated expertise
Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry Technical Supervisors ^b Mass Spectrometry Technical Supervisors ^b Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy Technical Supervisors ^b Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy Operators ^c Atomic Mass Spectrometry Operators ^c Atomic Emission Spectroscopy Operators ^c	B.S. or equivalent experience and 1 year applicable experience
Atomic Mass Spectrometry Technical Supervisors ^b	B.S. and specialized training in Atomic Mass Spectrometry and 2 years applicable experience
Atomic Emission Spectroscopy Technical Supervisors ^b	B.S. and specialized training in Atomic Emission Spectroscopy and 2 years applicable experience.

^a Based on requirements contained in *USEPA Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organics Analysis* (Document Number OLM 01.0) and *Statement of Work for Inorganics Analysis* (Document Number ILM 03.0).

^b Technical Supervisors are those persons responsible for the overall technical operation and development of a specific laboratory technique. QAPjPs shall include the site-specific title for this position.

^c Operators are those persons responsible for the actual operation of analytical equipment. QAPjPs shall include the site-specific title for this position.

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**Table B_C3-11
 Testing Batch Data Report Contents**

Required Information	Radiography	Visual Examination	Comment
Batch Data Report Date	X	X	
Batch number	X	X	
Waste container number	X	X	
Waste stream name and/or number	O	O	
Waste Matrix Code	X	X	Summary Category Group included in waste matrix code
Implementing procedure (specific version used)	X	X	If procedure cited contains more than one method, the method used must also be cited. Can use revision number, date, or other means to track specific version used.
Container type	O	O	Drums, Standard Waste Box, Ten Drum Overpack, etc.
Video media reference	X	X	Reference to Video media applicable to each container. For visual examination of newly generated waste, video media not required if two trained operators review the contents of the waste container to ensure correct reporting.
Imaging check	O		
Camera check		O	
Audio check	O	O	
QC documentation	X	X	
Verification that the physical form matches the waste stream description and Waste Matrix Code.	X	X	Summary Category Group included in waste matrix code
Comments	X	X	
Reference to or copy of associated NCRs, if any	X	X	Copies of associated NCRs must be available.
Verify absence of prohibited items	X	X	
Operator signature and date of test	X	X	Signatures of both operators required for Visual Verification of Acceptable Knowledge
Data review checklists	X	X	All data review checklists will be identified

LEGEND:

X - Required in batch data report.

O - Information must be documented and traceable; inclusion in batch data report is optional.

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Table B C3-12
Sampling Batch Data Report Contents

Required Information	Headspace Gas	Solid Sampling	Comment
Batch Data Report Date	X	X	
Batch number	X	X	
Waste stream name and/or number	O	O	
Waste Matrix Code		X	Summary Category Group included in Waste Matrix Code
Procedure (specific version used)	X	X	If procedure cited contains more than one method, the method used must also be cited. Can use revision number, date, or other means to track specific version used.
Container number	X	X	
Container type	O	O	Drums, Standard Waste Box, Ten Drum Overpack, etc.
Sample matrix and type	X	X	
Analyses requested and laboratory	X	X	
Point of origin for sampling	X	X	Location where sample was taken (e.g., building number, room)
Sample number	X	X	
Sample size	X	X	
Sample location	X	X	Location within container where sample is taken. (For HSG, specify what layer of confinement was sampled. For solids, physical location within container.)
Sample preservation	X	X	
Person collecting sample	X	X	
Person attaching custody seal	O	O	May or may not be the same as the person collecting the sample
Chain of custody record	X	X	Original or copy is allowed
Sampling equipment numbers	X	X	For disposable equipment, a reference to the lot

Required Information	Headspace Gas	Solid Sampling	Comment
Drum age	X		Must include all supporting determinative information, including but not limited to packaging date, equilibrium start time, storage temperature, and sampling date/time. If Scenario 3 is used, the packaging configuration, filter diffusivity, liner presence/absence, and rigid liner vent hole diameter used in determining the DAC must be documented. If Scenario 1 and 2 are used together, the filter diffusivity and rigid liner vent hole diameter used in determining the DAC must be documented. If default values are used for retrievably stored waste, these values must clearly be identified as such.
Cross-reference of sampling equipment numbers with associated cleaning batch numbers	O	X	As applicable to the equipment used for the sampling. For disposable equipment, a reference to the lot and procurement records to support cleanliness is sufficient
Drum age	X		
Equilibration time	X		
Verification of rigid liner venting	X		Only applicable to containers with rigid liners
Verification that sample volume taken is small in comparison to the available volume	X		Must include headspace gas volume when it can be estimated
Scale Calibration		O	
Depth of waste		X	For newly generated waste, if a sampling method other than coring is used, this is replaced by documentation that a representative sample has been taken.
Calculation of core recovery		X	For newly generated waste, if a sampling method other than coring is used, this is replaced by documentation that a representative sample has been taken.
Co-located core description		X	For newly generated waste, if a sampling method other than coring is used, this is replaced by documentation that a QC sample has been taken.
Time between coring and subsampling		X	Only applicable to coring.
OVA calibration and reading	O		Only applicable to manifold systems. Must be done in accordance with manufacturer's specifications

Required Information	Headspace Gas	Solid Sampling	Comment
Field Records	X	X	Must contain the following as applicable to the sampling method used: Collection problems, Sequence of sampling collection, Inspection of the solids sampling area, Inspection of the solids sampling equipment, Coring tool test, random location of sub-sample, canister pressure, and ambient temperature and pressure.
Reference to or copy of associated NCRs, if any	X	X	Copies of associated NCRs must be available.
Operator Signature and date and time of sampling	X	X	
Data review checklists	X	X	All data review checklists will be identified

LEGEND:

X - Required in batch data report.

