



# 13th Proficiency testing scheme for chemical analysis of Water in Africa

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**NAMWATER**

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# NAMWATER



- ✓ **The bulk water supplier for Namibia**
- ✓ **Established in 1997 from MAWF**
- ✓ **100% GRN owned**
- ✓ **+/- 80 million m<sup>3</sup> potable water per annum**
- ✓ **28 000 customers**
- ✓ **Asset base N\$4 billion**
- ✓ **670 employees**
- ✓ **Supplies all towns except 5**
- ✓ **Operating on cost recovery basis since establishment**

# OUTLINE



- ✓ **Background of the SADC MET PT scheme**
- ✓ **Participation**
- ✓ **Growth of the SADC MET PT Scheme**
- ✓ **Overview of a PT round**
- ✓ **Details of the PT process**
- ✓ **Evaluation & Assessment**
- ✓ **Performance scoring**
- ✓ **Changes and Progress of Parameters**
- ✓ **Summary of the Parameters**
- ✓ **Overall Success**
- ✓ **Challenges 2017**
- ✓ **Conclusion – M Conradie**

# BACKGROUND OF THE SADMET PT SCHEME



<b>2004</b>	<b>The first workshop was held in February in Windhoek, Namibia, with participants from 16 countries where the need for a PT scheme was identified. Training on basic issues of quality in analytical laboratories was also addressed at this workshop.</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Pretoria, South Africa</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Training session on measurement uncertainty</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Gaborone, Botswana Training session on method validation and control charts</b>
<b>2007</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Training session on validation and measurement uncertainty  October: Poster presentation at the Eurachem workshop in Proficiency testing in analytical chemistry, microbiology and medicine in Rome, Italy</b>

# BACKGROUND OF THE SADCMET PT SCHEME cont..



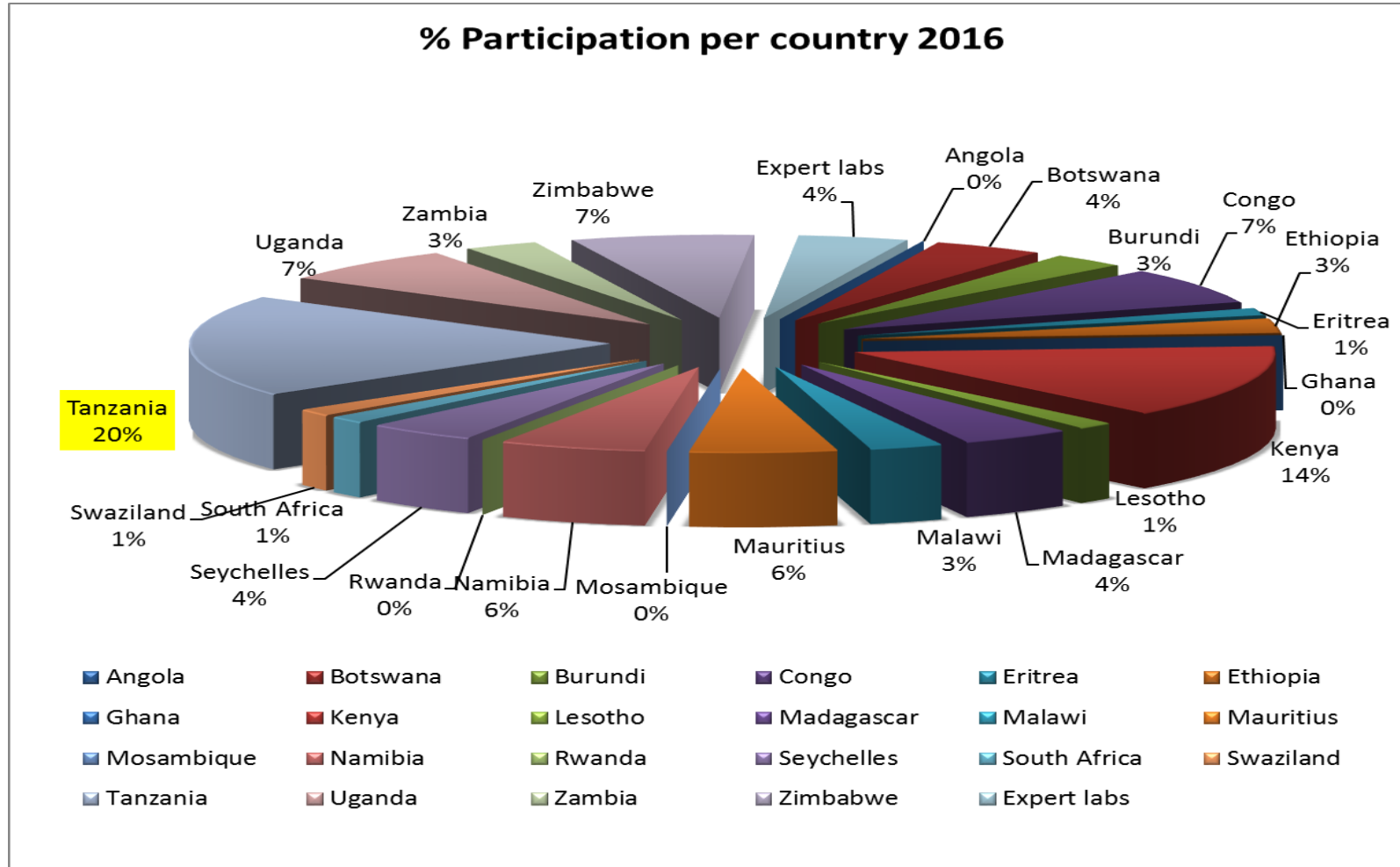
<b>2008</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Kampala, Uganda Training session on the Management requirements of the ISO17025</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Mahé, Seychelles  Test &amp; Measurement conference: Presentation of Chemical analyses of water in Africa, South Africa</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>7<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Windhoek, Namibia Training session on estimation of measurement uncertainty using validation and quality control  October: Poster presentation at the Eurachem Workshop in Proficiency testing in analytical chemistry, microbiology and laboratory medicine in Istanbul, Turkey</b>

# BACKGROUND OF THE SADCMET PT SCHEME cont..



<b>2011</b>	<b>8<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Port Louise, Mauritius Training session on ensuring the quality of analytical results – Trueness and Precision</b>
<b>2013</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Nairobi, Kenya Training session on control charts</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>11<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Lusaka, Zambia Training session on measurement uncertainty</b>  <b>October: Poster presentation at the Eurachem workshop in Proficiency testing in analytical chemistry, microbiology and laboratory medicine in Berlin, Germany</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> PT round; Evaluation workshop in Gaborone, Botswana Training session on Inter-laboratory tests, basic statistics and control charts</b>

# % PARTICIPATION PER COUNTRY



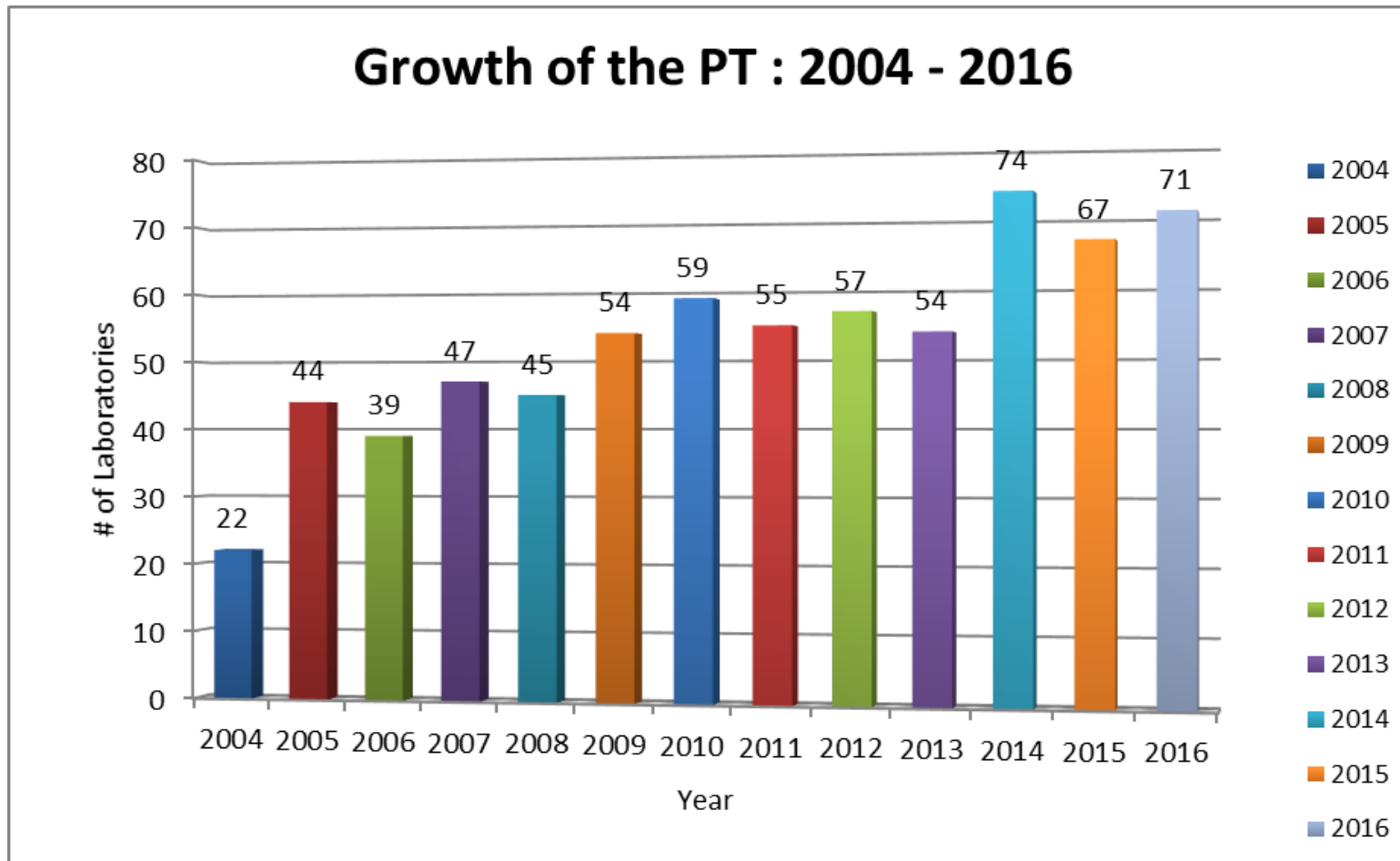
# # LABORATORIES PER COUNTRY



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016
Angola	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Burundi					1	1	1	2	2	2
Congo					4	5	3	8	7	5
Eritrea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ethiopia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2
Ghana						1	0	0	0	0
Kenya	5	3	3	7	9	7	12	13	8	10
Lesotho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madagascar	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
Malawi	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Mauritius	4	3	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	4
Mosambique	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Rwanda					1	1	1	1	0	0
Seychelles	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
South Africa	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swaziland	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tanzania	6	12	11	12	13	10	12	15	18	14
Uganda	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	2	3	5
Zambia	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
Zimbabwe	2	5	5	5	4	4	6	7	5	5
Expert labs										3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>



# GROWTH OF THE SADC MET PT SCHEME



# OVERVIEW OF A PT ROUND



## Phase 1

- The annual notification is send out by the end of February with the schedule of activities for the year.
- Registration usually close by the end of April

## Phase 2

- Identification & calculation of target values
- Ordering of Chemicals & Consumables
- Download certificates of analyses (COA)

## Phase 3

- Preparation of the stock solutions and bulk samples
- Packing and distribution of the parcels

# OVERVIEW OF A PT ROUND cont..



## Phase 4

- Calculations of reference values and measurement uncertainties
- Results submission by participants

## Phase 5

- Evaluation of the Results
- Generation of reports

## Phase 6

- Deal with enquires
- Preparation for evaluation workshop

# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS



## Preparation phase

### Sample bottles:

- ✓ Wash all 480 bottles twice with deionized water
- ✓ Bottles & caps were put in the oven @ 60 °C overnight
- ✓ Check dryness
- ✓ Cap bottles to prevent them from dust
- ✓ Prepare the exact amount of labels for the number of bottles (480 for 80 laboratories)
- ✓ Stick labels on the bottles
- ✓ Complete for all the sample bottles and store the bottles in numbered crates

### Balances:

- ✓ Calibration of the balances is done by an external body (Namibian Standards Institution)
- ✓ Calibration certificates are obtained for the 3 balances
- ✓ Verification with certified internal mass pieces

# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



## **Purity:**

- ✓The certificates of all the salts and wires are obtained
- ✓The purity for all substances and wires is used to calculate the reference values

## **Glassware:**

- ✓Label the glassware appropriately
- ✓Arrange the glassware accordingly to create a systematic flow

# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



## Sample preparation phase

### Weighing of the stock solution

- ✓ Weigh the different target masses for the 3 levels of each parameter in a beaker by difference on balance
- ✓ Start with the wires since the wires needs to digest for the substance to dissolve completely
- ✓ Continue with the salts

## Preparation of stock solutions

- ✓ Weigh empty flask, transfer the substance into the volumetric flask
- ✓ Fill up the flask and weigh the final mass
- ✓ Dilutions, especially for the heavy metals, Weigh 100g of stock solution in a beaker by difference weighing
- ✓ Follow the same procedure for all the 20 parameters(3 levels)

# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS

Washing of sample bottles



Weighing of the stock solutions



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS

**Digestion of the wires**



**Weighing of the stock solutions**





# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



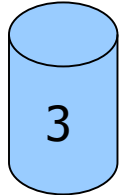
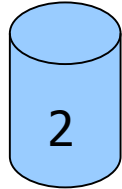
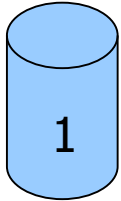
## Preparation of bulk samples

- ✓ Initial weighing of the empty containers
- ✓ Fill the containers with deionized
- ✓ Calculate target weight from density
- ✓ Rinse stock solutions into the 100L container
- ✓ Fill to target weight
- ✓ Stir combined solution for 20 minutes

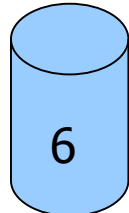
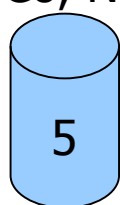
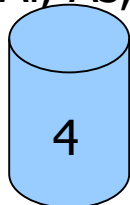
# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



**Anions :**  $\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{F}$ ,  $\text{PO}_4$ ,  
TDS, Conductivity



**Cations :**  $\text{Na}$ ,  $\text{K}$ ,  $\text{Ca}$ ,  $\text{Mg}$ ,  $\text{Fe}$ ,  
 $\text{Mn}$ ,  $\text{Cd}$ ,  $\text{Cu}$ ,  $\text{Pb}$ ,  $\text{Zn}$ ,  
 $\text{Al}$ ,  $\text{As}$ ,  $\text{Cr}$ ,  $\text{Co}$ ,  $\text{Ni}$



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



## Sample dispensing

- ✓ After 20 minutes of stirring, 1 L is flushed out
- ✓ The conductivity of the sample is checked before dispensing into the sample bottles and after every 20 samples
- ✓ Tank is washed properly (4-5times) with deionized water between the batches
- ✓ Before starting with the next batch, check the conductivity of the wash water until it reads the same as the deionized water
- ✓ Pack the samples in the appropriate crates and pack the crates into the walk in fridge
- ✓ Samples kept at 4°C in the Fridge

## Preparation of the documentation

- ✓ Prepare hard copy of results sheets and the method information
- ✓ Prepare all the labels and documentation for transportation for all the countries and participants

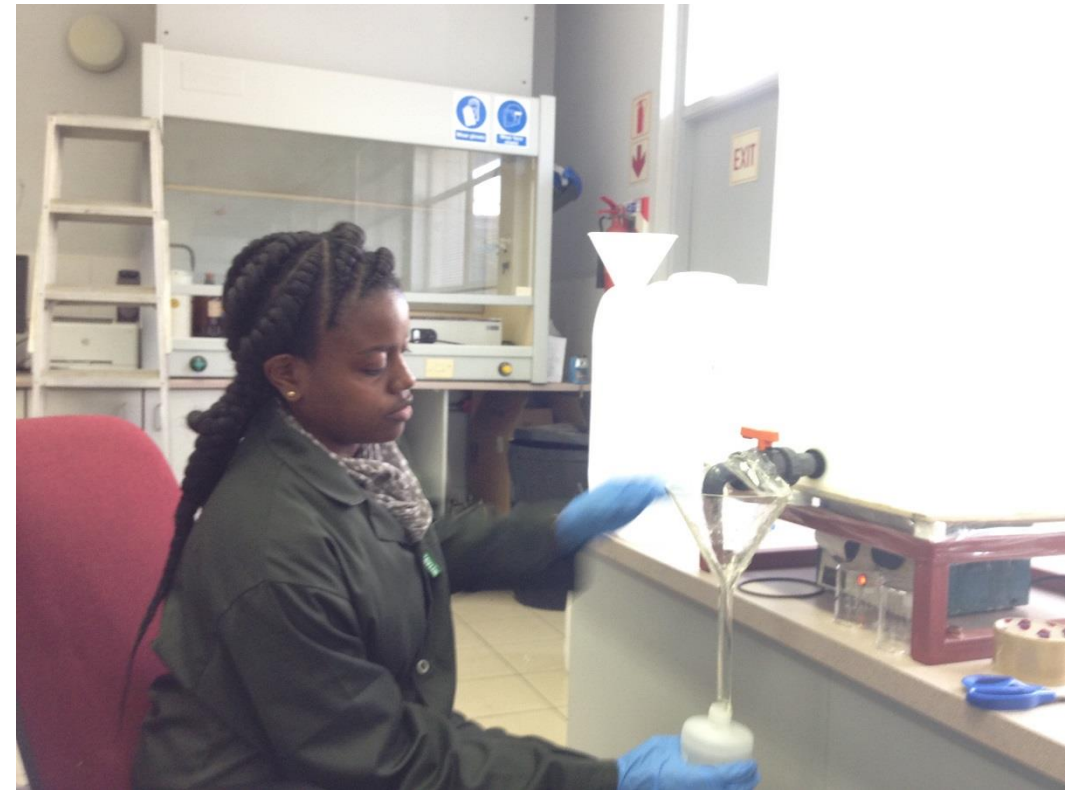
# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS



**Preparation of bulk samples**



**Dispensing of samples**



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..

## Packaging of the samples

- ✓ Request quotes from the courier
- ✓ Pack the samples ( one at a time) into the boxes
- ✓ Add documentation and addresses of all the participants
- ✓ Confirm the cost with the PTB to proceed



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..

