European Union / United Nations Economic Commission for Europe International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests

Meeting of the Working Group on QA/QC (subgroup of the Expert Panel Deposition) together with experts in chemical analysis from other Expert Panels

Quality checks of results of atmospheric deposition and soil water analyses

Rosario Mosello & Tiziana Amoriello

CNR Institute Ecosystem Study, Verbania Pallanza CRA Experimental Institute for Plant Nutrition, Rome

26-27 February 2007, DG Environment, Brussels, Belgium

Aspects to be considered to assure good analytical quality of results

Field	Sampling, transport and conservation of samples
Laboratory	 Skilled personnel Validated and written analytical methods Properly constructed, equipped and maintained laboratory facilities Use of high-quality glassware, reagents, de-ionised water and other testing material
Internal QC	 Calibration, adjustment, and maintenance of equipment Use of blanks, DL, QL Use of replicate samples Use of control samples and standard samples, with proper records (control charts) Validation and critique of results
	Archiving results
External QC	 Interlaboratory exercises Certified reference materials

From the ICP Forests manual, part VI

5. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMME IN THE LABORATORY

- 5.1. DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY
- 5.2. REFERENCE MATERIALS
- 5.3. WITHIN-LABORATORY QUALITY CONTROL
- 5.4. INTER-LABORATORY QUALITY CONTROL
- 5.5. CHECKING AND VALIDATING THE ANALYTICAL RESULTS

5.5.1. Ionic balance

5.5.2. Comparison between measured and calculated conductivity

5.5.3. Sodium/chloride ratio

5.5.4. Comparison between measured conductivity and ion concentrations

5.5.5. Acceptance threshold values and use of a pre-defined calculation spreadsheet

Ionic balance

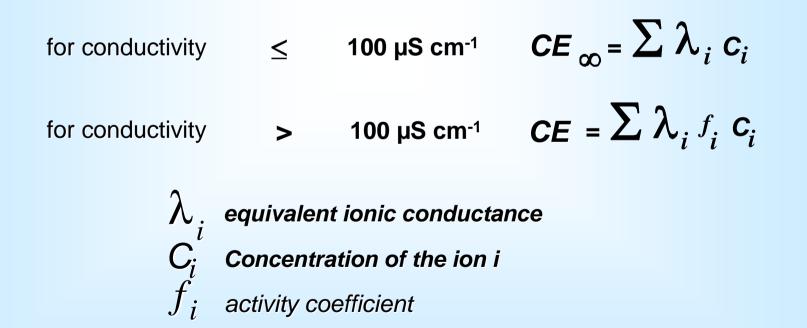
PD = 100 *
$$\frac{(\Sigma \text{ cat} - \Sigma \text{ an})}{0.5 (\Sigma \text{ cat} + \Sigma \text{ an})}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{anions}} = Alk + [SO_4^{=}] + [NO_3^{-}] + [Cl^{-}] + [Org^{-}]$$

 $\Sigma_{\text{cations}} = [Ca^{++}] + [Mg^{++}] + [Na^{+}] + [K^{+}] + [H^{+}] + [NH_4^{+}]$

Comparison between measured (CM) and calculated conductivity (CE)

