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Importance of

quality assurance and quality control for good and comparable analytical results in ICP Forests programs

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what we need:

1. good "equipment" in the laboratory

2. quality control program within each laboratory

The laboratories and the NFC's are responsable for the quality of the analytical data!

 quality and plausibility checks before importing of analytical data into national and European databases

4. quality control between the different European laboratories and exchange of analytical knowledge

1. good "equipment" of the lab:

- a.good technicians with experience in the European reference methods
- b.good instruments
- c. good method descriptions (for sample preparation, digestion/extraction methods and element determination)

2. <u>quality control program within each</u> <u>laboratory:</u>

a. regular use of standard material for method control and use of control charts



as a help for the labs: excel file with a program for control charts

Results from the questionaires

of the 3rd and 4th FSCC soil ringtests:

Questionnaire	3 rd FSCC RT (2002 - 2003)	4th FSCC RT (2005 - 2006)	
Use of reference material	77 %	86 %	
Use of control charts	50 %	65 %	
Use of calibration standards	73 %	63 %	

=> reference material, control charts and calibration standards should be used by 100 % of the labs !

2. <u>quality control program within each</u> <u>laboratory:</u>

b. use of all important plausibility and quality checks directly after analyses



b. use of all important plausibility and quality checks

b.1. for water samples:

- completeness of analyses (all parameters
- ion balance without DOC (only for bulk or
- ion balance with DOC for throughfall, ster
- conductivity check (comparison between
- Na/Cl ratio check (not for soil water)
- Nitrogen balance ($NH_4 + NO_3 < Ntot$)

b.2. for soil samples:

- pH check (pH(H₂O) > pH(CaCl₂))
- Carbon balance $(C_{CO3} + C_{org} < C_{tot})$
- Plausible range checks for individual para
- comparison between overlying layers
- Checks based on simple relationships be
- Exchangeable cation 'balances' (CEC, B:

b.3. for plant samples:

- Plausible range checks for individual para

The working group on QA/QC will prepare a list containing all the suitable quality checks, including control charts and plausible ranges for soil and plant analyses, and send this list to all the laboratories and NFC`s

3. <u>quality and plausibility checks before</u> <u>importing of analytical data into</u> <u>national and European databases</u>

- a. data checking program (check of plausible ranges, balance checks and so on) at the European data bases
- b. Information about errors associated to measurements (CV %) evaluated from control charts
- c. Information about data quality evaluated from ringtests results of the labs
- c. regulation for results under detection/quantification limit

4. <u>quality control between the different</u> <u>European laboratories and exchange</u> <u>of analytical knowledge</u>

a. regularly ringtests for water, soil and plant material



ringtest results: 2nd water ringtest



Not

ringtest results: comparison between 2., 3. and 4. soil ringtest acceptable

CV (%)	2 nd FSCC RT	3 rd FSCC RT	FSC RT
Group 1: Particle size distribution		53 🗖	37
Group 2: pH	3.25	3.5	3.1
Group 3: Carbonate content		206	129
Group 4: Organic carbon	41.5	18 🗖) 13
Group 5: Total N	25	17	27
Group 6: Exchangeable cations	52	71 💻	5 4
Group 7: Aqua regia extractable elements	35	47 🗖	33

ringtest results: comparison between 1st and 2nd water ringtest



More than 85 % of the labs had better results in the 2nd ringtest !

4. quality control between the different **European laboratories and exchange** of analytical knowledge new

- b. regularly meetings of the heads of the labs
 - discussion of the ringtests results
 - discussion about unsuitable methods and analytical problems identified on the basis of the ringtest results
 - discussion of analytical questions in the different manuals

12 years ago the German government decided to install a working group of the leaders of the German labs for forestry analyses (16 labs). The aim of the group was to harmonize the analytical methods between the labs and to organize regularly ringtests for quality control.

This has led to better and comparable results and shows the importance of the exchange of analytical knowledge between the heads of the labs and of regularly ringtests!



Conclusions:

what to do:

- 1. More information about the importance of quality control programs within each laboratory !
- More "pressure" to the labs (by the NFC's) to use quality checks, control charts, reference standards !
 <u>The laboratories and the NFC's are responsable for the</u> quality of the analytical data!
- 3. <u>Ringtests carried out each year (every 2 years for soil) for</u> intercomparable analytcal data
- 4. <u>Discussion about restrictions for labs/countries with unsuitable</u> <u>ringtest results?</u>

Conclusions:

what to do (continued):

- <u>In tabs:</u> representatives of all the stask Force Meeting chemical analyses this Task force Labsi ention, Foliar and Line Lask this mandate Labsi ention, Group fore Lask this mandate Labsi ention to a new QAQC in Lee members of the ends of the laboratori-

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