## Packing



## Pick up of the parcels

**Parcels were pick up on the 07 July 2016 at NamWater**

- ✓ **Delays:**
- ✓ **Some parcels were left behind by the courier and were picked up later**



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS

Left NamWater on 07 July 2016



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



## Testing phase

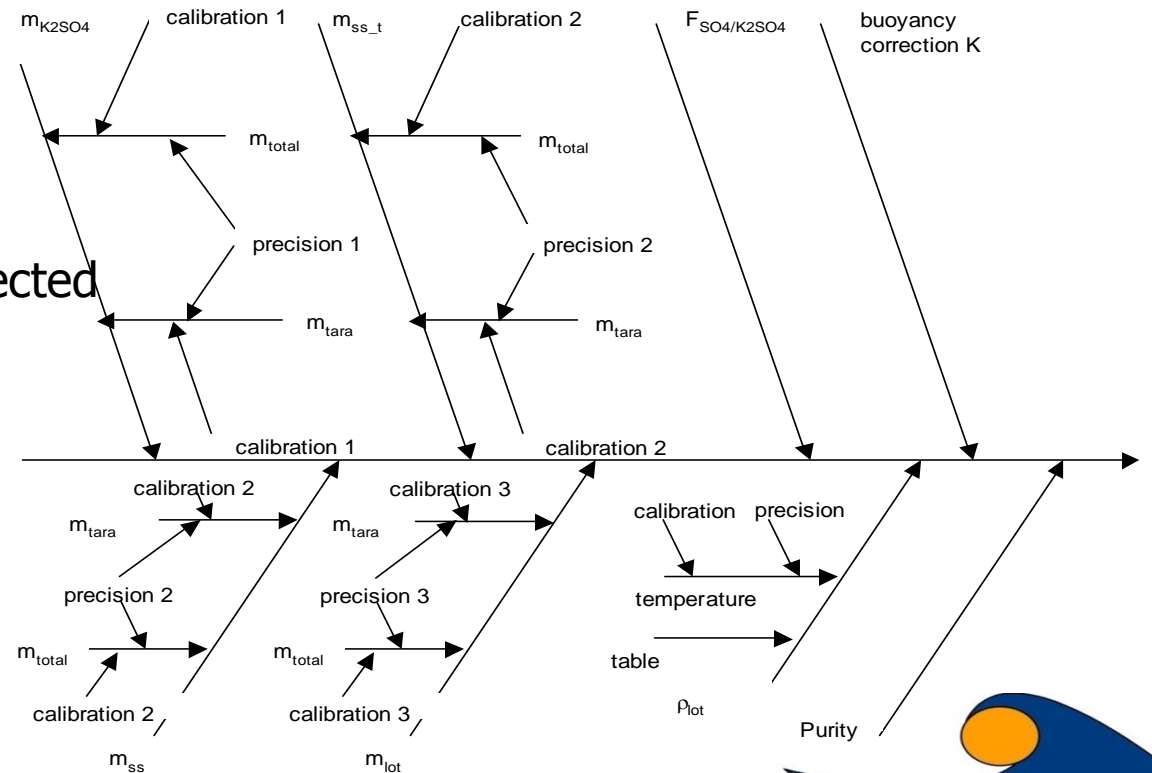
### Calculation of reference values

✓ Identity all sources of uncertainty in the analytical measurements and list them with the use of a fish bone diagram

✓ The identified sources were:

- Purities of the substances used
- Uncertainty of the three balances used
- Uncertainty of molecular mass were neglected
- Density of final samples
- Buoyancy

$$C_{lot} = \frac{m_{K_2SO_4} \cdot F_{SO_4/K_2SO_4} \cdot P \cdot m_{ss} \cdot \rho_{lot}}{m_{ss\_t} \cdot m_{lot} \cdot K}$$





# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



## Density

- ✓ Samples and a bottle with pure water were kept in the balance room
- ✓ Temperature of the water and the samples were measured with a calibrated thermometer
- ✓ A 100mL pycnometer was used to determine the density of the 6 Samples
- ✓ The pycnometer was filled with water and weighed 10 times
- ✓ Between each measurement the pycnometer was opened and filled repeatedly to determine the uncertainty of the filling process
- ✓ The pycnometer was filled and weighed with the 6 samples 3 times repeatedly
- ✓ The densities and uncertainty of the measurements were calculated

## Pycnometer



# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..



## Measurement uncertainty of reference values

- ✓ The combined standard uncertainties (mg/l), the combined relative uncertainty(%), the combined expanded uncertainties (mg/l) and the combined relative standard uncertainty (%) were calculated and reported
- ✓ The size of the different contributions was compared using a histogram showing all the standard uncertainties
- ✓ The reference values were calculated with the combined expanded standard uncertainty taken into consideration for all the parameters for the different levels

# DETAILS OF THE PT PROCESS cont..

The biggest uncertainty components from histograms that was identified were:



Mass of the stock solution

- Fe, Mn (Level 1 & 3), Al, Cu, Zn, Ni, As, Cd, Co

Purity of salts

- SO<sub>4</sub>, Cl, F, NO<sub>3</sub>, PO<sub>4</sub>, Ca, Mg, Na, K, Mn (Level 2), Pb, Cr,

# EVALUATION & ASSESSMENT



- ✓ **Reference values are calculated from the synthetic, gravimetical samples with an uncertainty budget**
- ✓ **Calculation of standard deviation is done by using the Algorithm A method from ISO 13528 provided it is lower than the calculated value**
- ✓ **Where the calculated value is higher, the fitness-for-purpose value is used**
- ✓ **The fitness-for-purpose [limit] value was agreed on between participants**
- ✓ **The process that applied for the elimination of gross outliers is:**
  - ❖ All values  $< \text{ref.-value}/8$  and all values  $> \text{ref.-value} * 8$  were excluded before applying statistical procedures
- ✓ **The report contains:**
  - ❖ a graphical display of lab results vs the assigned value to assist with corrective actions
  - ❖ A method specific evaluation to assist the laboratories in methods choices
- ✓ **Assistance is provided for laboratories that need corrective actions**

# PERFORMANCE SCORING



- ✓ The assessment of performance is based on Z-scores
- ✓ Use of Z-scores are a common practice in the assessment of laboratory results
- ✓ Z-scores reflects the actual accuracy achieved – the difference between the participant's result and the reference value
- ✓ A score of zero implies a perfect result
- ✓ Z-scores are rounded to one digit after decimal point as requested by ISO17043 and ISO13528
- ✓ Usually laboratories produce scores between -2 and 2
- ✓ The sign(i.e., + or -) of the score indicates a negative or positive error respectively.
  - ❖ **| z-score | ≤ 2.0** - satisfactory
  - ❖ **2.0 < | z-score | < 3.0** - questionable
  - ❖ **| z-score | ≥ 3.0** - non satisfactory

# CHANGES AND PROGRESS OF PARAMETERS



PARAMETER	Std Limit (%)
Sulphate	10
Chloride	10
Fluoride	10
Nitrate	10
Phosphate	10
TDS	10
Conductivity	10
Calcium	10
Magnesium	10
Sodium	10
Potassium	10

PARAMETERS	Std Limit (%)
Iron	20
Manganese	20
Aluminium	20
Lead	20
Copper	20
Zinc	20
Chromium	20
Nickel	20
Cadmium	20
Arsenic	20
Cobalt	20

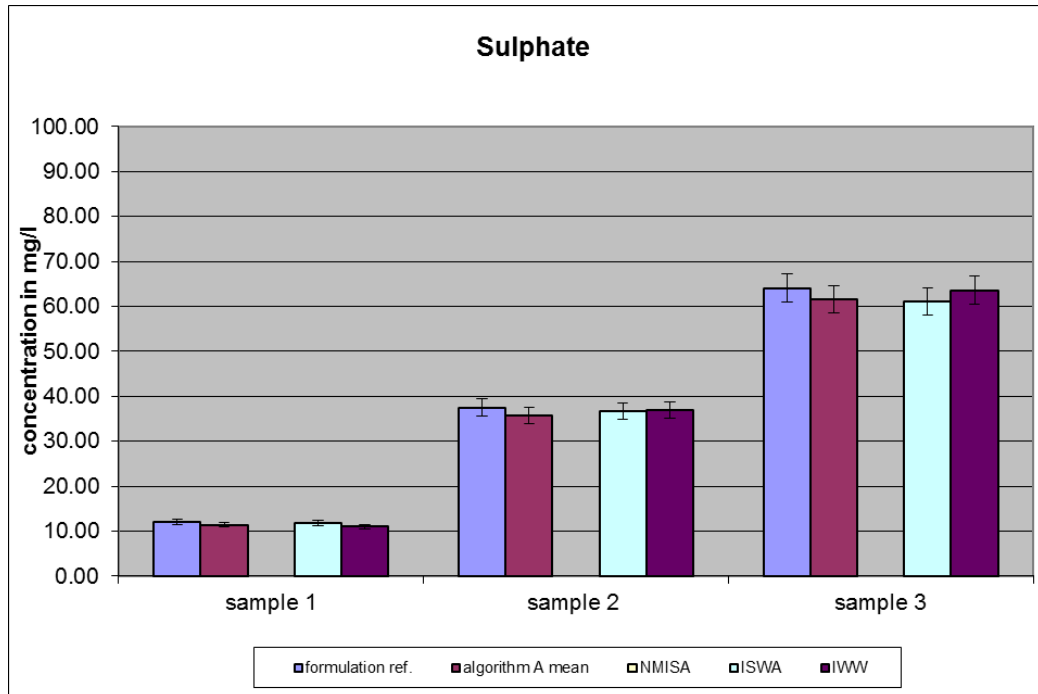
# RANGES FOR PARAMETERS



PARAMETER	RANGES	PARAMETER	RANGES
Sulphate in mg/l	9.50 – 80.00	Iron in mg/l	0.09 – 4.61
Chloride in mg/l	10.00-73.40	Manganese in mg/l	0.03 – 5.10
Fluoride in mg/l	0.20 - 2.54	Aluminium in mg/l	0.05 – 4.41
Nitrate in mg/l	9.10 - 88.00	Lead in mg/l	0.05 – 3.33
Phosphate in mg/l	3.20 -30.50	Copper in mg/l	0.05 – 4.05
TDS in mg/l	0-1000 mg/l	Zinc in mg/l	0.45 – 5.89
Conductivity in mg/l	0-400 mS/m	Chromium in mg/l	0.05 – 2.90
Calcium in mg/l	8.40 – 90.0	Nickel in mg/l	0.06 – 3.55
Magnesium in mg/l	7.45 – 55.3	Cadmium in mg/l	0.02 – 1.10
Sodium in mg/l	8.50 – 90.0	Arsenic in mg/l	0.04 - 1.20
Potassium in mg/l	5.00 – 50.0	Cobalt in mg/l	0.05 – 2.68

# SULPHATE

## Mean vs. Reference value

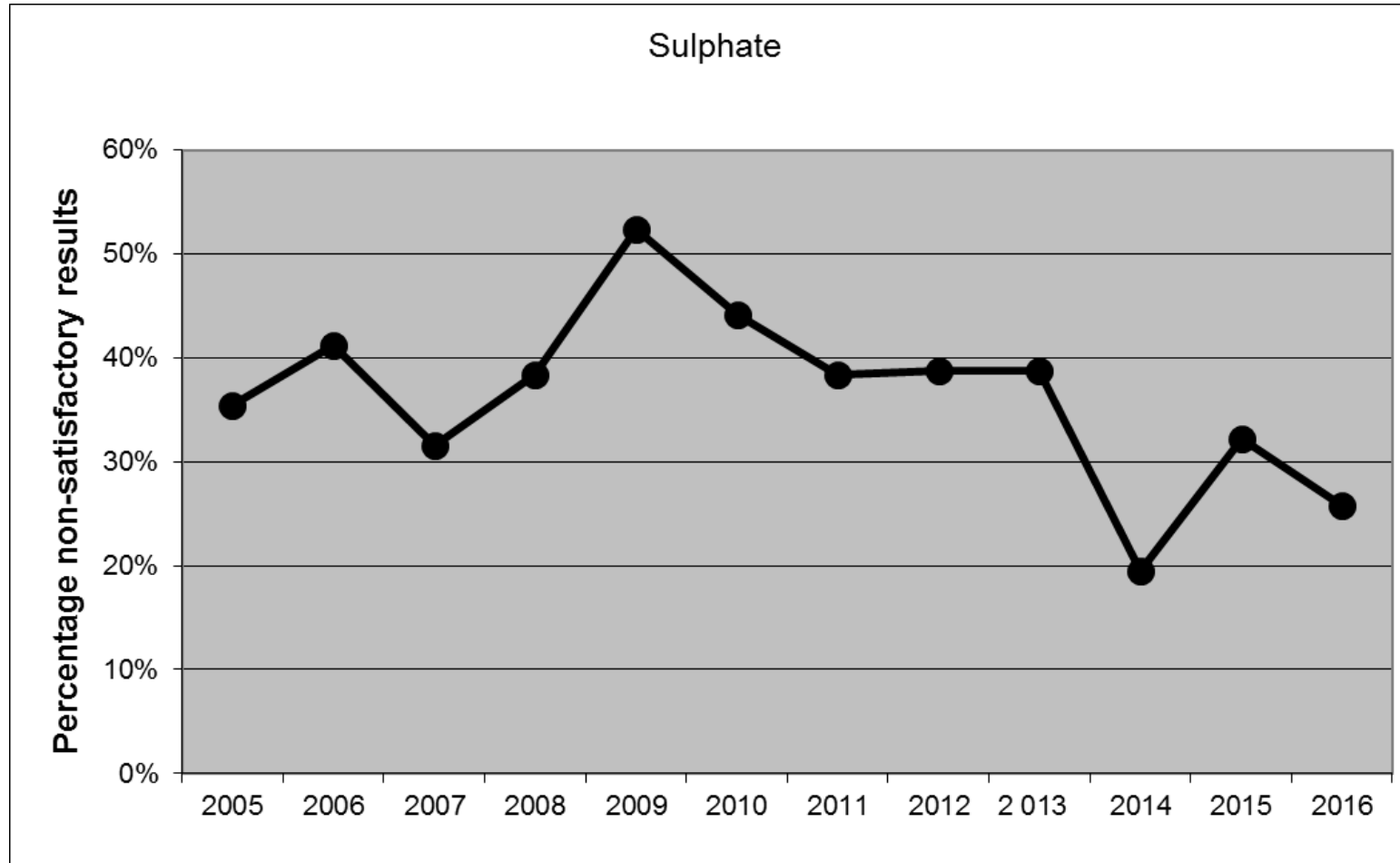


## Summary Sulphate

- ✓ Average recovery was higher than in the previous round with 95.9 %
- ✓ STD are still > 10 %, especially for low conc.
- ✓ 47 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 28.6 % of methods still classified as "other"



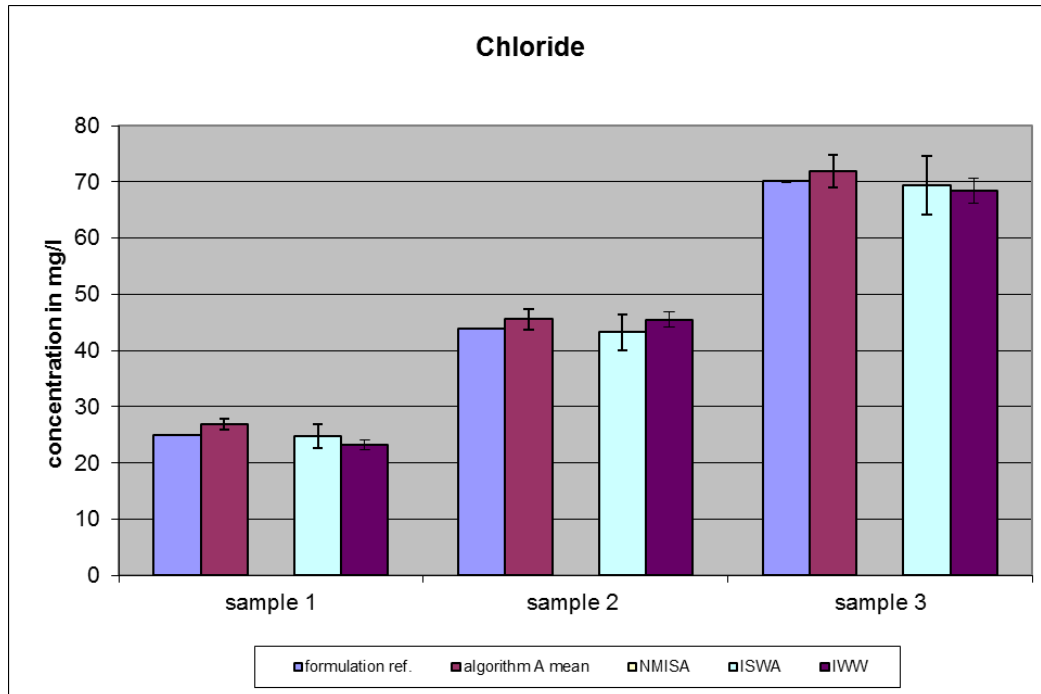
# SULPHATE



25.8% of the data is outliers (32.1% in 2015)

# CHLORIDE

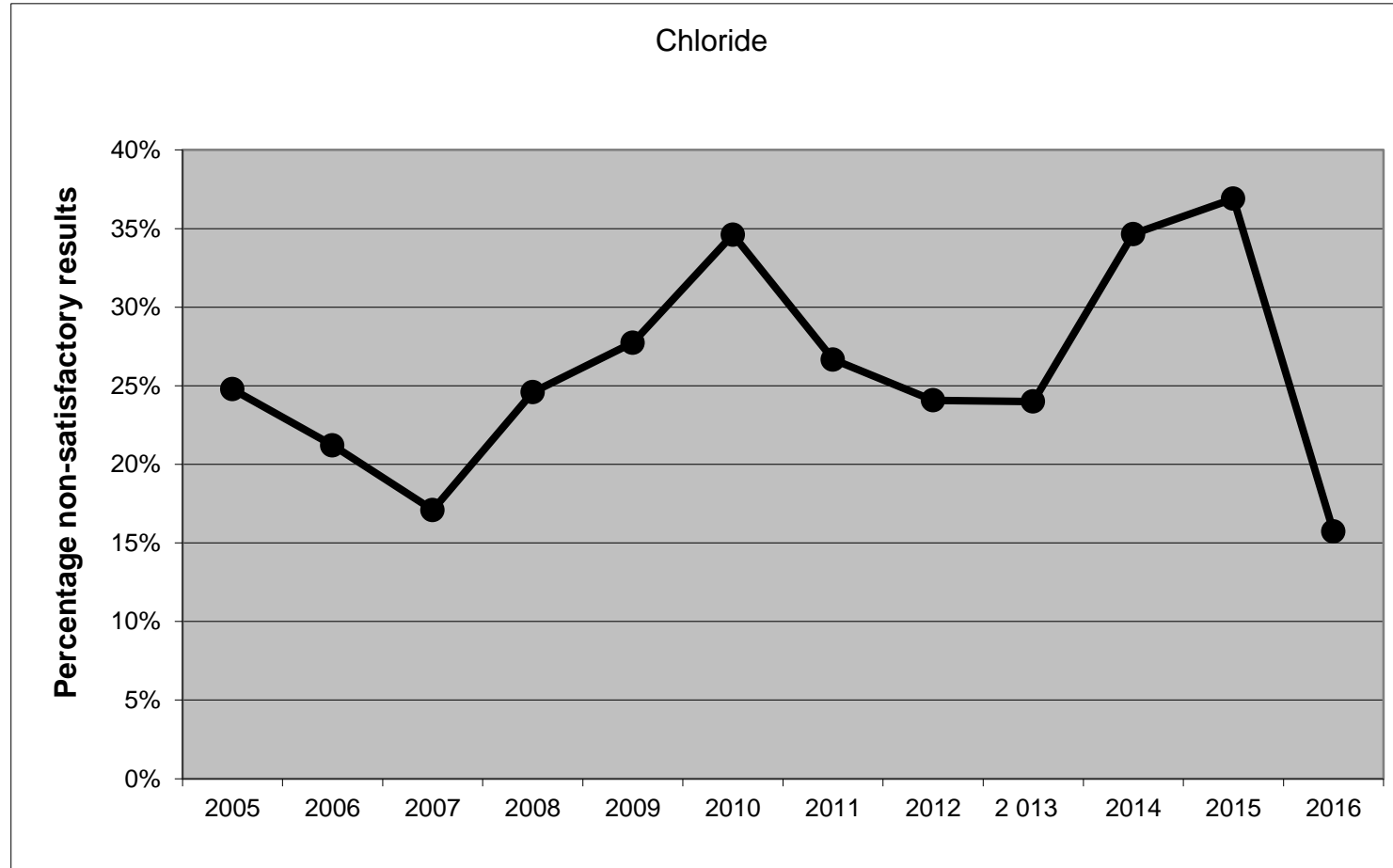
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Chloride

- ✓ Average recovery was higher than in the previous round with 103.3 %
- ✓ STD are still > 10 %, especially for low conc. (13.79%)
- ✓ 31 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 16.2 % of methods still classified as "other"

# CHLORIDE

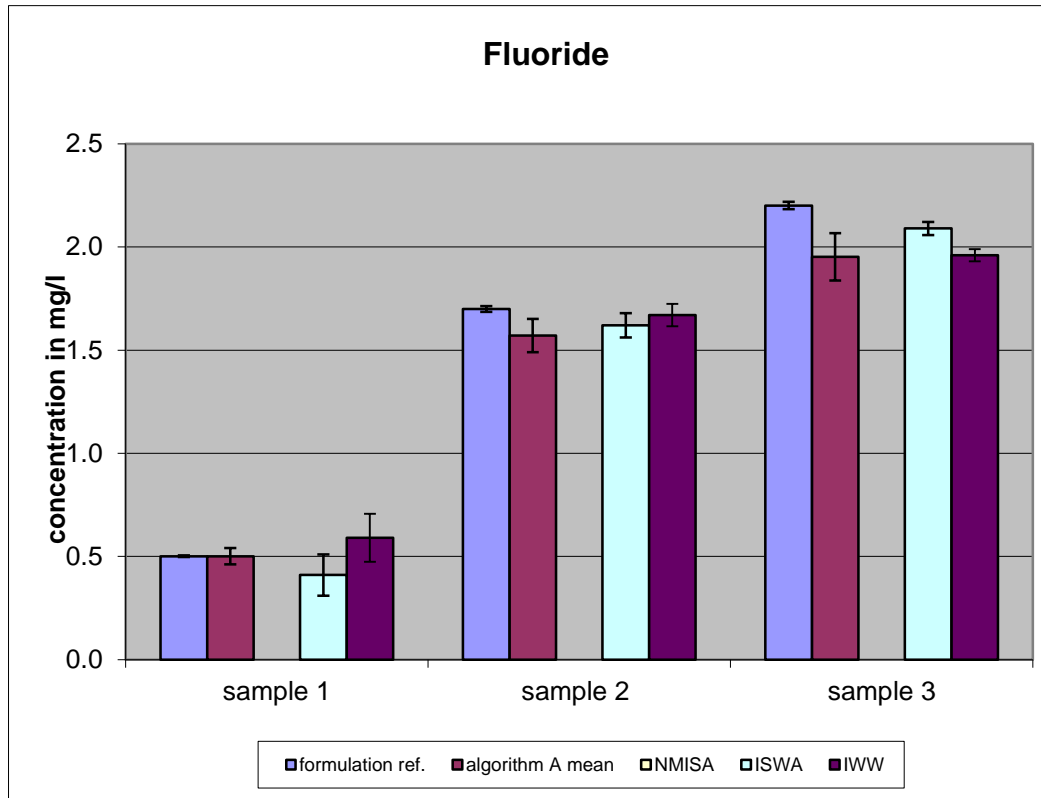


15.7% of the data is outliers (36.9% in 2015)