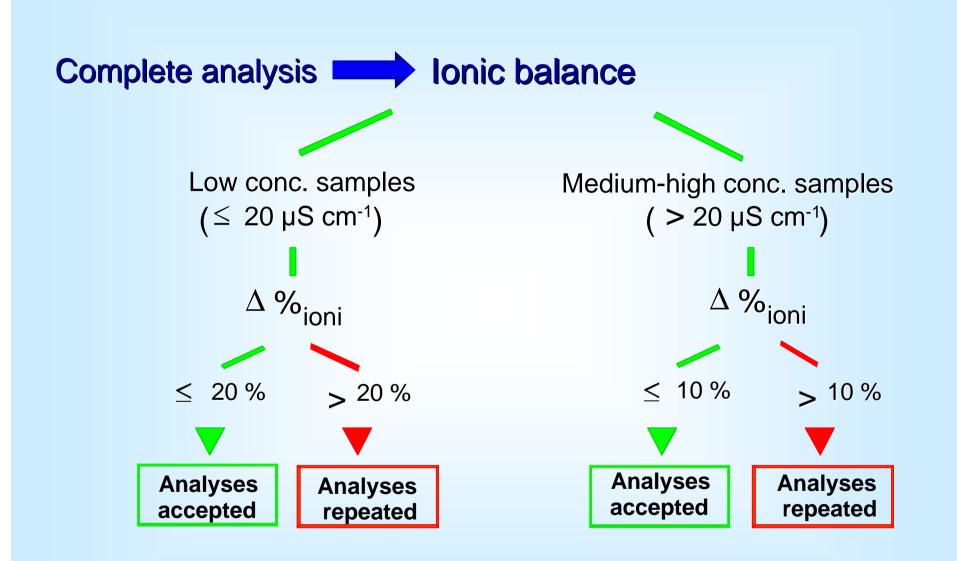
$$CD = 100 * \frac{(CM-CE)}{CM}$$



	Units	Factors to µeq L ⁻¹	Equivalent conductance at 25°C kS cm ² eq ⁻¹		
рН		10 ^{6*} 10 ^{-pH}	0.3500		
Ammonium	mg N-NH ₄ L ⁻¹	71.39	0.0735		
Calcium	mg L ⁻¹	49.90	0.0595		
Magnesium	mg L ⁻¹	82.29	0.0531		
Sodium	mg L ⁻¹	43.50	0.0501		
Potassium	mg L ⁻¹	25.58	0.0735		
Alkalinity	meq L ⁻¹	1000	0.0445		
Sulphate	mg S L ⁻¹	62.37	0.0800		
Nitrate	mg N- NO ₃ L ⁻¹	71.39	0.0714		
Chloride	mg L ⁻¹	28.21	0.0764		

Acceptance threshold values in data validation based on the ionic balance and conductivity.

Conductivity of the sample 25 °C	lonic balance	Conductivity		
<u><</u> 10 µS cm⁻¹	± 20%	±30%		
< 20 µS cm⁻¹	± 20%	±20%		
> 20 µS cm⁻¹	± 10%	±10%		



Examples of the application of the validation criteria

> About 5000 analyses of deposition samples done from 7 different laboratories

J. Limnol., 64(2): 93-102, 2005

Validation of chemical analyses of atmospheric deposition in forested European sites

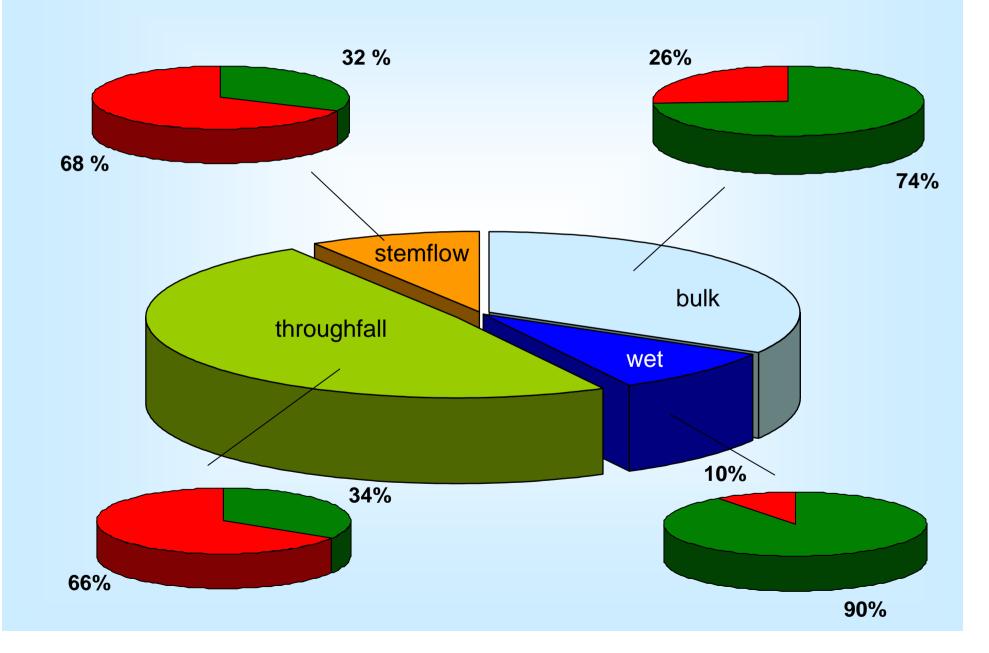
Rosario MOSELLO^{*}, Monica AMORIELLO¹, Tiziana AMORIELLO¹, Silvia ARISCI, Andrea CARCANO, Nicholas CLARKE², John DEROME³, Kirsti DEROME³, Nils KOENIG⁴, Gabriele TARTARI, Erwin ULRICH⁵