O - Information must be documented and traceable; inclusion in batch data report is optional.

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Table B_C3-13
Analytical Batch Data Report Contents

Required Information	Headspace Gas	Solid Sampling	Comment
Batch Data Report Date	X	X	
Batch number	X	X	
Sample numbers	X	X	
QC designation for sample	X	X	
Implementing procedure (specific version used)	X	X	If procedure cited contains more than one method, the method used must also be cited. Can use revision number, date, or other means to track specific version used.
QC sample results	X	X	
Sample data forms	X	X	Form should contain reduced data for target analytes and TICs
Chain of custody	X	X	Original or copy
Gas canister tags	X		Original or copy
Sample preservation	X	X	
Holding time		X	
Cross-reference of field numbers to laboratory sample numbers	X	X	
Date and time analyzed	X	X	
Verification of spectra used for results	O	O	Analyst must qualitatively evaluate the validity of the results based on the spectra, can be implemented as a check box for each sample
TIC evaluation	X	X	
Reporting flags, if any	X	X	Table B_C3-14 lists applicable flags
Case narrative	X	X	
Reference to or copy of associated NCRs, if any	X	X	Copies of associated NCRs must be available.
Operator signature and analysis date	X	X	
Data review checklists	X	X	All data review checklists will be identified

LEGEND:

X - Required in batch data report.

O - Information must be documented and traceable; inclusion in batch data report is optional.

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Table B C3-14
Data Reporting Flags

Data Flag	Indicator
B	Analyte detected in blank (Organics/ Headspace gases)
B	Analyte blank concentration greater than or equal to 20 percent of sample concentration prior to dilution corrections (Metals)
E	Analyte exceeds calibration curve (Organics/ Headspace gases)
J	Analyte less than PRQL but greater than or equal to MDL (Organics/ Headspace gases)
J	Analyte greater than or equal to IDL but less than 5 times the IDL before dilution correction (Metals)
U	Analyte was not detected and value is reported as the MDL (IDL for Metals)
D	Analyte was quantitated from a secondary dilution, or reduced sample aliquot (Organics/ Headspace gases)
Z	One or more QC samples do not meet acceptance criteria
H	Holding time exceeded

1

FIGURES

1

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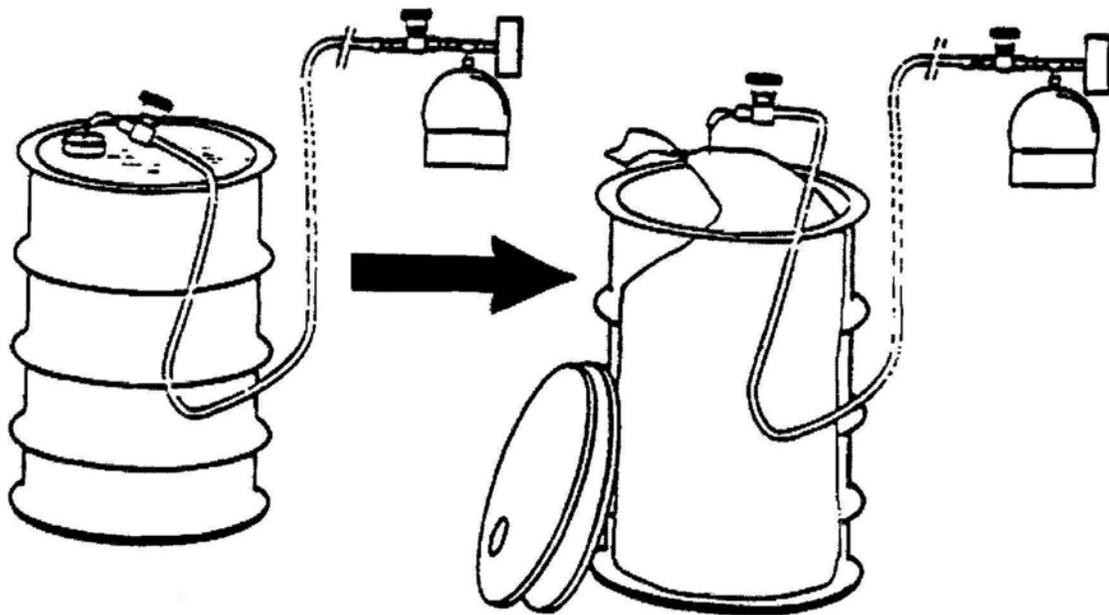


Figure **B_C3-1**
Overall Headspace-Gas Sampling Scheme Illustrating Manifold Sampling