# FLUORIDE



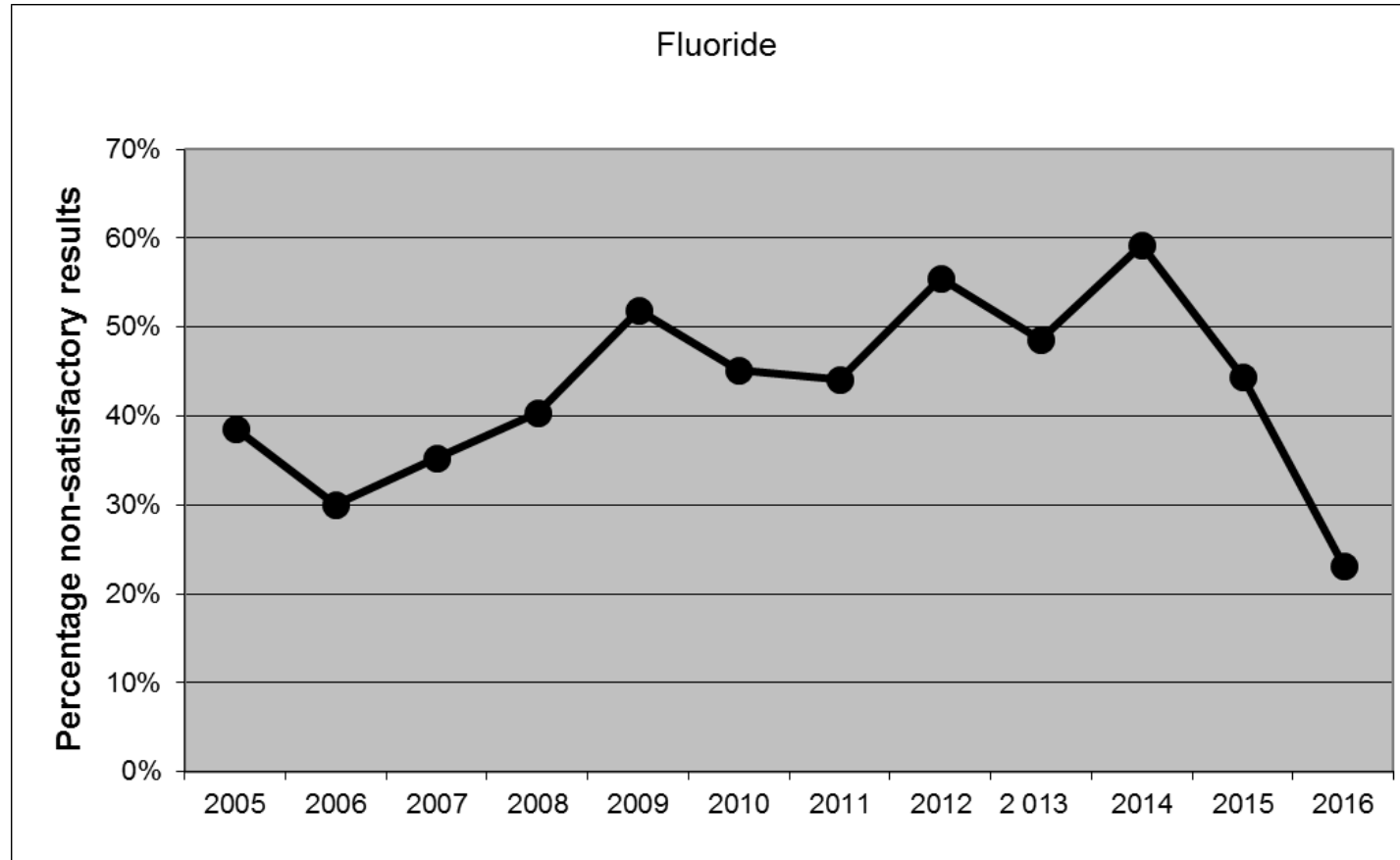
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Fluoride

- ✓ Average recovery was 90.4 %
- ✓ STD are still > 10 %, especially for low conc. (20.7%)
- ✓ 30 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 23.8 % of methods still classified as "other"

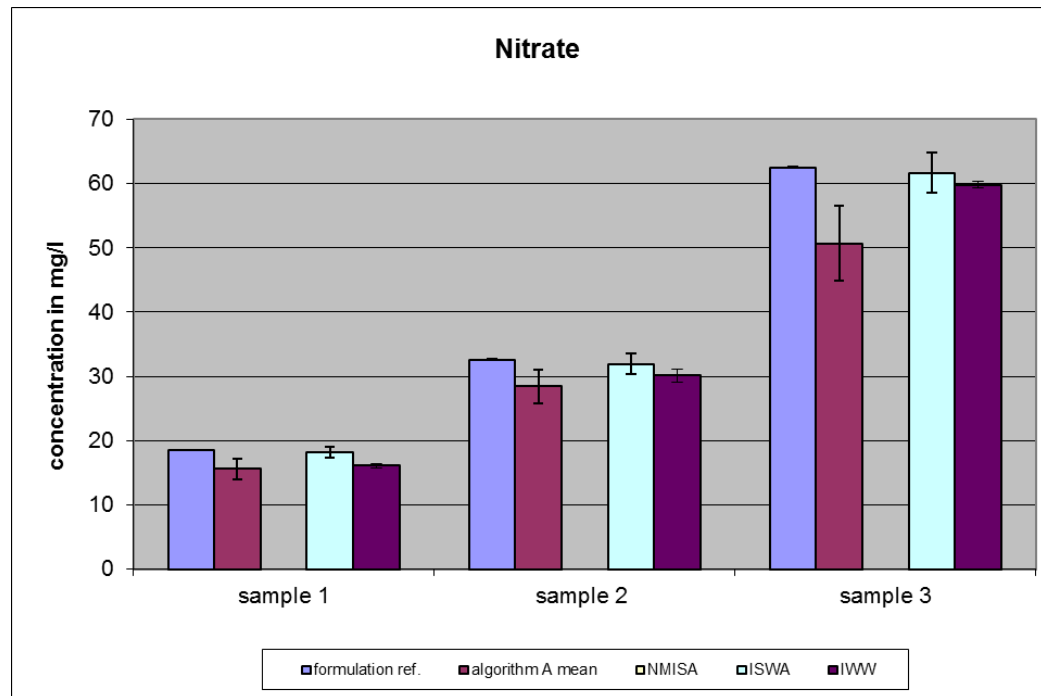
# FLUORIDE



23.1 % of the data is outliers (44.4% in 2015)

# NITRATE

## Mean vs. Reference value

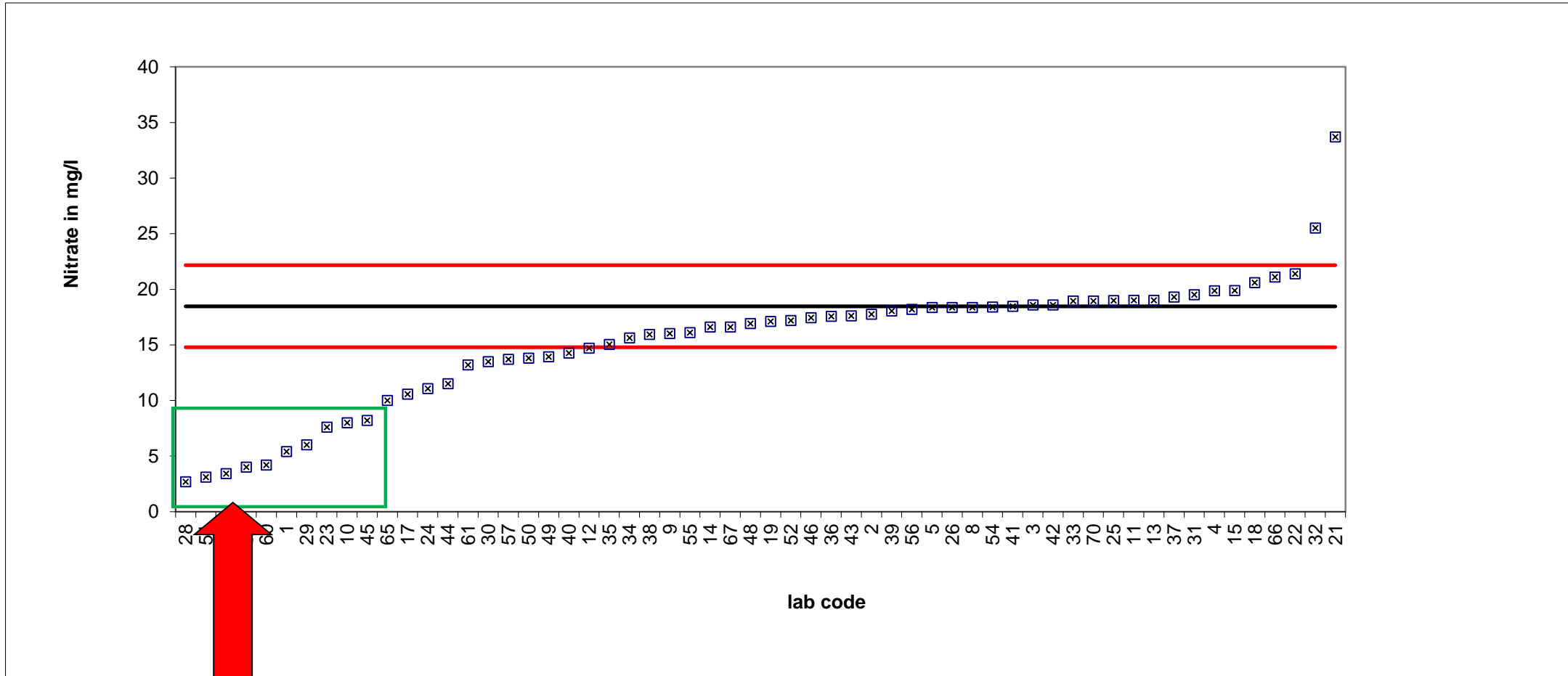


## Summary Nitrate

- ✓ **Average recovery was 82.5 %**
- ✓ **STD are still > 10%, especially for low conc.** (Sample 1 - 26.8%; Sample 2 - 24.0%, Sample 3 - 27.2%)
- ✓ **69 data points outside the limits**
- ✓ **41.6% methods still classified as "other"**



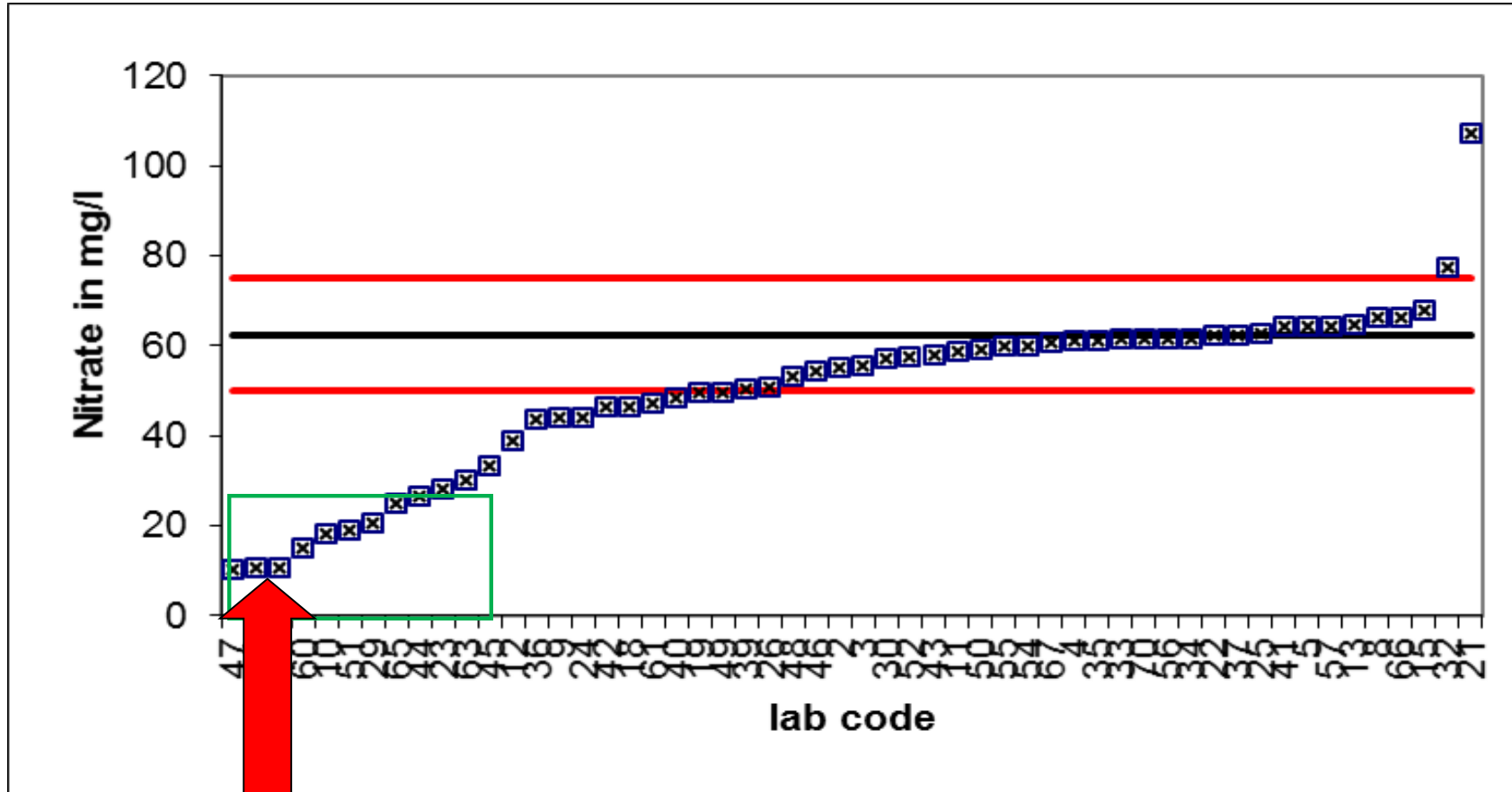
# NITRATE 1





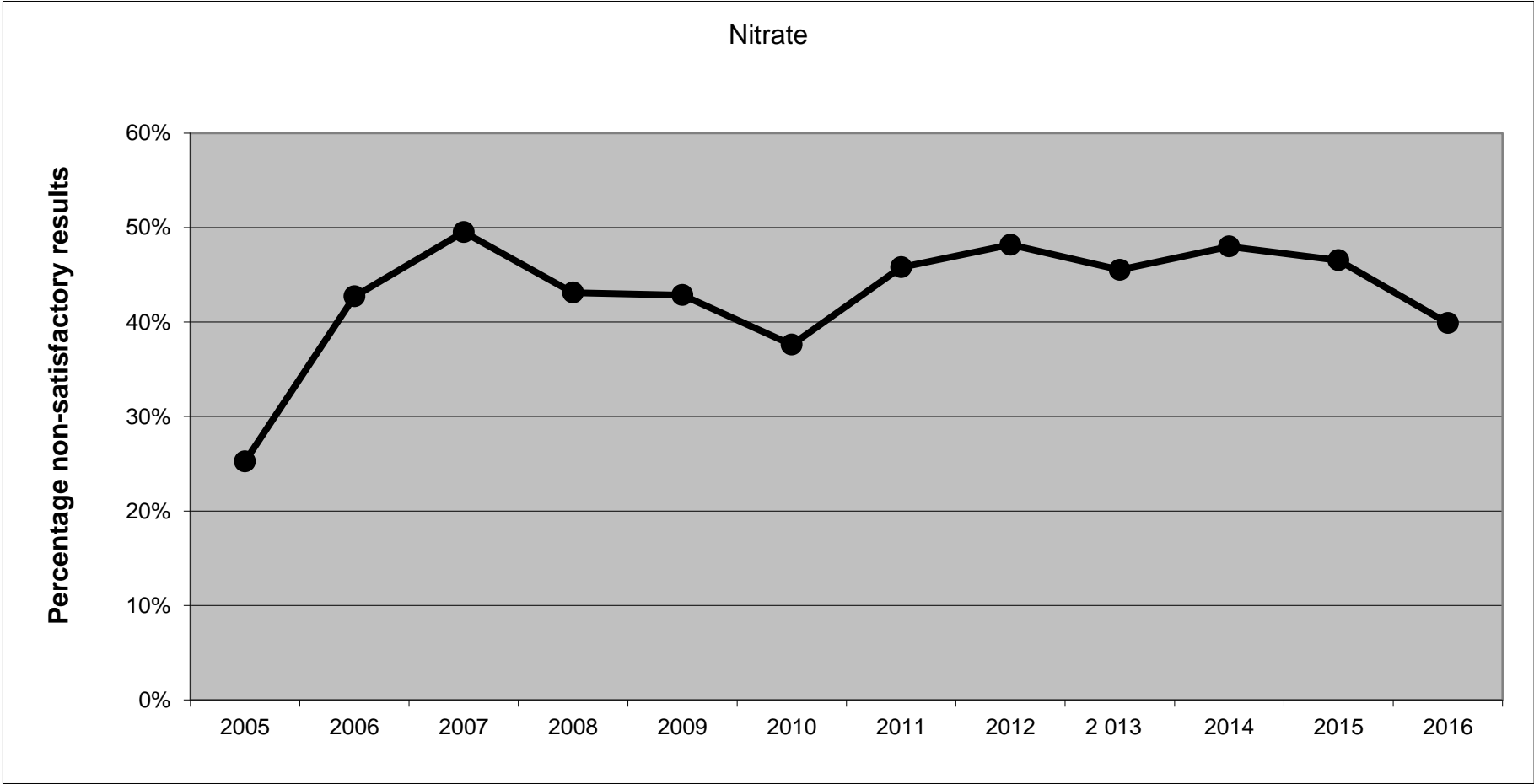


# NITRATE 3



Wrong units again as  $\text{NO}_3^-$ -N instead of  $\text{NO}_3^-$

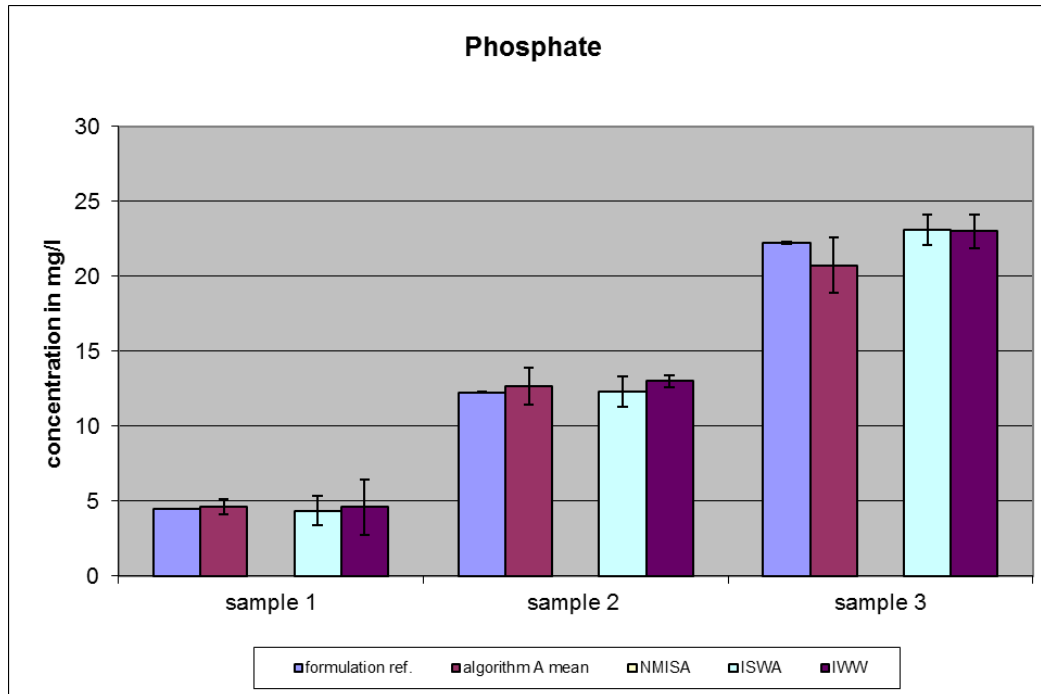
# NITRATE



39.9 % of the data is outliers (46.5% in 2015)