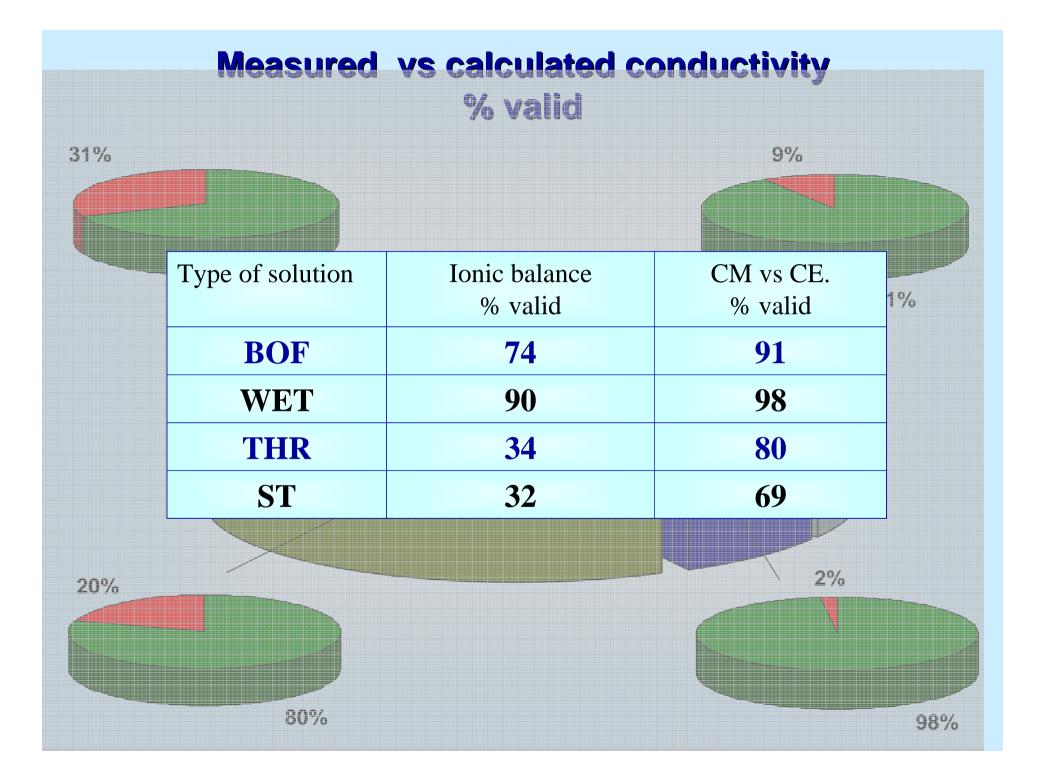
Broadleaves Coniferous

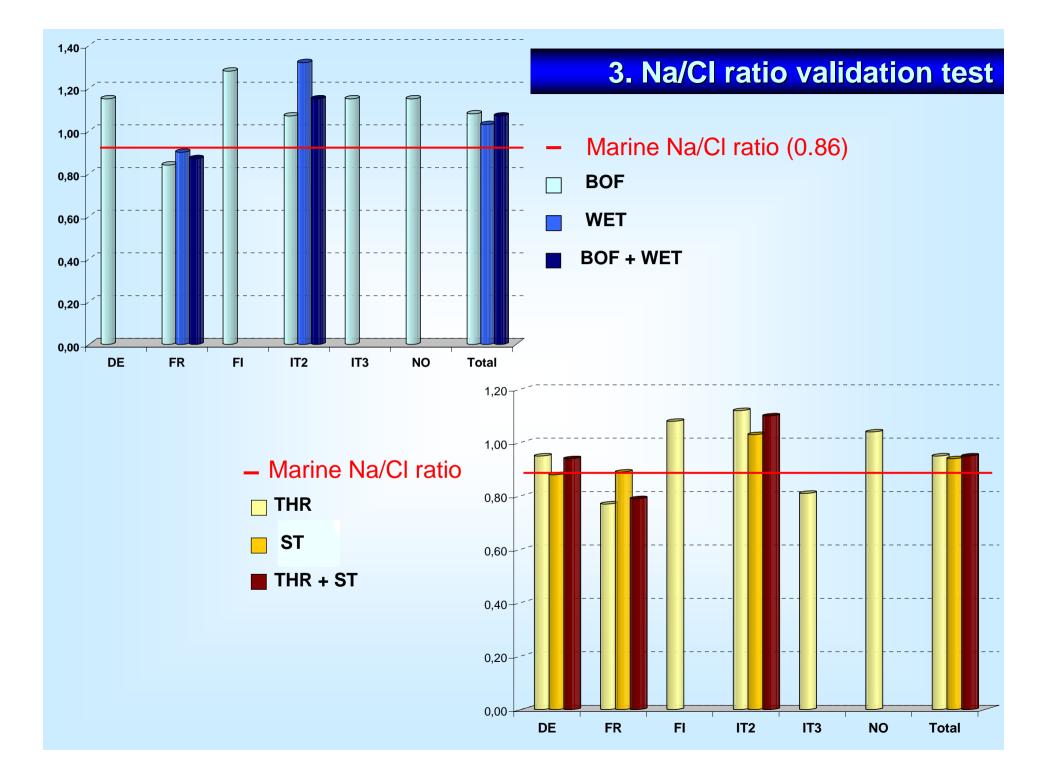
Laboratories

CNR Institute Ecosystem Study, Largo V. Tonolli 50, 28922 Verbania Pallanza, Italy ¹⁾CRA Experimental Institute for Plant Nutrition, Via della Navicella 2/4, 00184 Roma, Italy ²⁾Norwegian Forest Research Institute, Hogskoleveien 12, 1432 Ås, Norway ³⁾Finnish Forest Research Institute, Rovaniemi, P.O. Box 16, 96301 Finland ⁴⁾Niedersaechsische Forstliche Versuchsanstalt, Graetzelstr. 2, 37079 Goettingen, Germany ⁵⁾Office National des Forêts, Boulevard de Constance, 77300 Fontainebleau, France *e-mail corresponding author: r.mosello@ise.cnr.it

Δ lon balance % accepted





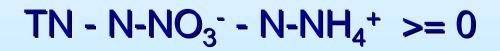


4. Organic nitrogen validation test

$TN = N - NO_3^{-} + N - NH_4^{+} + (N - NO_2^{-}) + Org_N^{-}$

$Org_N = TN - N - NO_3^{-} - N - NH_4^{+}$

The concentration of organic nitrogen can not be negative!



Applicability of validation tests to different type of solutions

	ion balance	conductivity	Na/CI	nitrogen
wet-only	yes	yes	yes	yes
bulk open field	yes	yes	yes	yes
throughfall	no	yes	yes	yes
stemflow	no	yes	yes	yes
runoff	?	yes	no	yes
soil water	no	yes	no	yes