# PHOSPHATE

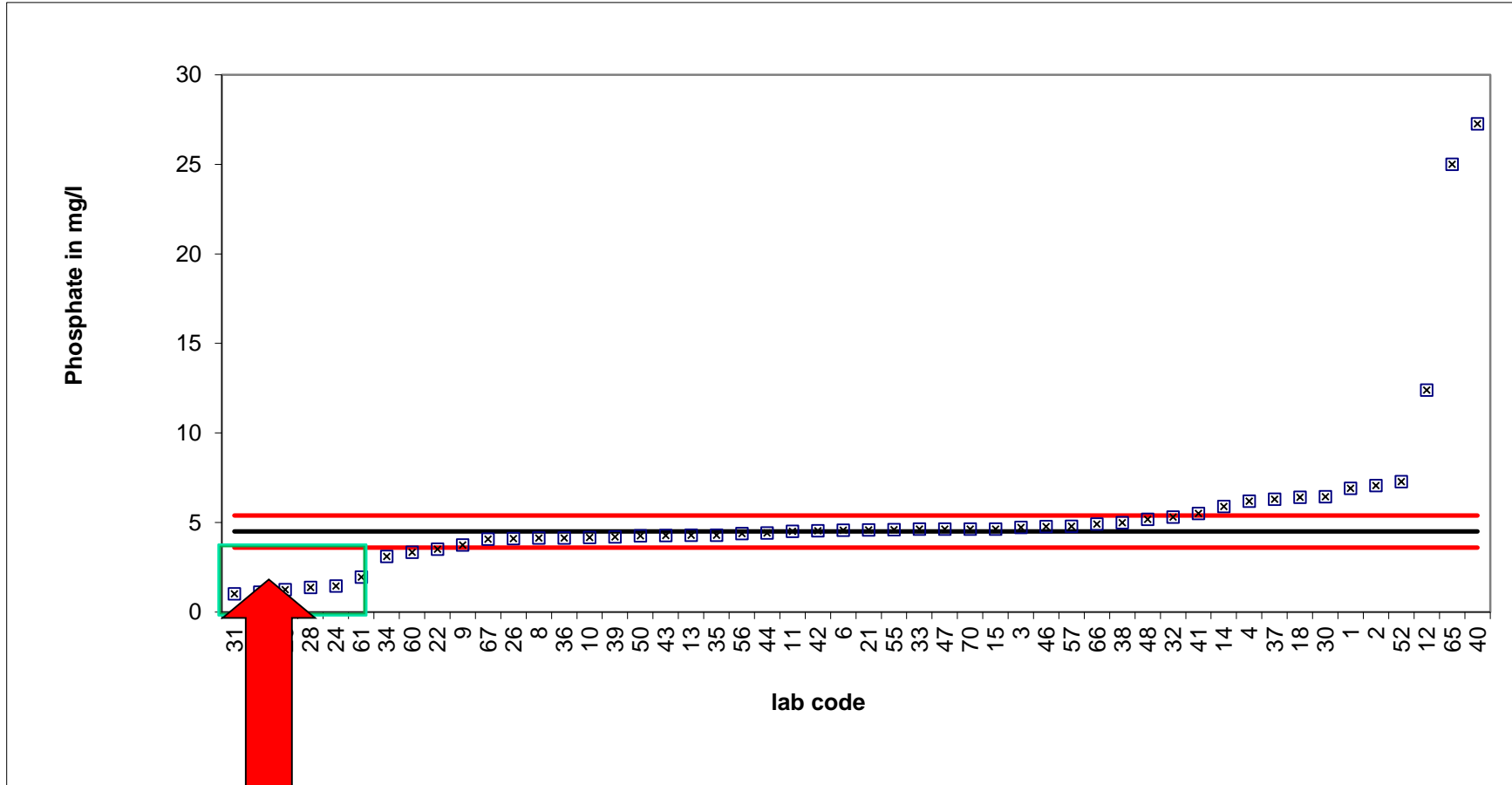
## Mean vs. Reference value



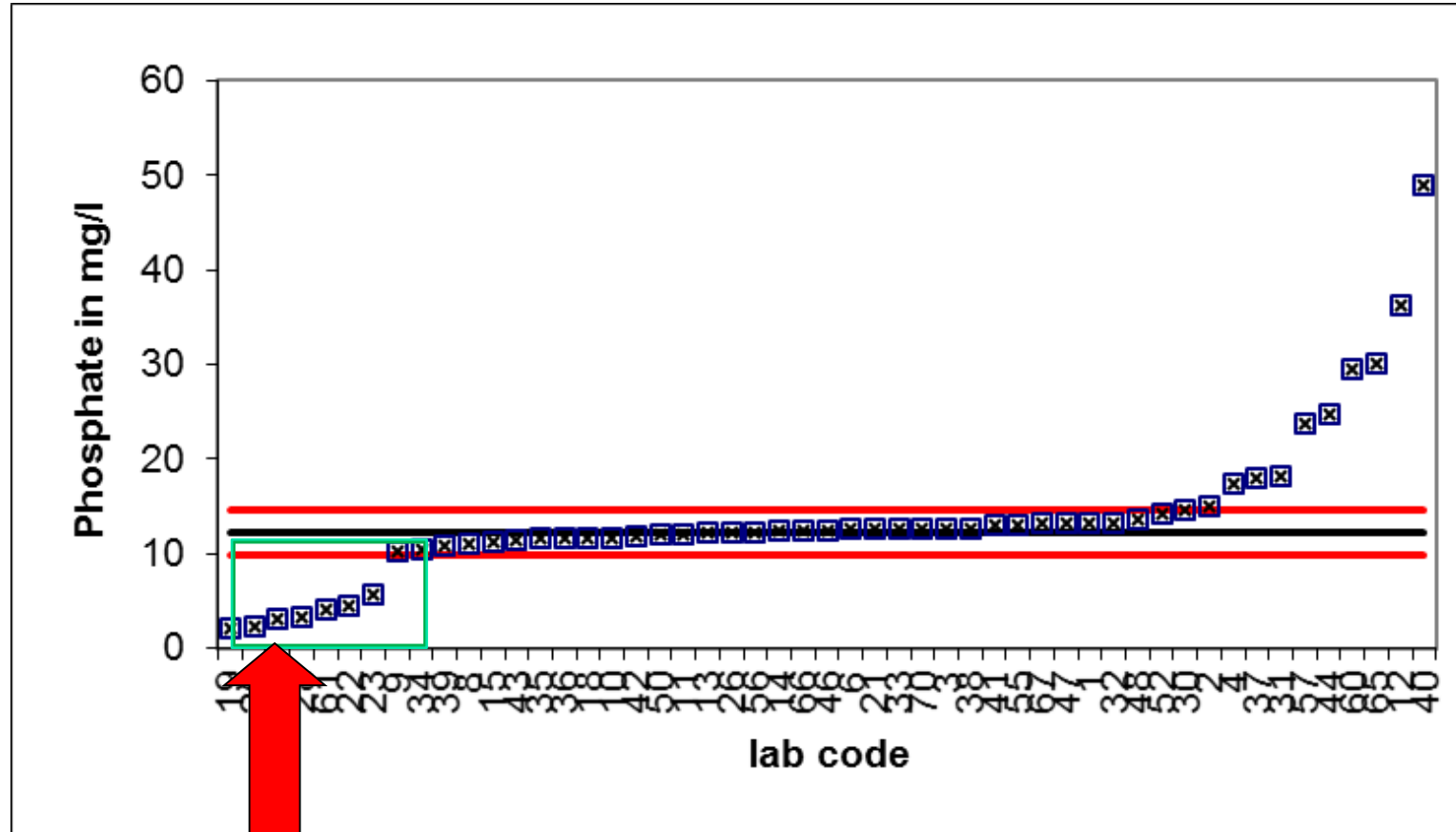
## Summary Phosphate

- ✓ Average recovery was 95.9 %
- ✓ STD are still > 10%, especially for low conc. (Sample 1 – 31.72%; Sample 2 28.81%, Sample 3 – 23.44%)
- ✓ 69 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 32.9 % of methods still classified as "other"

# PHOSPHATE



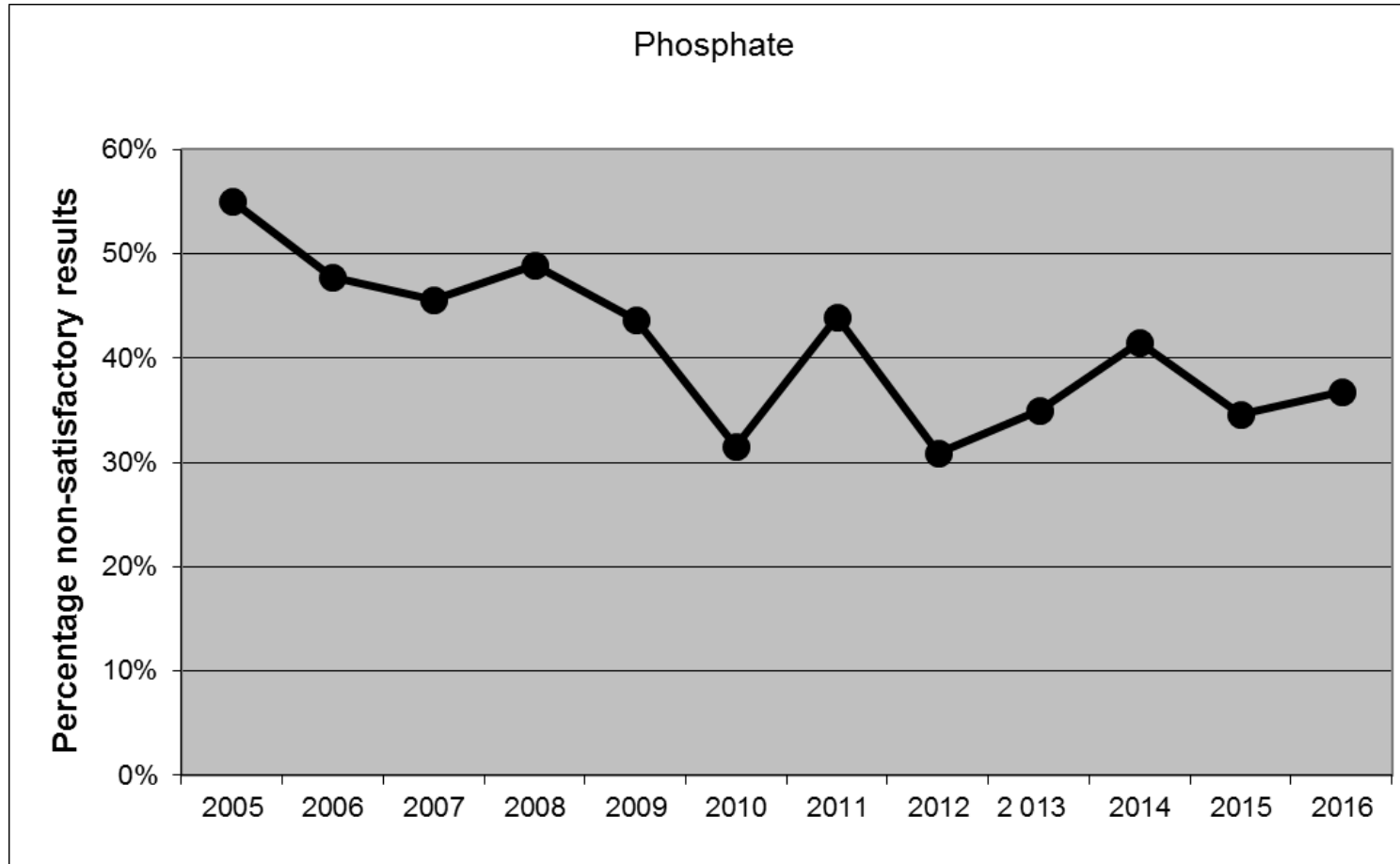
# PHOSPHATE



most probably reported in  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}\text{-P}$  instead of  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$



# PHOSPHATE

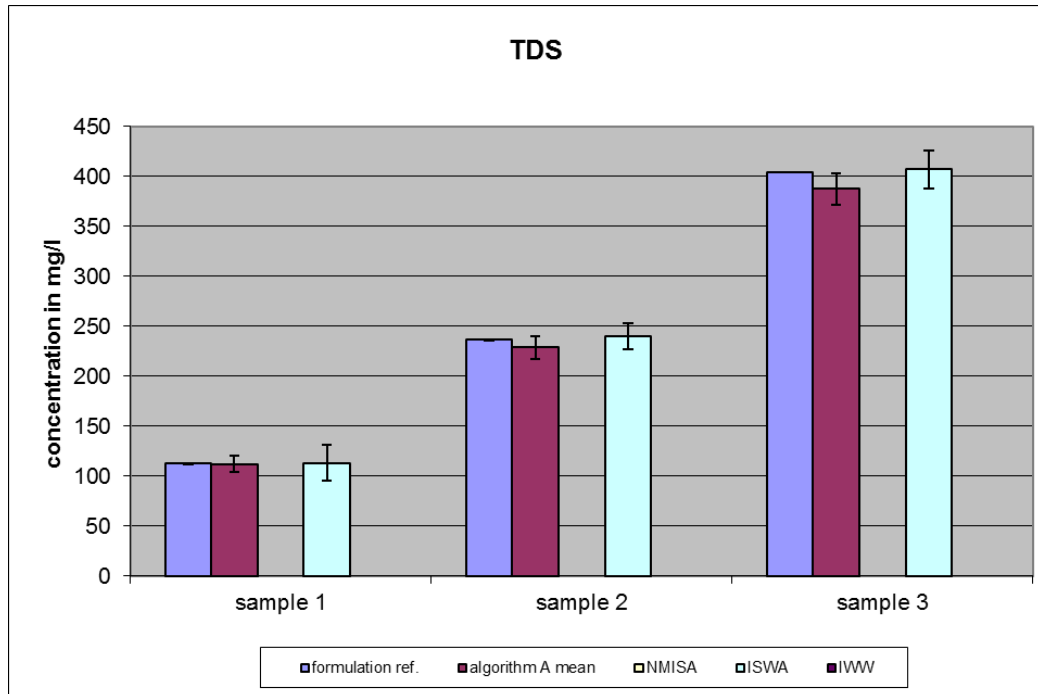


36.8% of the data is outliers (34.6% in 2015)

# TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)



## Mean vs. Reference value

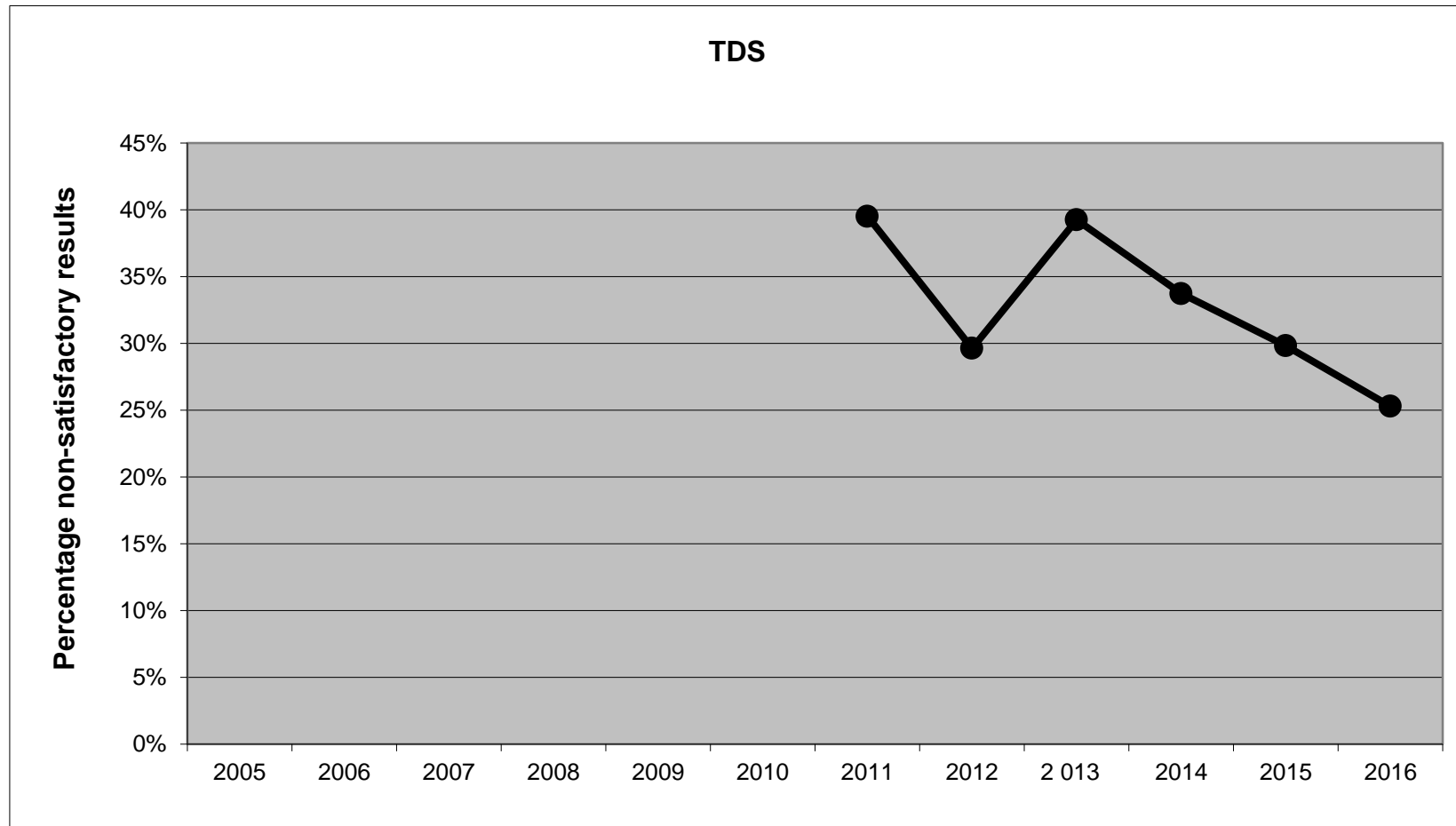


## Summary TDS

- ✓ Average recovery was 96.3 %
- ✓ STD are between 12.0-21.2 % - for low conc. (21.2%)
- ✓ 44 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 29.3 % of methods still classified as "other"



# TDS

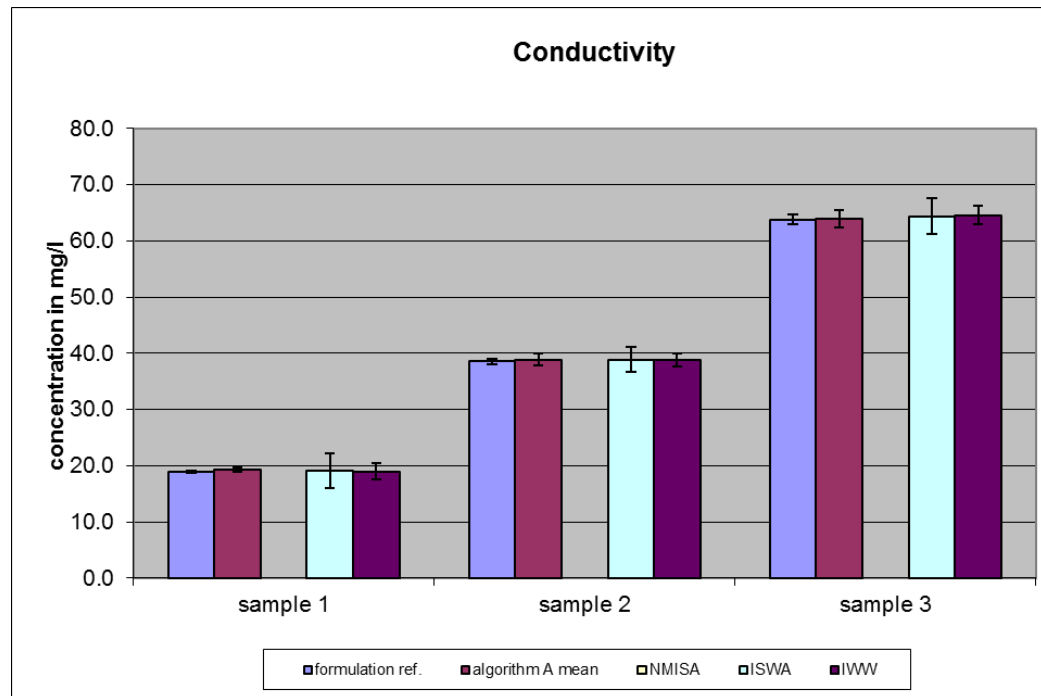


25.3% outliers (29.6.6% in 2015)

# CONDUCTIVITY



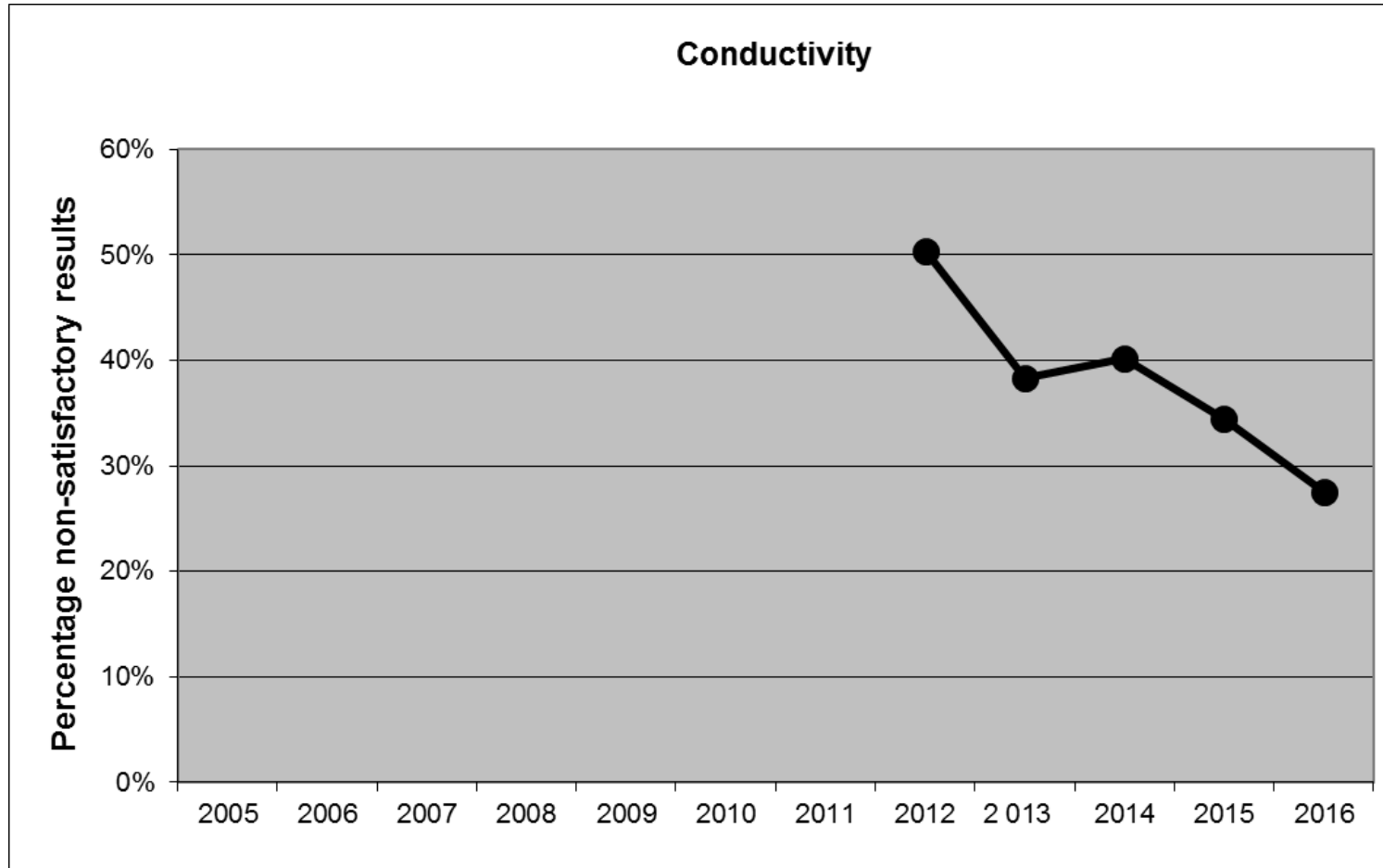
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Conductivity

- ✓ Average recovery was **100.4 %**
- ✓ **STD are all < 10 %**, Sample 1 – 6.7%; Sample 2 – 8.2 %, Sample 3 – 6.9%)
- ✓ **52 data points outside the limits**
- ✓ **29.2% of methods still classified as “other”**

# CONDUCTIVITY

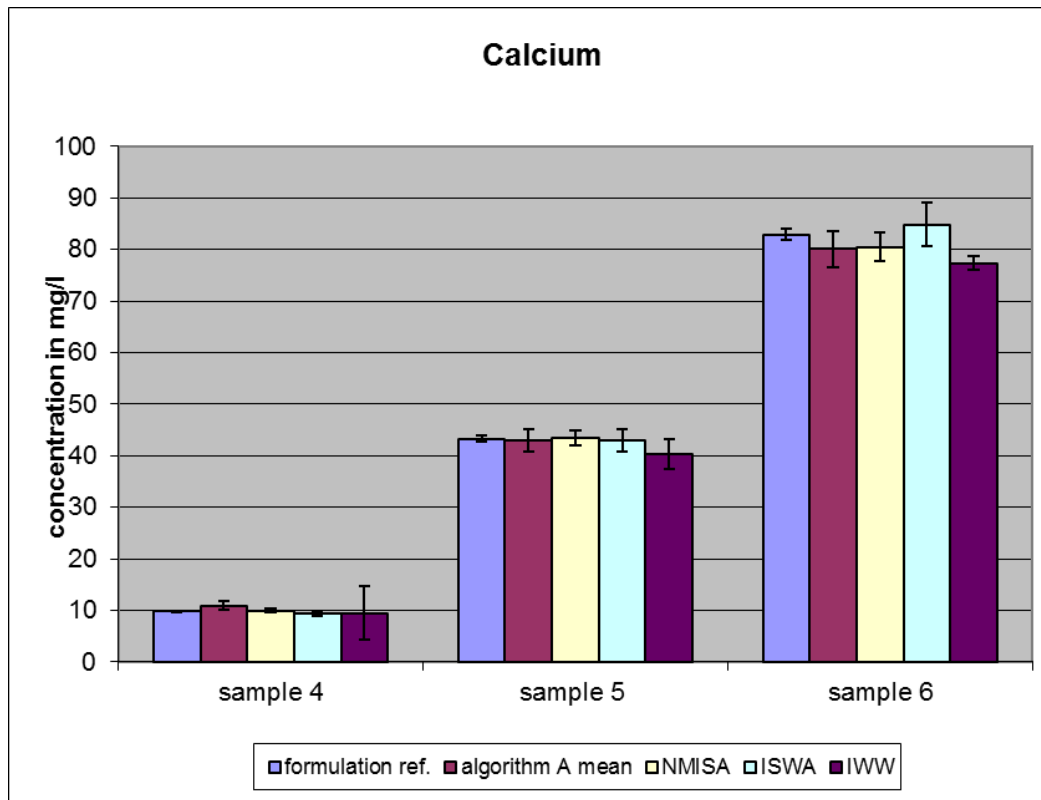


27.5 % of the data is outliers (34.5 % in 2015)

# CALCIUM



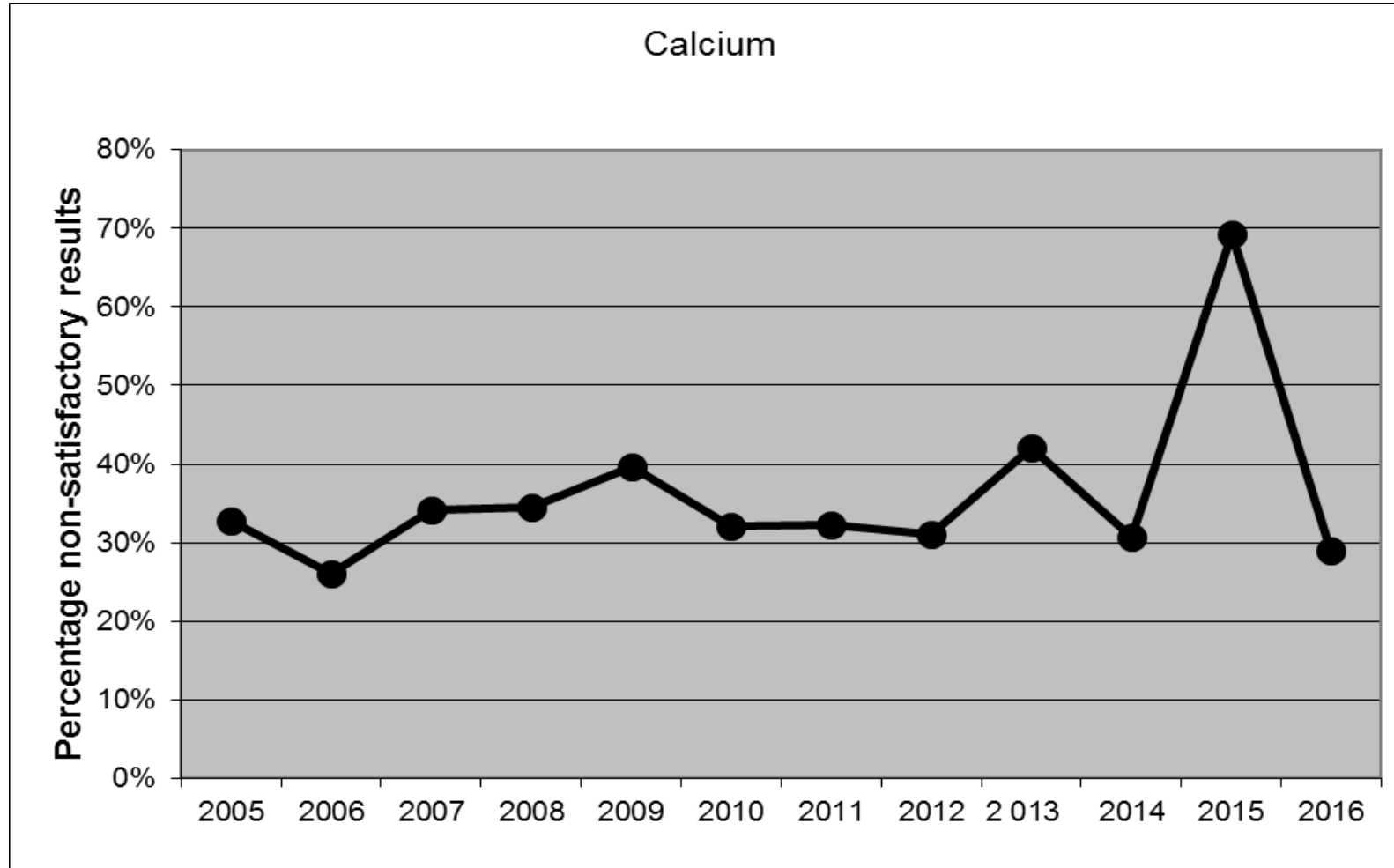
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Calcium

- ✓ Average recovery was 98.2 %
- ✓ STD > 10 % for all three levels ( lowest level – 23.63 % )
- ✓ 52 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 28.1% of methods still classified as "other"

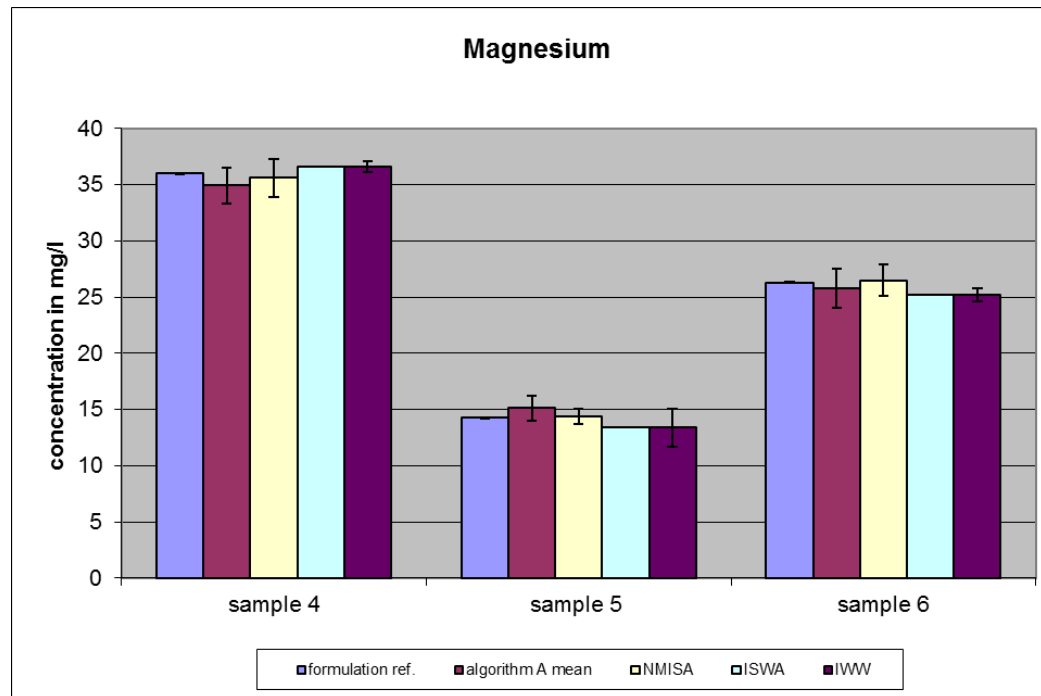
# CALSIUM



29.9 % of the data is outliers (69.3% in 2015)

# MAGNESIUM

## Mean vs. Reference value

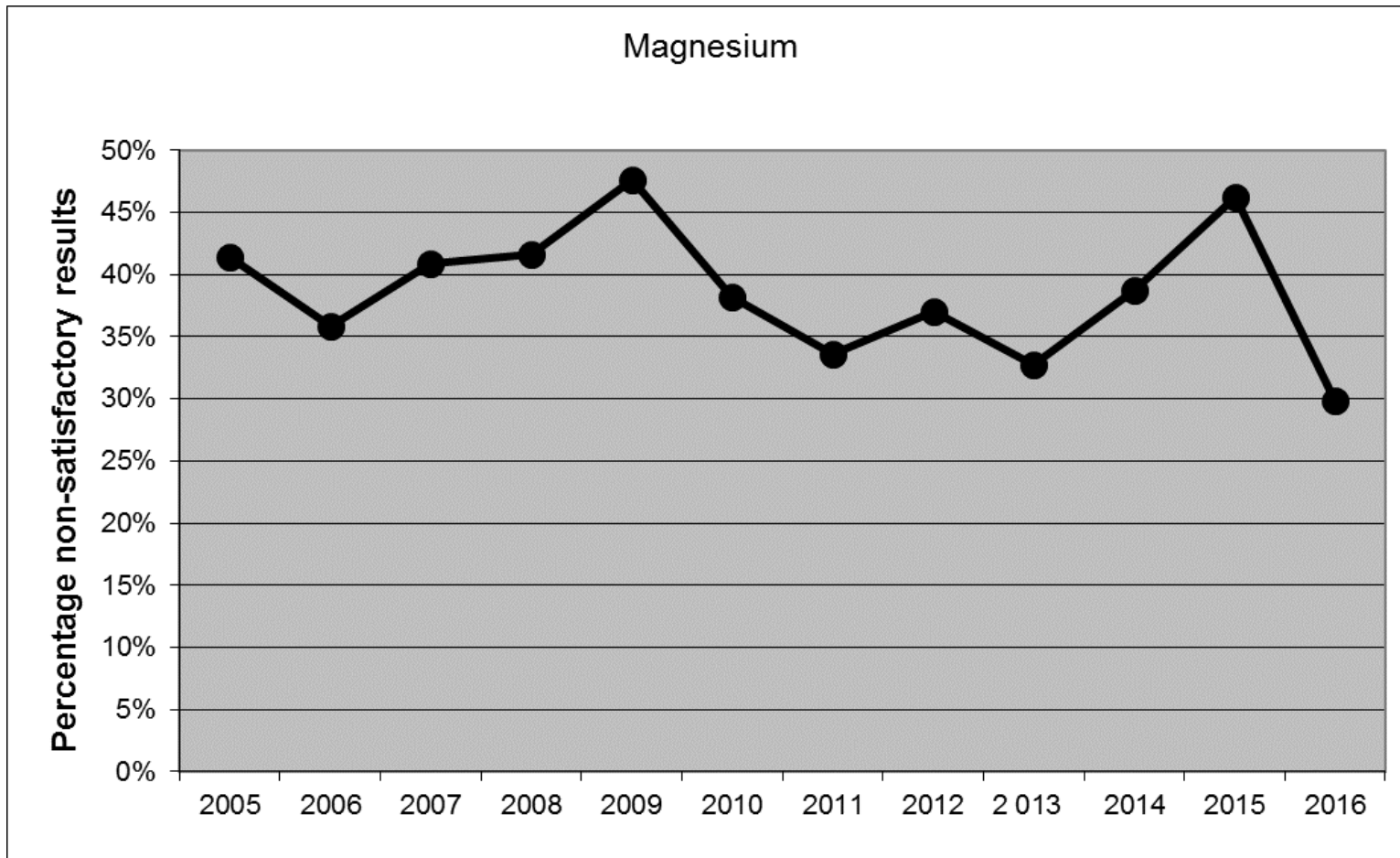


## Summary Magnesium

- ✓ Average recovery was 97.3 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for Sample 5 and 6  
Sample 4 ( lowest level – 27.42 % )
- ✓ 52 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 28.1% of methods still classified as "other"



# MAGNESIUM

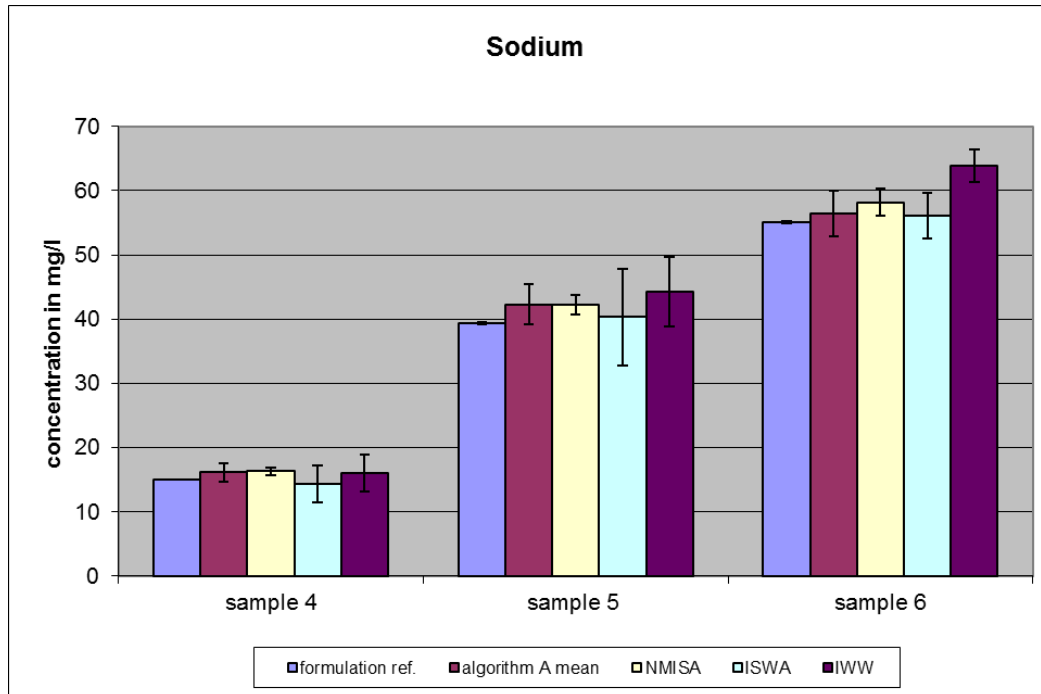


29.1 % of the data is outliers (46.2 % in 2015)