? = applicable if TOC is lower than 5 mg C L^{-1}

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9	28/12/2004	04/01/2005	27,2	5,89	45,6	1,12	0,75	5,50	0,52	0,233	0,82	0,232	9,70	8	0,008	0,43		-0,04	
10	04/01/2005	11/01/2005	119,7	6,65	29,7	1,29	0,39	2,53	0,22	0,106	0,49	0,128	5,00	70	0,003	0,41		0,18	
11	11/01/2005	18/01/2005	70,9	6,18	10,0	0,20	0,12	0,87	0,11	0,079	0,24	0,129	1,35	10	0,000	0,61		0,40	
12	18/01/2005	25/01/2005	48,0	6,08	12,9	0,41	0,16	1,08	0,14	0,060	0,41	0,126	1,75	15	0,004	0,29		0,10	
13	25/01/2005	01/02/2005	104,5	4,94	15,7	0,22	0,15	1,33	0,14	0,055	0,40	0,176	2,24	0	0,000	0,46		0,23	
14	01/02/2005	08/02/2005	28,6	6,21	15,6	0,59	0,19	1,27	0,20	0,100	0,40	0,235	1,80	20	0,000	0,57		0,24	
15	08/02/2005	15/02/2005	29,7	5,45	30,4	1,12	0,34	2,20	0,18	0,470	1,13	0,540	4,10	0	0,003	1,26		0,25	
16	15/02/2005	22/02/2005	92,7	5,58	31,6	0,47	0,47	3,60	0,23	0,130	0,64	0,170	5,97	0	0,001	0,44		0,14	
17	22/02/2005	01/03/2005	10,2	6,44	90,2	4,29	1,28	7,00	0,72	0,850	2,70	1,050	12,80	110	0,015	2,21		0,31	
18	01/03/2005	08/03/2005	45,7	5,99	9,6	0,40	0,07	0,44	0,13	0,130	0,40	0,122	0,79	6	0,004	0,37		0,12	
19	08/03/2005	15/03/2005	56,4	5,98	18,0	0,56	0,16	1,35	0,18	0,320	0,65	0,300	1,92	15	0,001	0,75		0,13	
20	15/03/2005	22/03/2005	55,5	4,66	41,1	0,34	0,47	2,87	0,22	0,270	0,83	0,370	6,12	0	0,001	0,83		0,19	
21	22/03/2005	29/03/2005	68,1	5,67	29,3	1,02	0,41	2,55	0,24	0,140	0,80	0,223	4,97	11	0,002	0,42		0,06	
22	29/03/2005	05/04/2005	148,2	5,95	17,9	0,70	0,18	1,34	0,10	0,150	0,67	0,105	2,37	10	0,002	0,29		0,04	
23	05/04/2005	12/04/2005	26,8	4,74	20,3	0,44	0,13	0,45	0,13	0,460	0,81	0,456	0,66	0	0,000	0,93		0,01	
24	12/04/2005	19/04/2005	106,2	4,98	15,3	0,21	0,06	0,23	0,09	0,480	0,76	0,284	0,30	0	0,001	0,85		0,09	
25	19/04/2005	26/04/2005	53,4	5,23	19,6	0,37	0,19	1,56	0,34	0,110	0,56	0,402	2,60	0	0,003	0,62		0,11	
26	26/04/2005	03/05/2005	21,9	4,54	33,7	1,49	0,21	0,98	0,27	0,340	1,40	0,770	1,73	0	0,002	1,34		0,23	
27	03/05/2005	10/05/2005	16,3	6,36	20,3	1,43	0,16	0,79	0,21	0,490	0,83	0,482	1,25	16	0,001	1,15		0,18	
28	10/05/2005	17/05/2005	22,7	5,64	35,1	1,29	0,43	3,37	0,48	0,100	0,97	0,380	6,05	0	0,001	0,54		0,06	
29	17/05/2005	24/05/2005	95,6	6,38	21,2	0,35	0,24	1,90	0,14	0,060	0,46	0,192	3,28	1	0,006	0,37		0,12	
30	24/05/2005	31/05/2005	35,7	4,91	21,4	0,31	0,22	1,60	0,16	0,115	0,46	0,255	2,76	0	0,009	0,52		0,15	
31	31/05/2005	07/06/2005	39,2	4,68	17,2	0,25	0,12	0,59	0,16	0,210	0,44	0,333	1,08	0	0,005	0,70		0,16	
32	07/06/2005	14/06/2005	131,7	4,79	29,4	0,69	0,40	2,79	0,19	0,213	0,63	0,234	4,92	0	0,015	0,69		0,24	~
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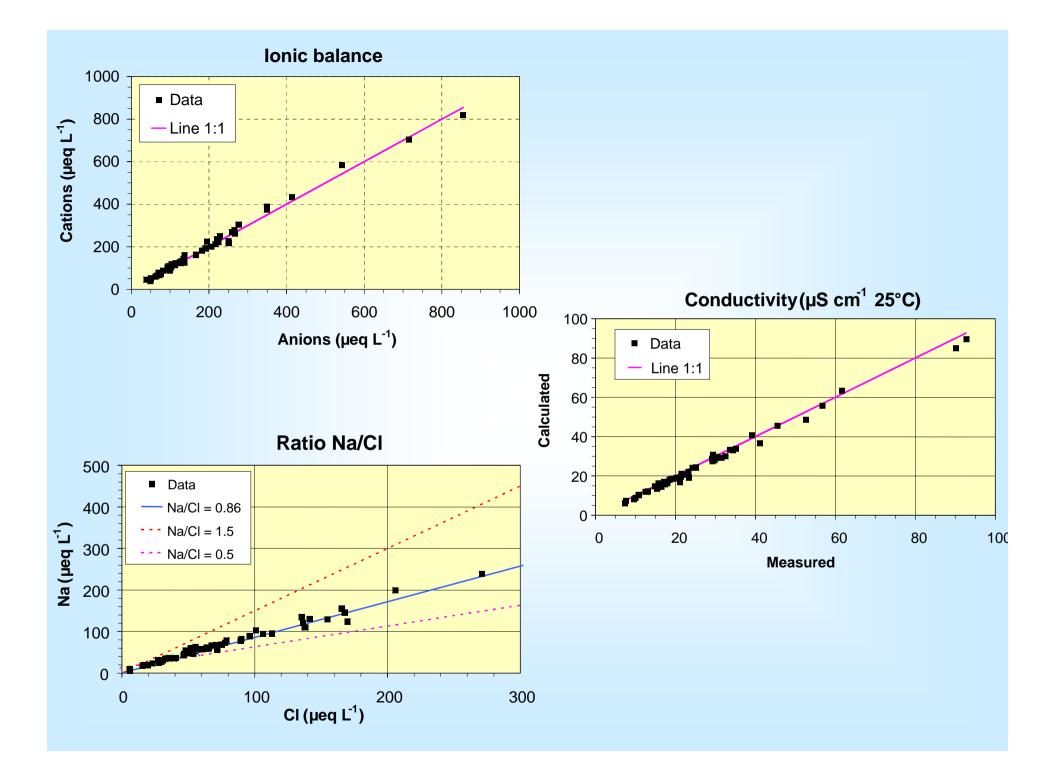
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9	0,43	_	-0,04	350	388	10	NO	0,87	46	0	ok	NO TN	ok	Î
10	0,41		0,18	251	220	-13	NO	0,78	28	-6	ok	ok	ok	
11	0,61		0,40	72	67	-8	ok	0,99	9	-11	ok	ok	ok	
12	0,01		0,10	, <u>2</u> 99	89	-10	ok	0,95	12	-11	ok	ok	ok	-
13	0,25		0,23	101	100	-1	ok	0,92	16	2	ok	ok	ok	
14	0,57		0,24	113	113	0	ok	1,09	10	-10	ok	ok	ok	-
15	1,26		0,25	225	221	-2	ok	0,83	30	-2	ok	ok	ok	
16	0,44		0,14	220	236	7	ok	0,93	29	-8	ok	ok	ok	
17	2,21		0,31	715	703	-2	ok	0,84	85	-6	ok	ok	ok	
18	0,37		0,12	62	58	-6	ok	0,86	8	-15	ok	ok	ok	
19	0,75		0,13	131	128	-2	ok	1,08	17	-7	ok	ok	ok	-
20	0,83		0,19	251	227	-10	ok	0,72	37	-11	NO	ok	ok	
21	0,42		0,06	217	214	-2	ok	0,79	28	-6	ok	ok	ok	
22	0,29		0,04	126	123	-3	ok	0,87	16	-10	ok	ok	ok	Ĩ
23	0,93		0,01	102	107	5	ok	1,05	19	-6	ok	ok	ok	
24	0,85		0,09	76	72	-5	ok	1,18	13	-13	ok	ok	ok	
25	0,62		0,11	137	124	-10	ok	0,93	18	-6	ok	ok	ok	
26	1,34		0,23	191	194	2	ok	0,87	33	-1	ok	ok	ok	
27	1,15		0,18	137	160	15	NO	0,97	19	-6	ok	ok	ok	
28	0,54		0,06	259	268	4	ok	0,86	34	-4	ok	ok	ok	
29	0,37		0,12	136	128	-6	ok	0,89	17	-20	NO	ok	ok	
30	0,52		0,15	125	128	2	ok	0,89	20	-8	ok	ok	ok	
31	0,70		0,16	82	88	7	ok	0,84	17	-1	ok	ok	ok	
32	0,69		0,24	195	225	14	NO	0,87	31	5	ok	ok	ok	
33	0,58		0,16	96	98	2	ok	0,86	22	-6	ok	ok	ok	
34	0,50		0,12	134	143	6	ok	0,98	18	-4	ok	ok	ok	
35	0,85		0,14	104 (m-Xc corrected	119	13	ok	1,09	18	-3	ok	ok	ok	1