# SODIUM



## Mean vs. Reference value

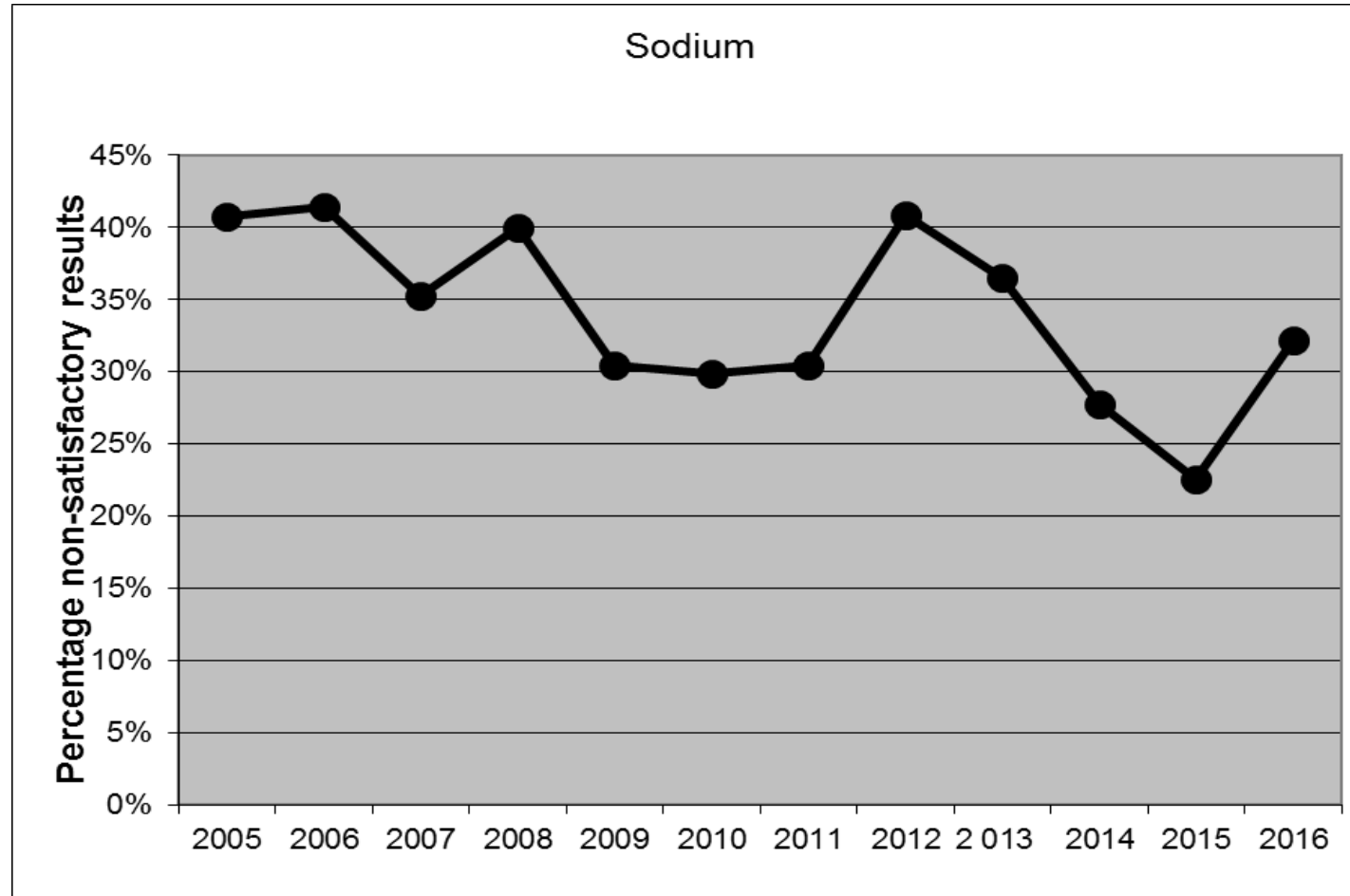


## Summary Sodium

- ✓ Average recovery was 104.2 %
- ✓ STD above 10 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 26.25 % )
- ✓ 45 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 40.7% of methods still classified as "other"



# SODIUM

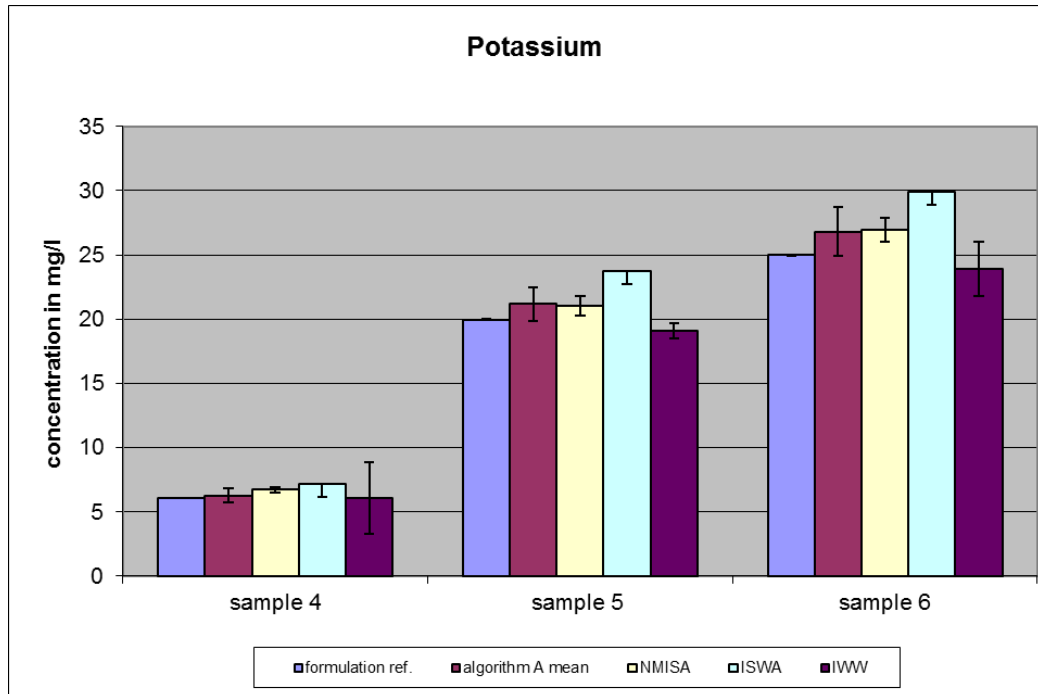


32.1 % of the data is outliers (22.5 % in 2015)

# POTASSIUM



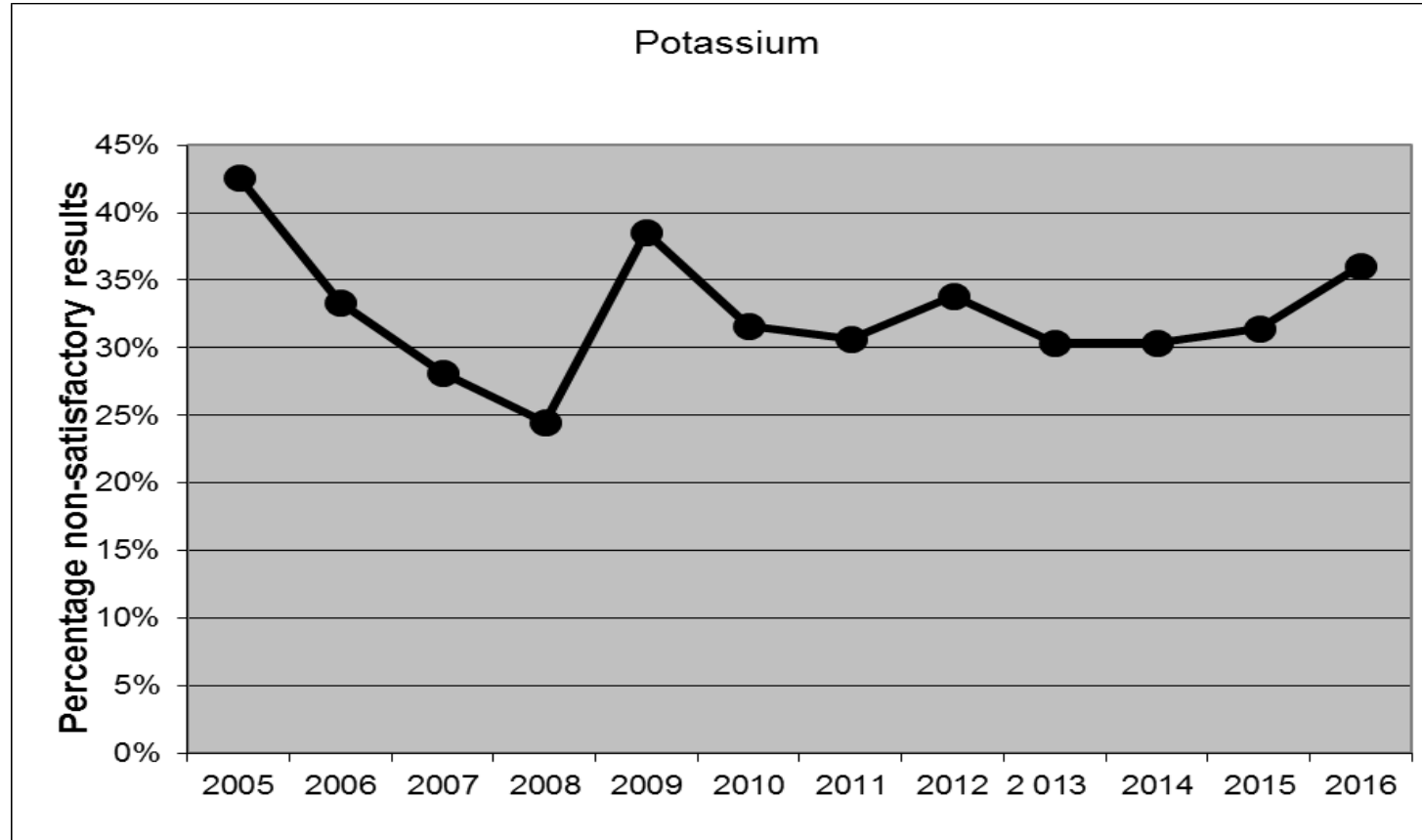
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Potassium

- ✓ Average recovery was 106.7 %
- ✓ STD below > 10 % for all three levels
- ✓ 53 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 42.2 % of methods still classified as "other"

# POTASSIUM

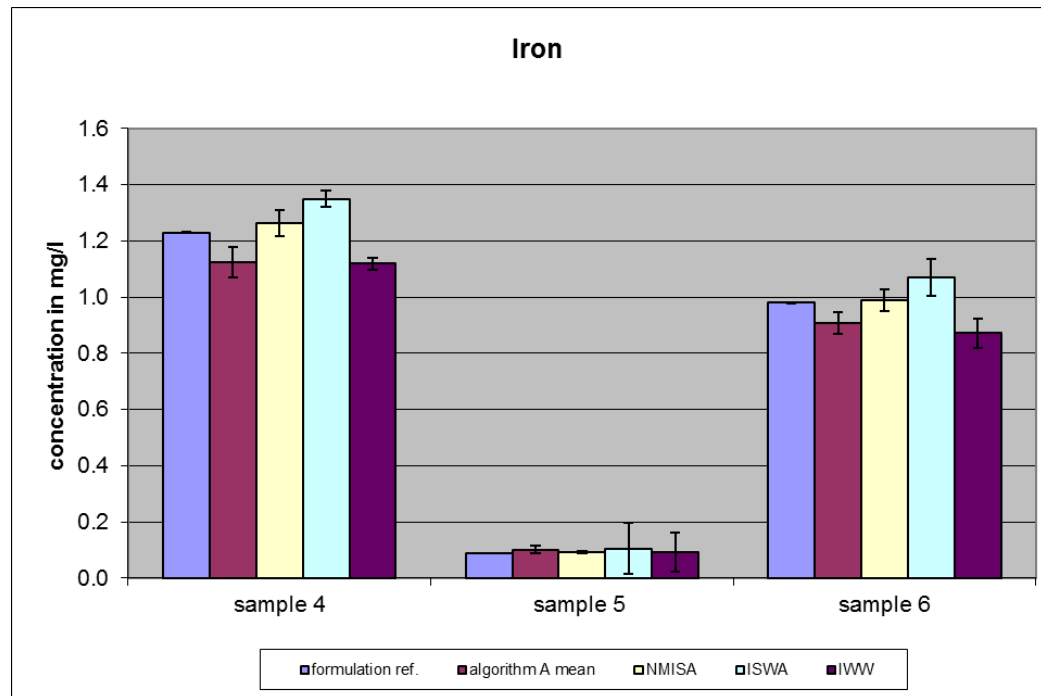


36.1 % of the data is outliers (31.4 % in 2015)

# IRON



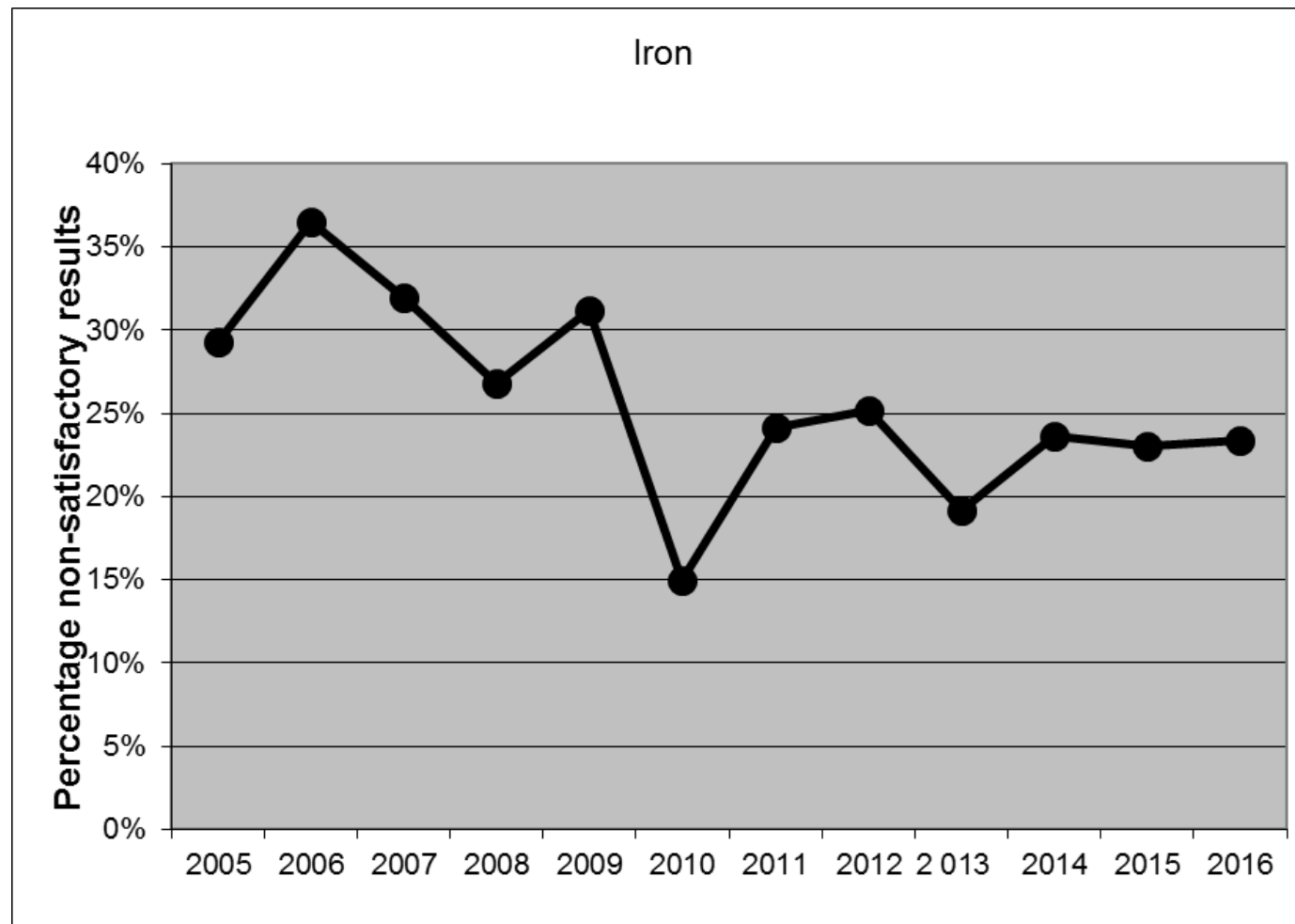
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Iron

- ✓ Average recovery was 92.0 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for Sample 5 and 6  
Sample 4 ( lowest level – 42.66 % )
- ✓ 41 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 44.0% of methods still classified as “other”

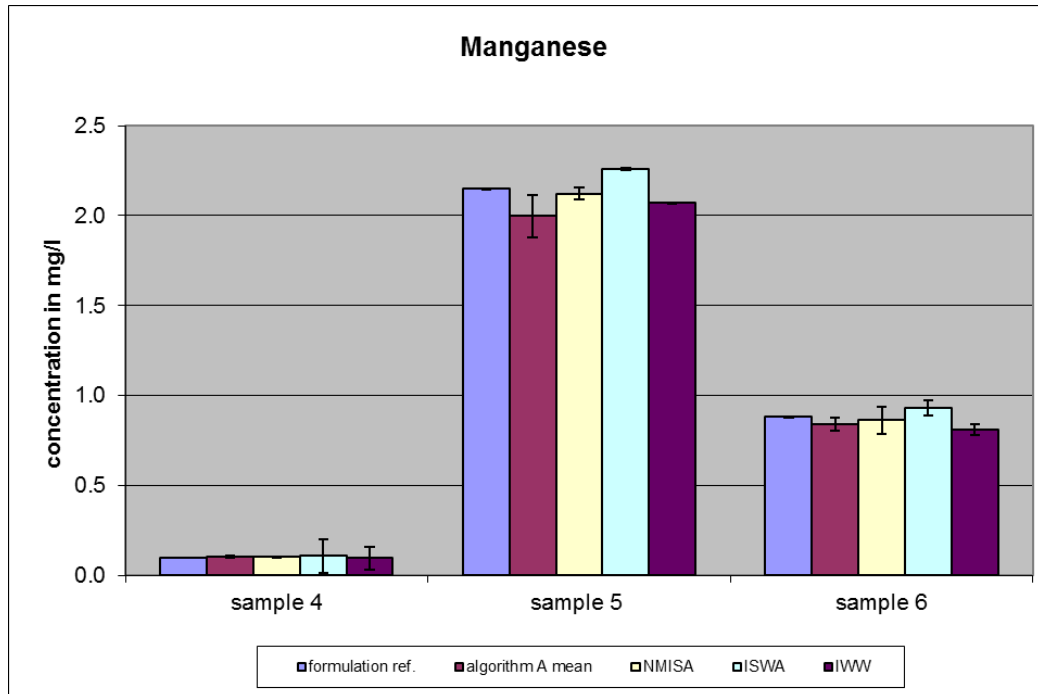
# IRON



23.4 % of the data is outliers (23.0 % in 2015)