- F

Microsoft Excel - EPD_analytical_data_validation



Notes on Quality criteria

I Quality criteria for the ion balance:

```
PD=Ions % Diff. sC-sA =100x(S Cat - S An) / 0.5*(S Cat + S An)
if Cond \leq 20 µS/cm, accepted if PD between +/- 20%.
if Cond > 20 µS/cm, accepted if PD between +/- 10%.
```

II Quality criteria for conductivity:

CD = % Diff. (CEc -CM) = 100 * (CEc -CM) / CM if **Cond** \leq 10 µS/cm, accepted if CD between +/- 30%; if 10 µS/cm <**Cond** < 20 µS/cm, accepted if CD between +/- 20%; if **Cond** > 20 µS/cm, accepted if CD between +/- 10%;

- **III Organic nitrogen** (ON) is calculated from total nitrogen (TN) minus N-NO3 and N-NH4. ON must be a positive value or zero. If it is negative, something is wrong in the analyses.
- **VI** Quality ratio **Na/CI** OK for values between 0.5 and 1.5.

Notes on the interpretation of quality criteria for ion balance and conducti

- a) Quality criteria for **conductivity** must always be satisfied (OK) for each type of samples (wet only, bulk open field, throughfall, stemflow, soil water and runoff).
- **b)** Quality criteria for **ion balance** should be satisfied (OK) for open field samples (wet only and bulk) and runoff with low organic carbon concentrations. The ion balance criteria is not considered in the case of throughfall and stemflow samples because of the presence
- **c)** Quality criteria for **ON** must always be satisfied (OK) for each type of samples (open field, throughfall, stemflow, soil water and runoff).
- **d)** Quality criteria for **Na/Cl** ratio (marine ratio = 0.86, accepted range 0.5-1.5) should be satisfied for each type of samples, excluding soil water and runoff samples.

Notes on the use of graphs (S cat - S an; Xm-Xc corrected)

The sheets are not protected, you can change the scales of the axes.

Criteria proposed for the data validation are not rigid and mandatory, but should be used merely as guidelines for the person in charge of validation in each laboratory.

Analyses which do not fit with the validation criteria should be repeated and, if data are confirmed, they should be accepted and included in the database.

Further steps in the validation of results:

<u>Relationships between conductivity and ion (cation, anion) concentrations</u>

It works nicely when hydrogen ion concentrations are low (pH>5.0);

When H⁺ concentration is high, it contributes strongly to conductivity.

lons	Equivalent conductance at 25°C kS cm ² eq ⁻¹
H+	0.350
Ca ⁺⁺ , Mg ⁺⁺ , Na ⁺ , K ⁺ , NH ₄ ⁺ , Cl ⁻ , SO ₄ ⁼ , NO ₃ ⁻	0.044-0.080

Criteria for the validation of the results of chemical analyses (atmospheric deposition, soil water) Second step

Aims

Emphasise the use of data validation in the routine practice of analysis

Include DOC in the validation

Increase the number of laboratories involved in the exercise

Investigate on the meaning and relationships of DOC in atmospheric deposition and soil water

Laboratories at present involved in the study

Italy	C.N.R. Institute of Ecosystem Study, Pallanza						
France	SGS Laboratories Wolff-Environment, Evry						
Finland	Forest Research Institute, METLA, Rovaniemi						
Norway	Norwegian Forest Research Institute, Ås						
Germany	Niedersaechsische Forstliche Versuchsanstalt, Goettingen						
Switzerland	WSL, Birmensdorf						
Denmark	Forest & Landscape, Hørsholm						
Flanders (Belgium)	Laboratorium Bodemkunde & IBW (pH and EC)						
UK	Forest Research, Farhnam, Hampshire						

Ionic balance

PD = 100 *
$$\frac{(\Sigma \text{ cat} - \Sigma \text{ an})}{0.5 (\Sigma \text{ cat} + \Sigma \text{ an})}$$

$$\Sigma_{\text{anions}} = \text{Alk} + [\text{SO}_4^{=}] + [\text{NO}_3^{-}] + [\text{CI}^{-}] + [\text{Org}^{-}]$$

 $\Sigma_{\text{cations}} = [Ca^{++}] + [Mg^{++}] + [Na^{+}] + [K^{+}] + [H^{+}] + [NH_4^{+}]$

[Org-] is measured as DOC (mg C L⁻¹) We indicate as DOC formal charge the apparent ionic charge of 1 mg/L of DOC assuming that:

no errors are affecting the ion concentrationsno other ions are present in solutions

Jonic balance

$$\Sigma_{\text{anions}} = Alk + [SO_4^{=}] + [NO_3^{-}] + [Cl^{-}] + [Org^{-}]$$
$$\Sigma_{\text{anions}} = Alk + [SO_4^{=}] + [NO_3^{-}] + [Cl^{-}] + f(DOC)$$

f (DOC) = slope * DOC + intercept

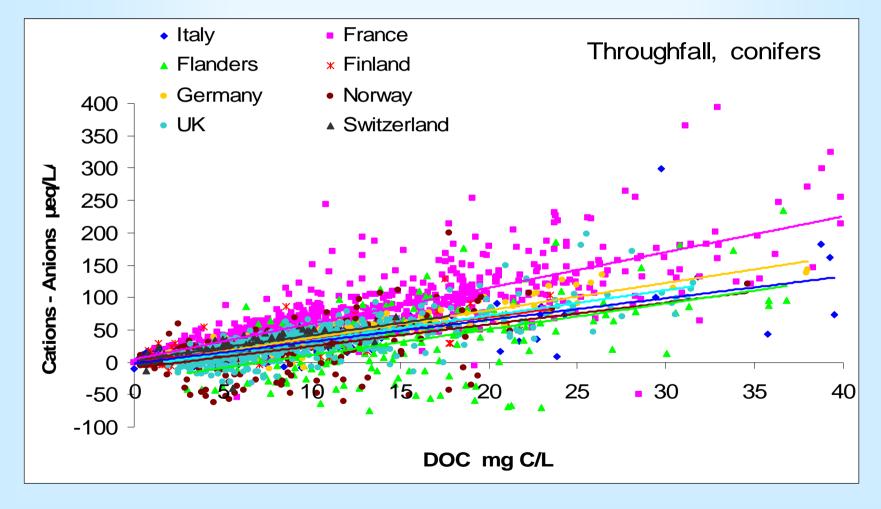
Number of data collected

Laboratory	BOF	THR Beech	THR Oak	THR other	THR Broadleaves	THR Pine	THR Spruce	THR other	THR Conifers
Italy	659	278	231	0	509	0	110	59	169
France	0	0	0	0	<u>1361</u>	0	0	0	0
Norway	181	0	0	0	0	0	216	51	267
Germany	268	99	33	0	132	66	198	0	264
Switzerland	307	132	88	0	220	45	42	28	115
Denmark	101	130	71	0	201	0	195	0	195
Flanders	402	208	0	105	313	108	0	0	108
UK	375	0	307	0	307	848	0	0	848