# MANGANESE

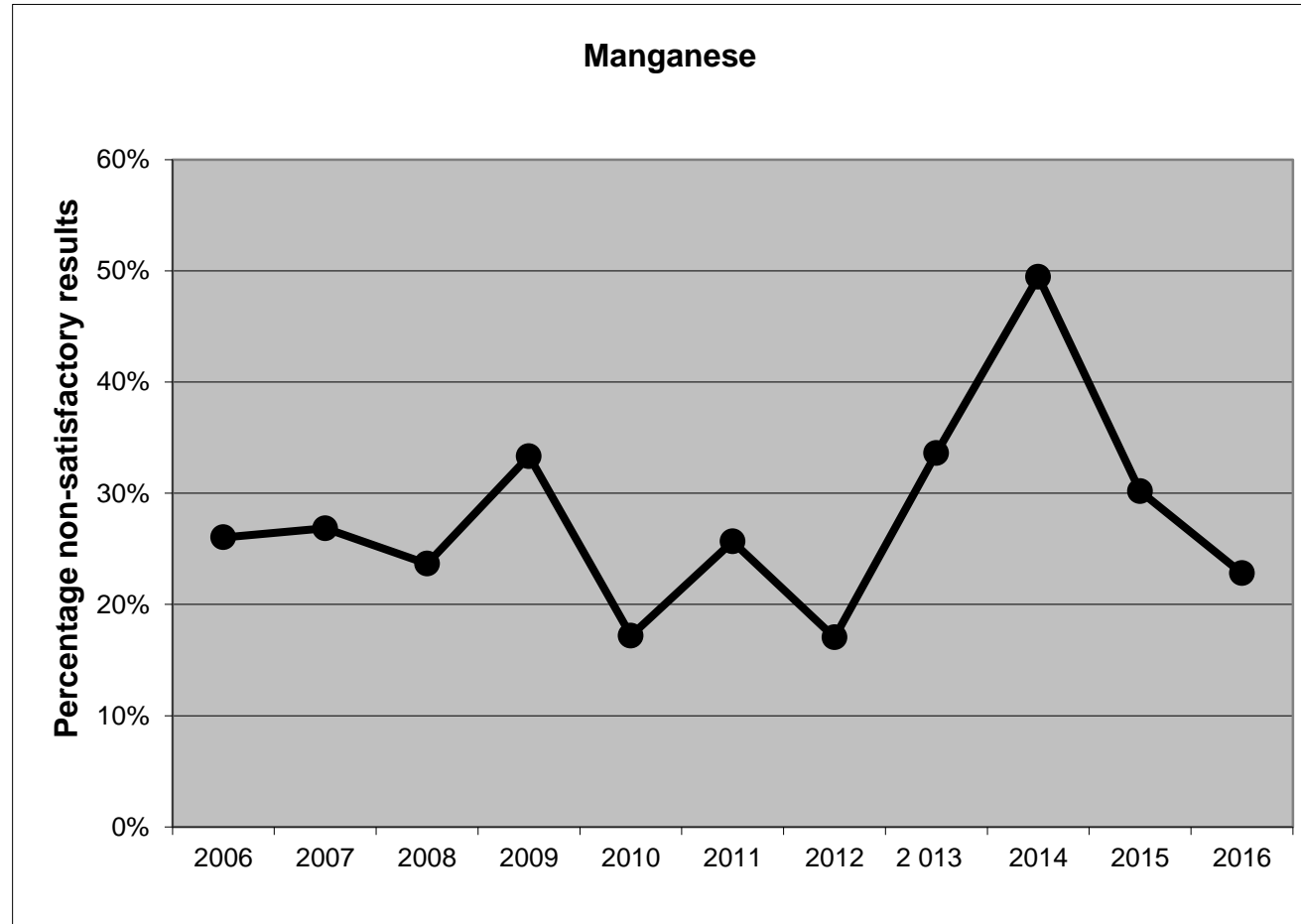
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Manganese

- ✓ Average recovery was 93.3 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for Sample 5 and 6  
Sample 4 ( lowest level – 20.17 % )
- ✓ 39 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 50.9% of methods still classified as "other"

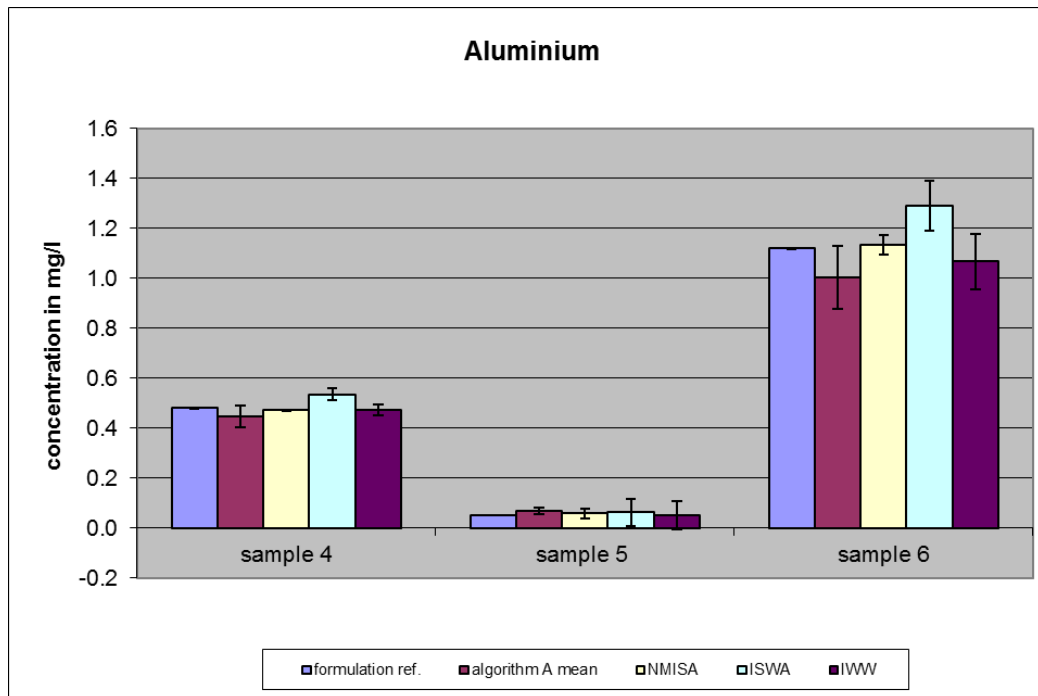
# MANGANESE



22.8 % of the data is outliers (30.2 % in 2015)

# ALUMINIUM

## Mean vs. Reference value



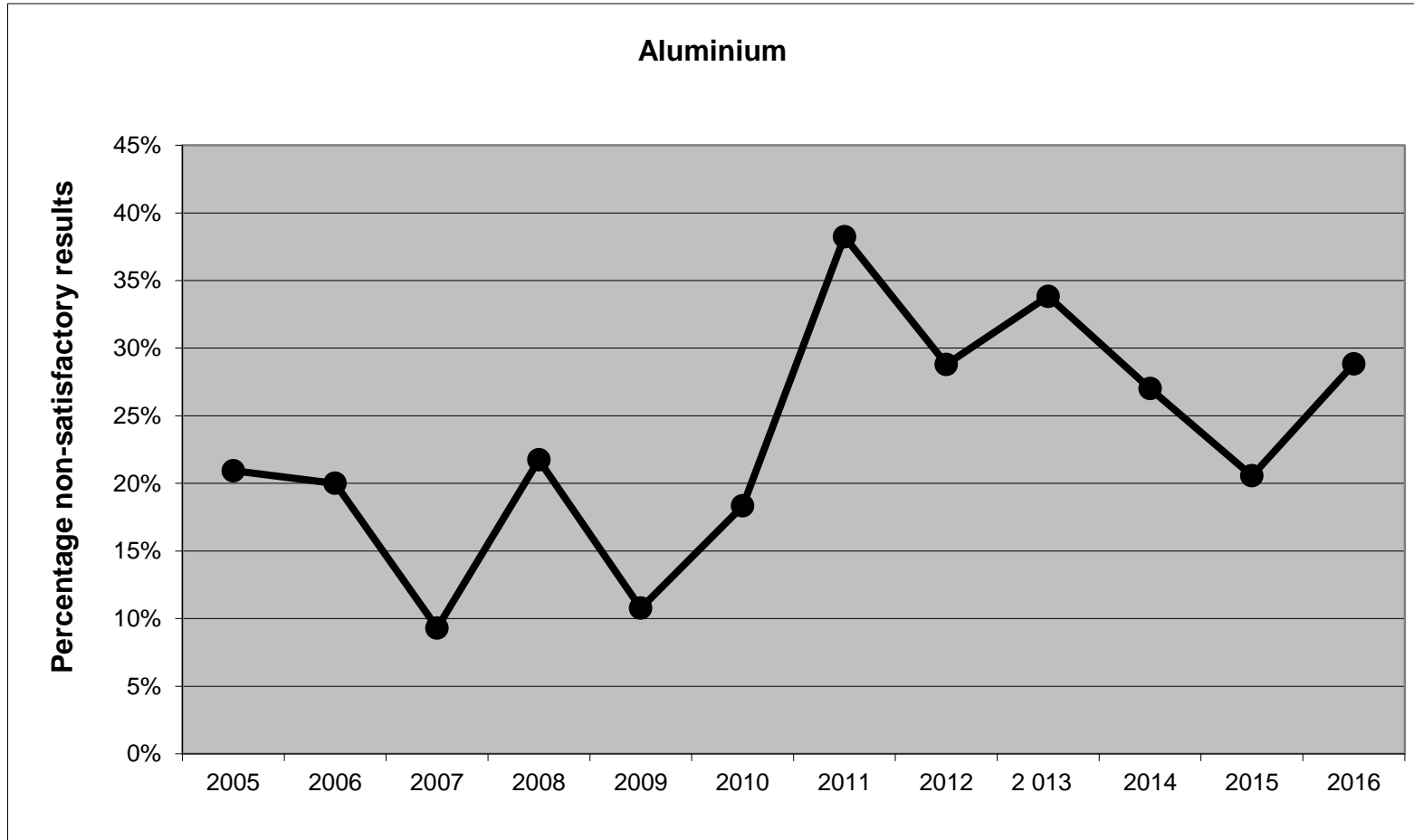
## Summary Aluminium

- ✓ Average recovery was 90.2 %
- ✓ STD above 20%, 62.2 for lowest level; sample 4 ( 21.6%) Sample 6 ( 27.2 % )
- ✓ 32 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 42.2% of methods still classified as "other"





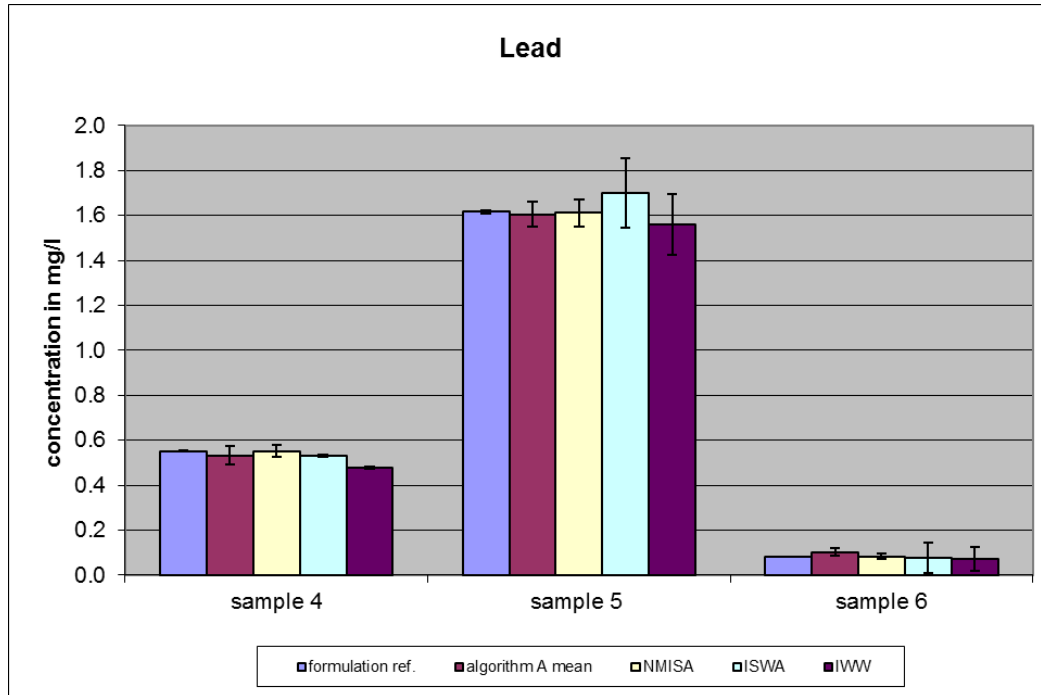
# ALUMINIUM



# LEAD



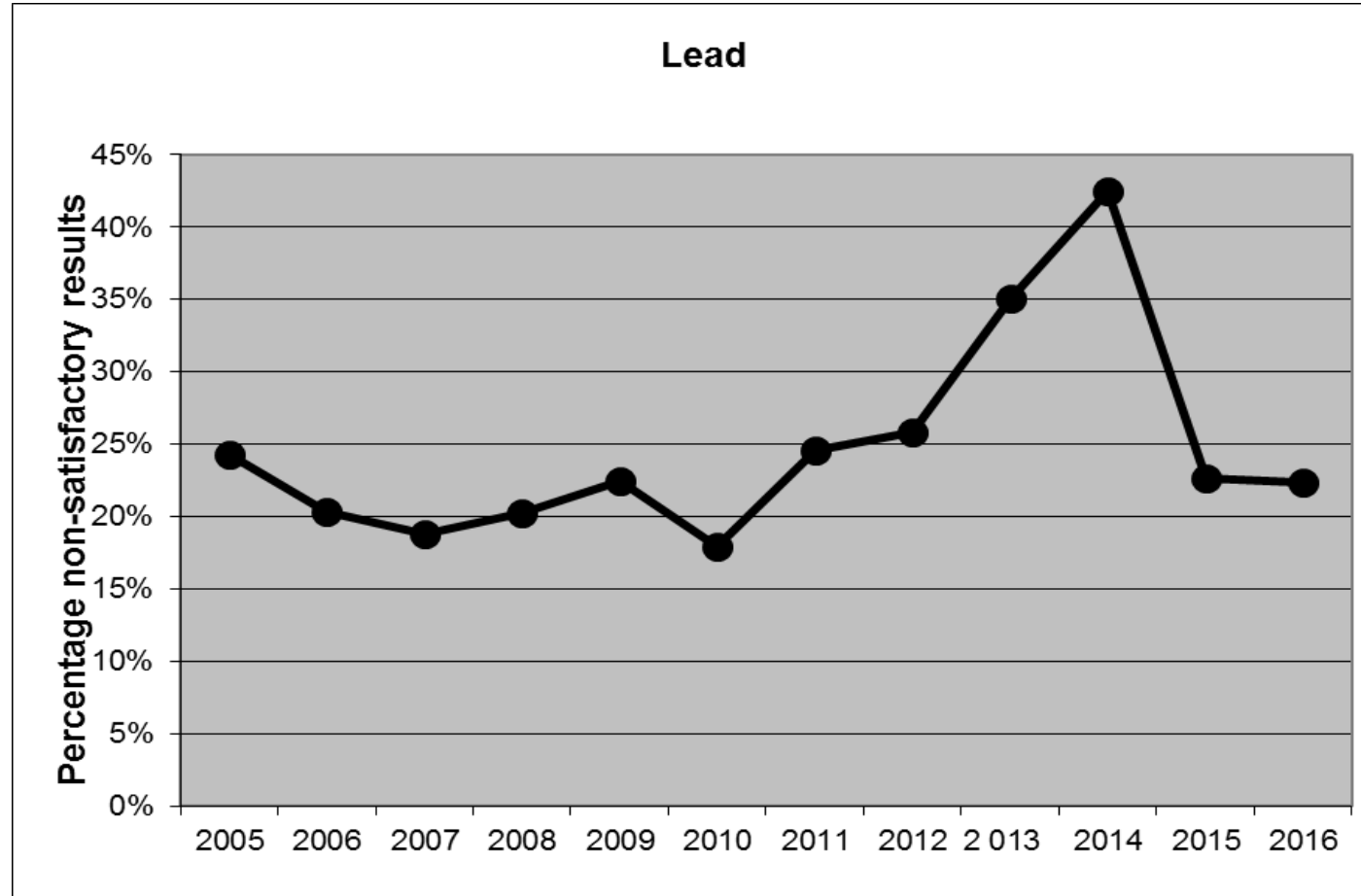
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Lead

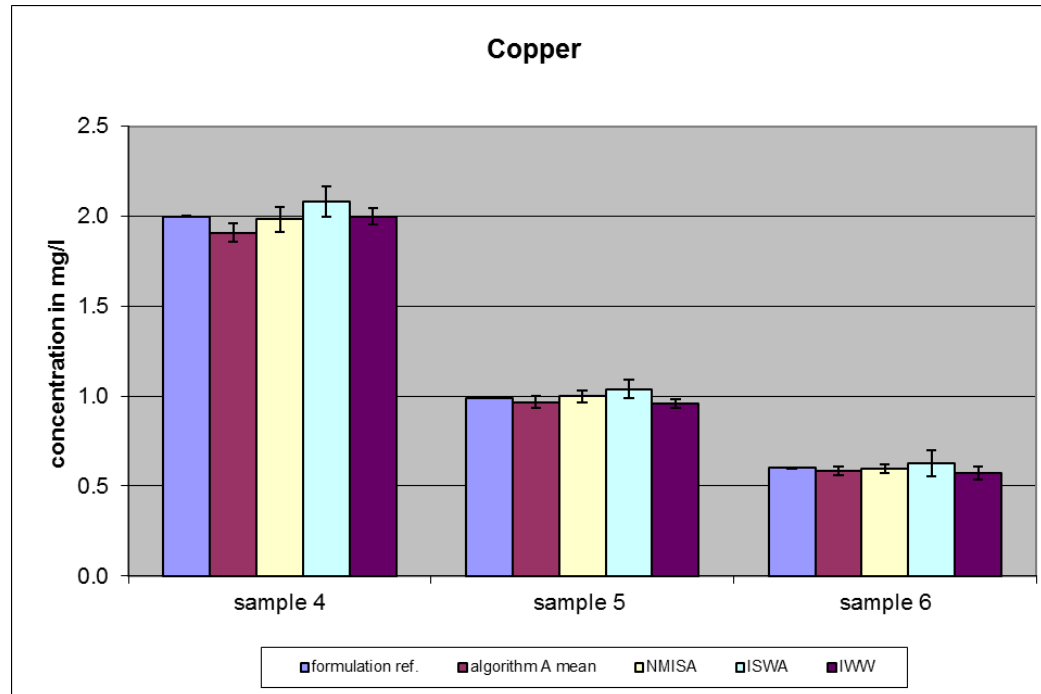
- ✓ Average recovery was 99.1 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for Sample 5 and 6  
Sample 4 ( lowest level – 50.76 % )
- ✓ 27 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 44.5% of methods still classified as "other"

# LEAD



# COPPER

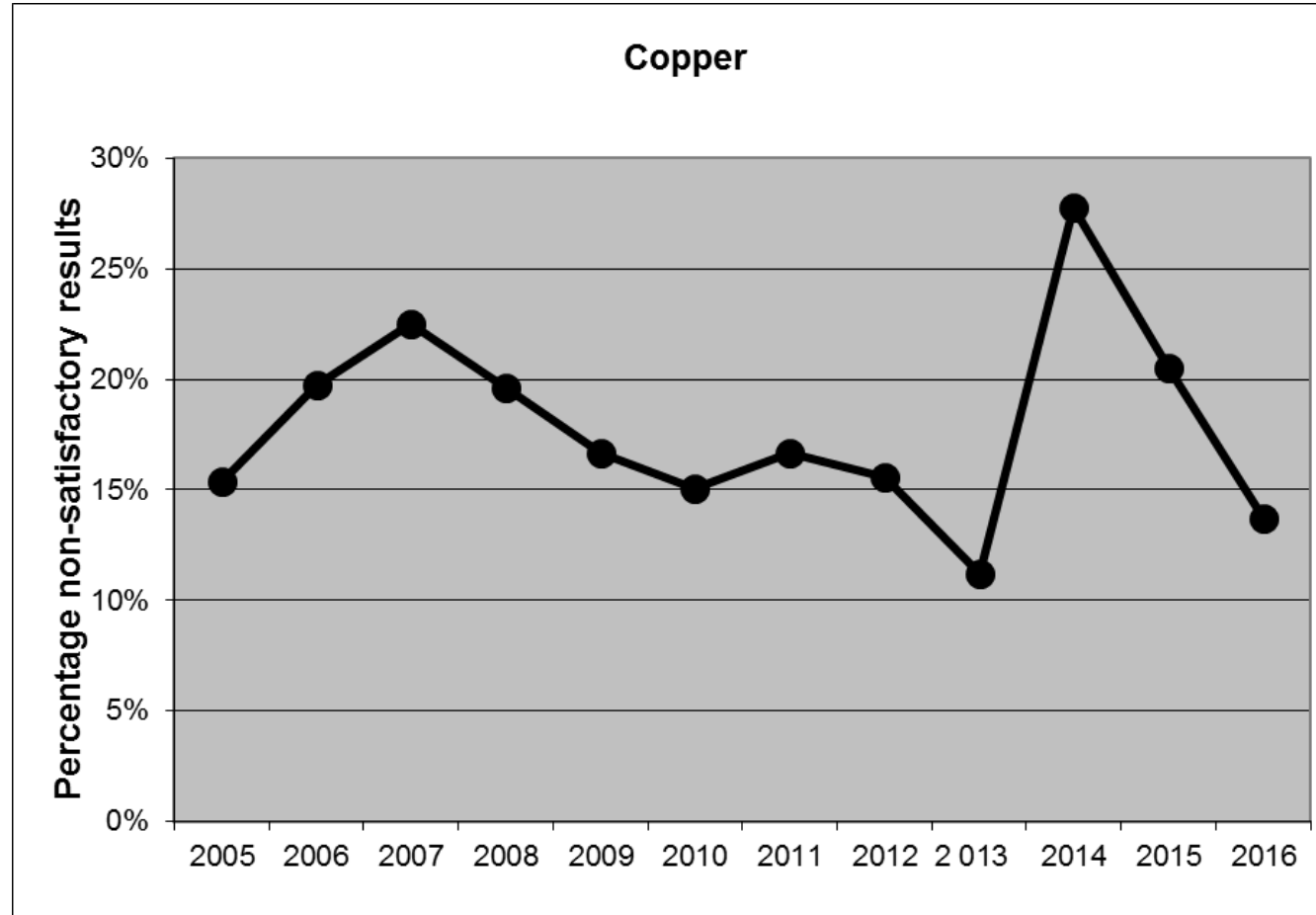
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Iron