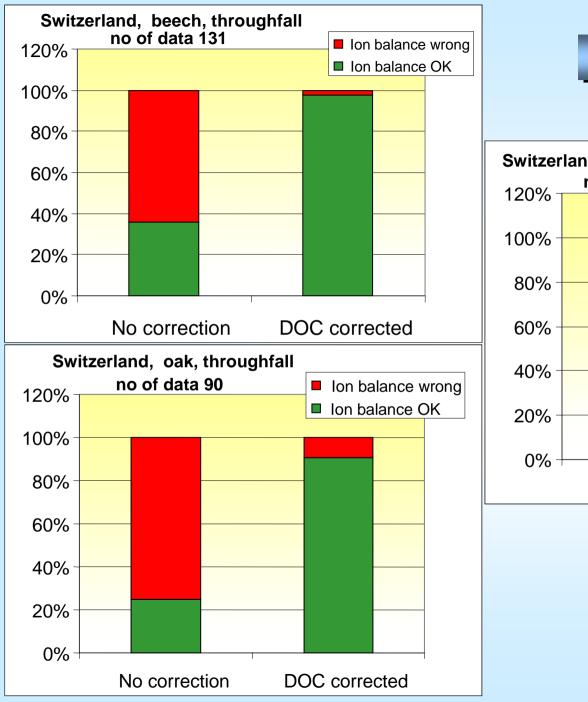
Laboratory	STF Broadleaves	STF Conifers	Soil water metals
Italy	125	0	0
France	<u>194</u>	0	1562 No data
Norway	0	0	267 \star 🛛 T Al, Fe, Mn
Germany	0	0	1416 \star 🛛 T Al, Al org, Fe, Mn
Switzerland	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	798 \star 🛛 T Al, Fe, Mn
Flanders	105	0	475 \star 🛛 T AI, Fe
UK	0	0	1287 \star 🛛 T Al, Fe, Mn

Contribution of the organic carbon to the ion balance

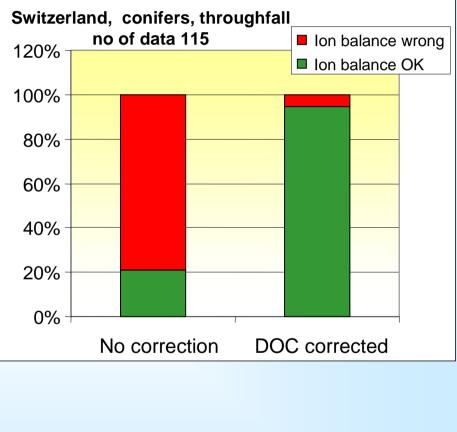
The relationship between the difference ∑cations - ∑anions and the DOC concentration is tested. On this base a formal charge per mg/liter of organic carbon is assigned.



Country	slope	intercept	R ²		
Italy	3,35	-1,53	0,57		
France	5,52	4,62	0,65		
Flanders	3,99	-28,79	0,29		
Finland	3,51	-0,39	0,60		
Germany	4,23	-4,43	0,85		
Norway	3,37	-8,77	0,24		
UK	3,91	-6,08	0,62		
Switzerland	3,79	3,70	0,61		



Switzerland, throughfall



Data treatment

- Data of each laboratory were validated using the standard excel file for the data validation, available in the web. Data of each laboratory were aggregated on the basis of (1) each single plot and (2) of the type of vegetation.
- > Other graphs were added to those already present in the validation file. They are useful for a general exploration of data and include the relationship between **DOC** and Σ cations Σ anions.
- The data used for the evaluation of DOC Formal Charge include those not fitting the validation criteria, but do not include the highest values (strong skewness).
- The evaluation of DOC FC using the slope of the linear regression must be considered as a preliminary approach.

General comments

✓ This approach requires high precision in the analyses, as the difference (\sum cat - \sum anions) cumulate the systematic and random errors performed in the determination of each ion. In particular it is strongly dependent on systematic errors.

✓ Is it possible to find values of "formal charge" per mg/L of TOC for different types of solutions (bulk open field, throughfall, stemflow, soil water)?

✓ This can be reached with a statistical approach of data set obtained in different laboratories, identifying likely relevant variables:

> Type of solution (bulk open field, throughfall, soil water, etc.) Type of vegetation Yearly amount of precipitation Mean air temperature ??

Partial conclusions

Four different tests for the validation of chemical analyses were identified; they assist in the data screening, but they should be used with care, taking account of their limits.

An excel file makes the use of such criteria easier.

These criteria are exactly the same as are indicated in the ICP Forests manual, Part VI, Sampling and analysis of Deposition.

Both the manual and the excel file are easily downloadable from the ICP Forests web page http://www.icp-forests.org/

Additional techniques for data validations are under evaluation

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