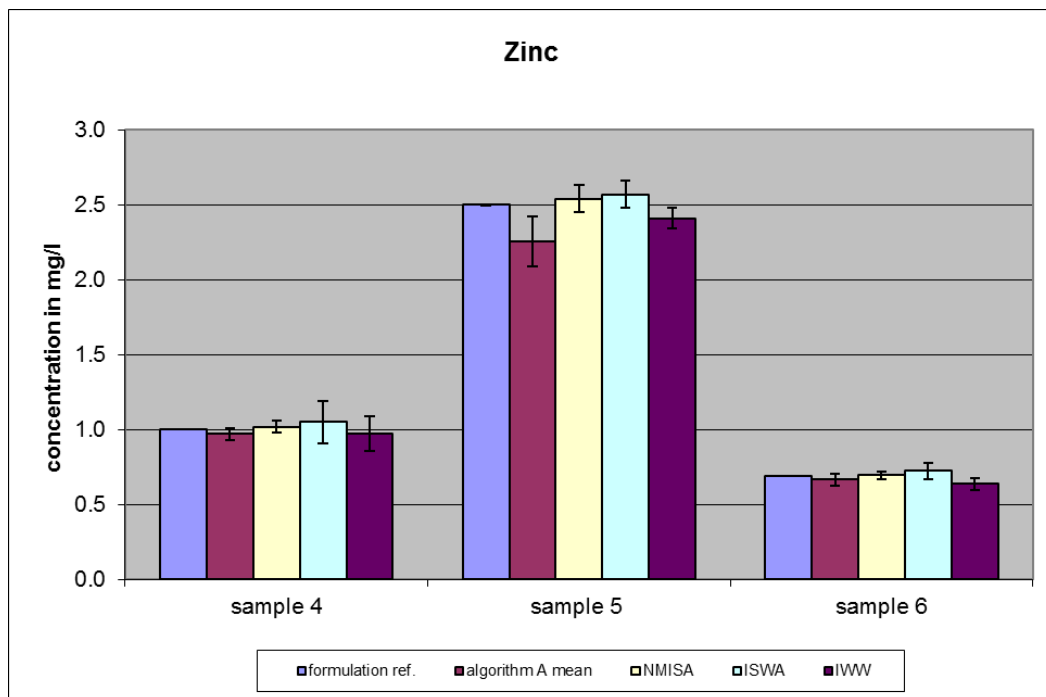
- ✓ Average recovery was 96.0 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 11.32 % )
- ✓ 21 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 45.1% of methods still classified as "other"

# COPPER



# ZINC

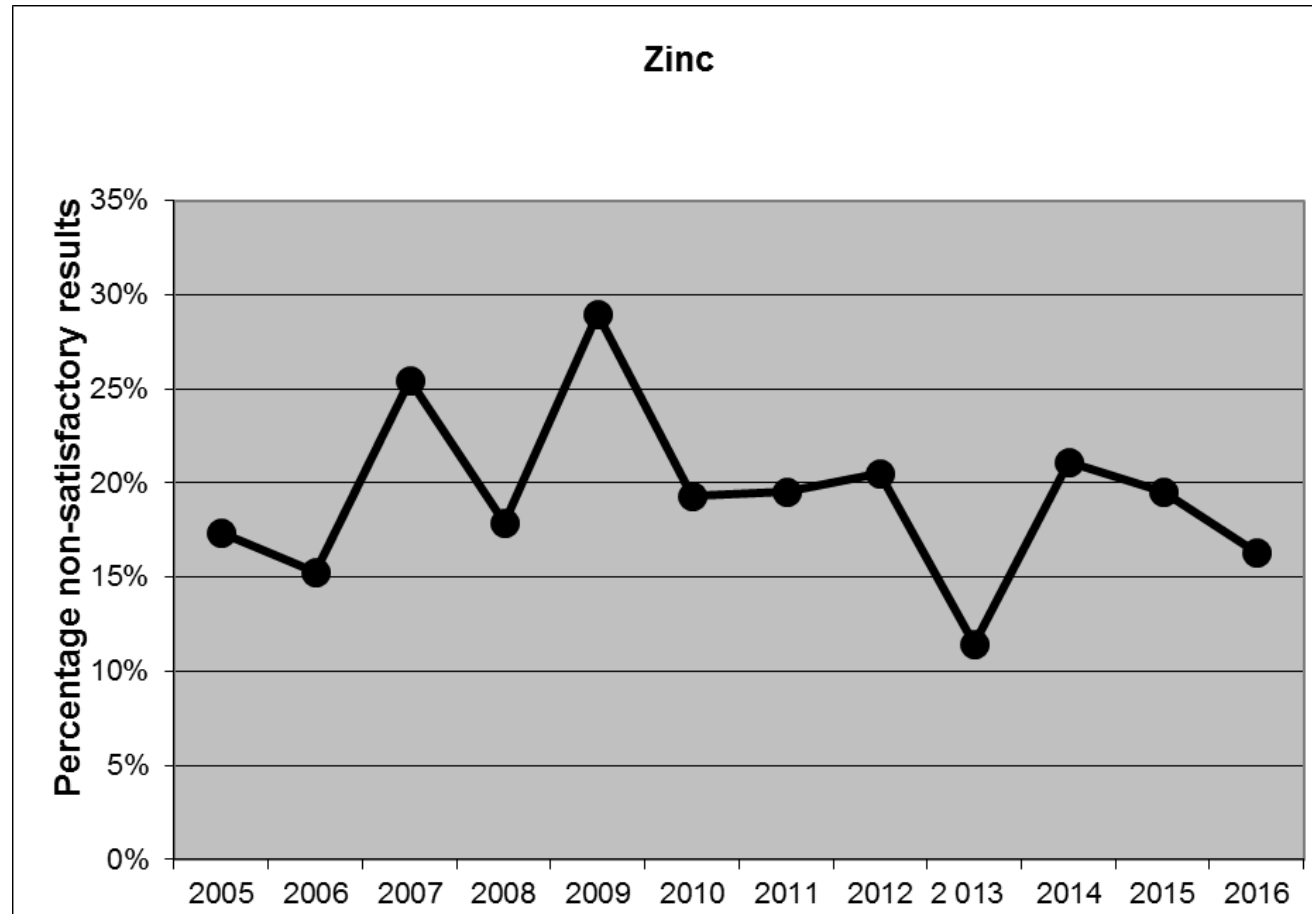
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Zinc

- ✓ Average recovery was 91.6 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 15.1 % )
- ✓ 22 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 42.2% of methods still classified as "other"

# ZINC

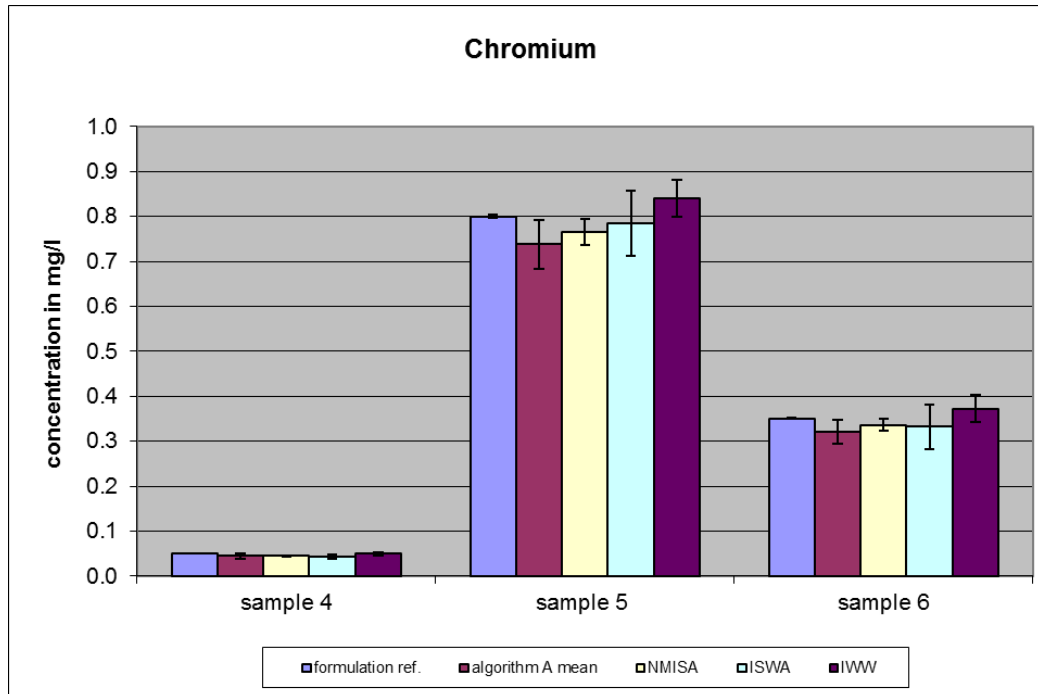


16.3 % of the data is outliers (19.5 % in 2015)

# CHROMIUM



## Mean vs. Reference value

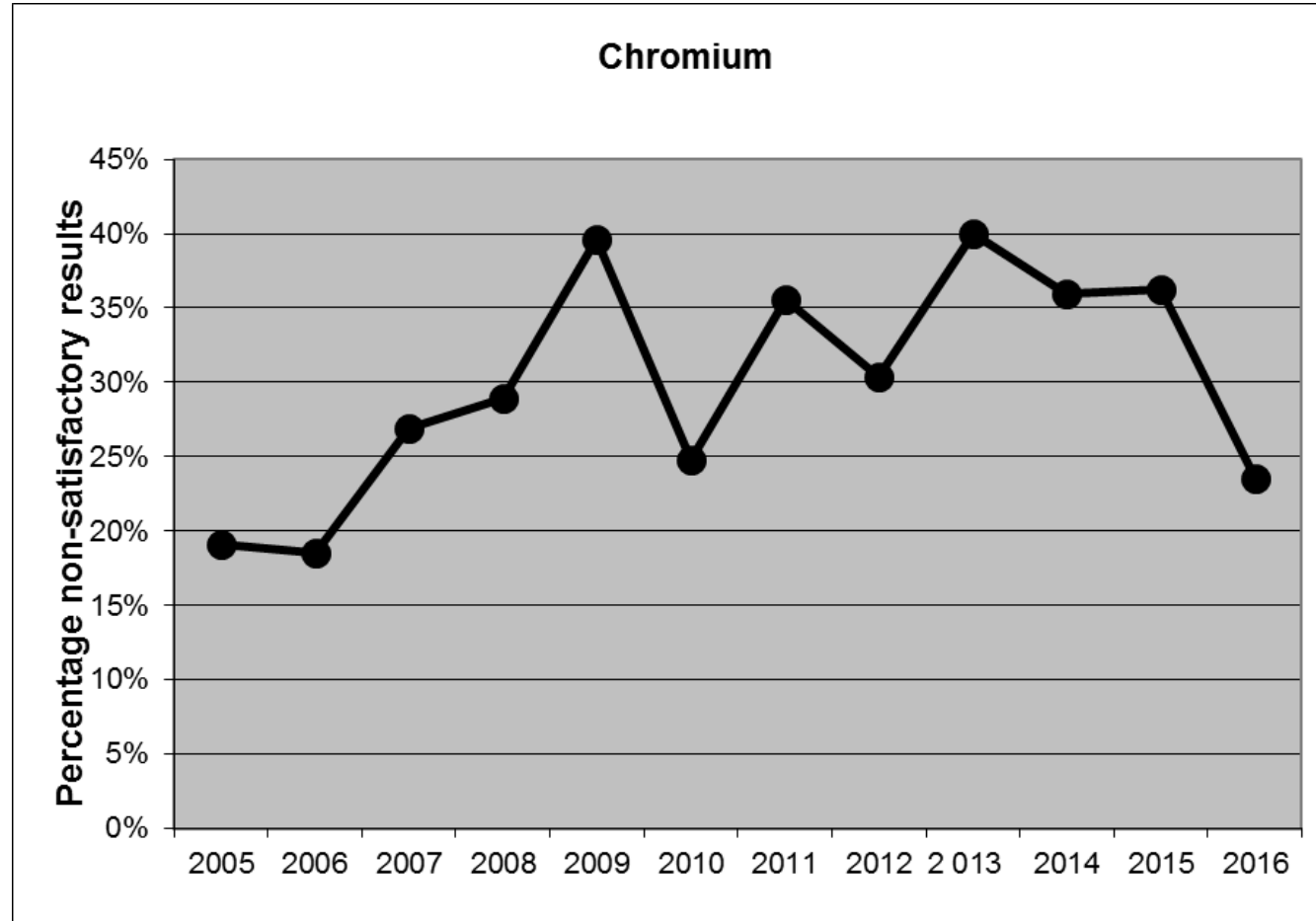


## Summary Chromium

- ✓ Average recovery was 95.6 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for all three samples
- ✓ ( lowest level – 16.5 % )
- ✓ 29 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 40.0% of methods still classified as "other"



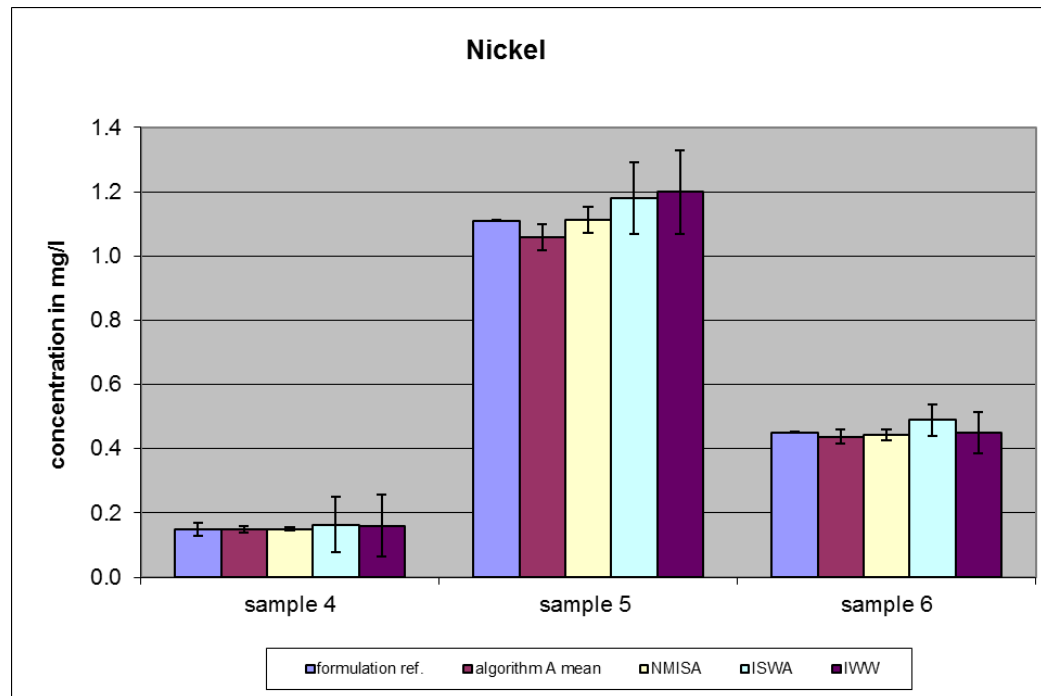
# CHROMIUM



23.6 % of the data is outliers (36.3 % in 2015)

# NICKEL

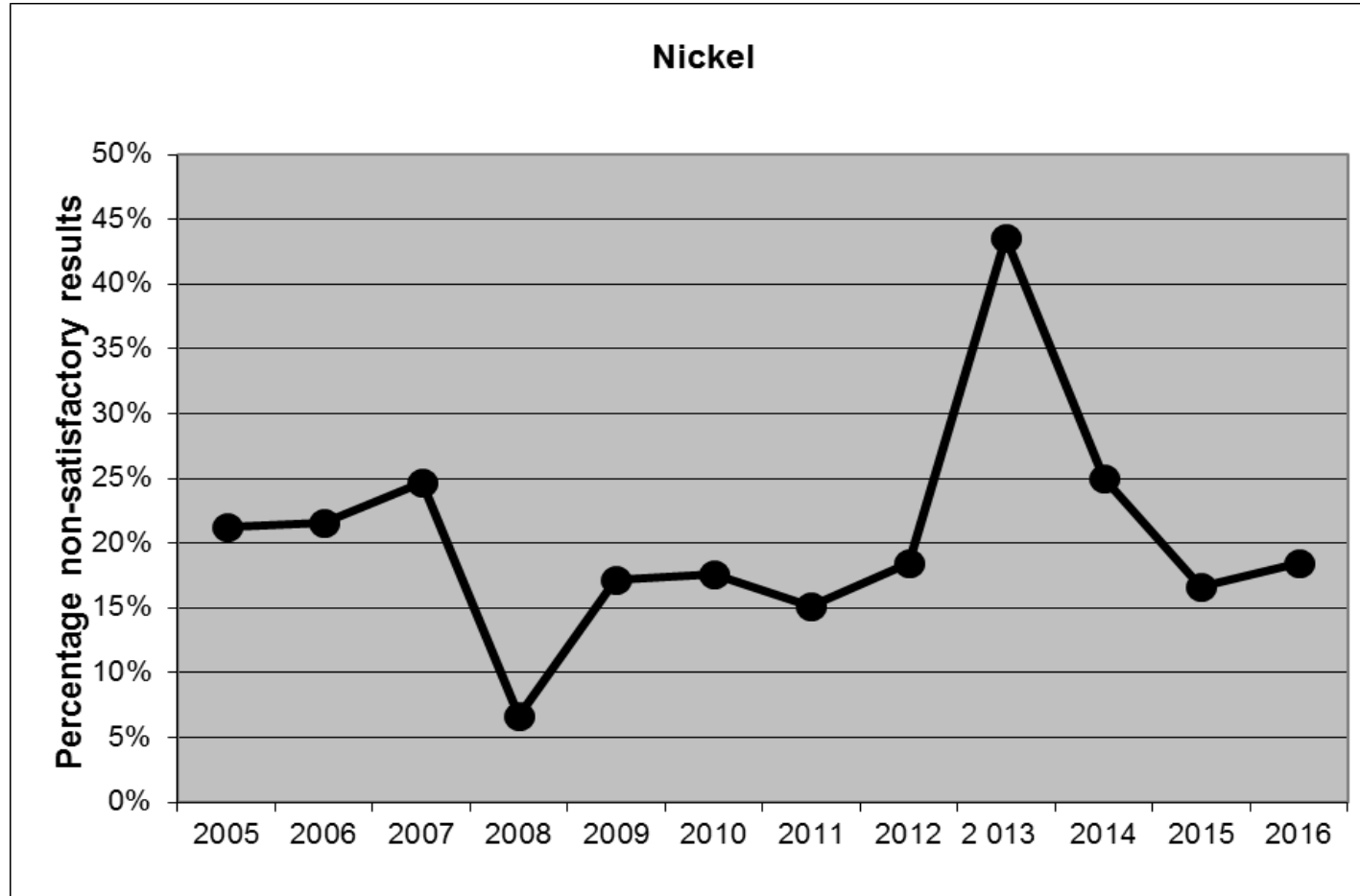
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Nickel

- ✓ Average recovery was 95.6 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 16.6 % )
- ✓ 25 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 40.0% of methods still classified as "other"

# NICKEL

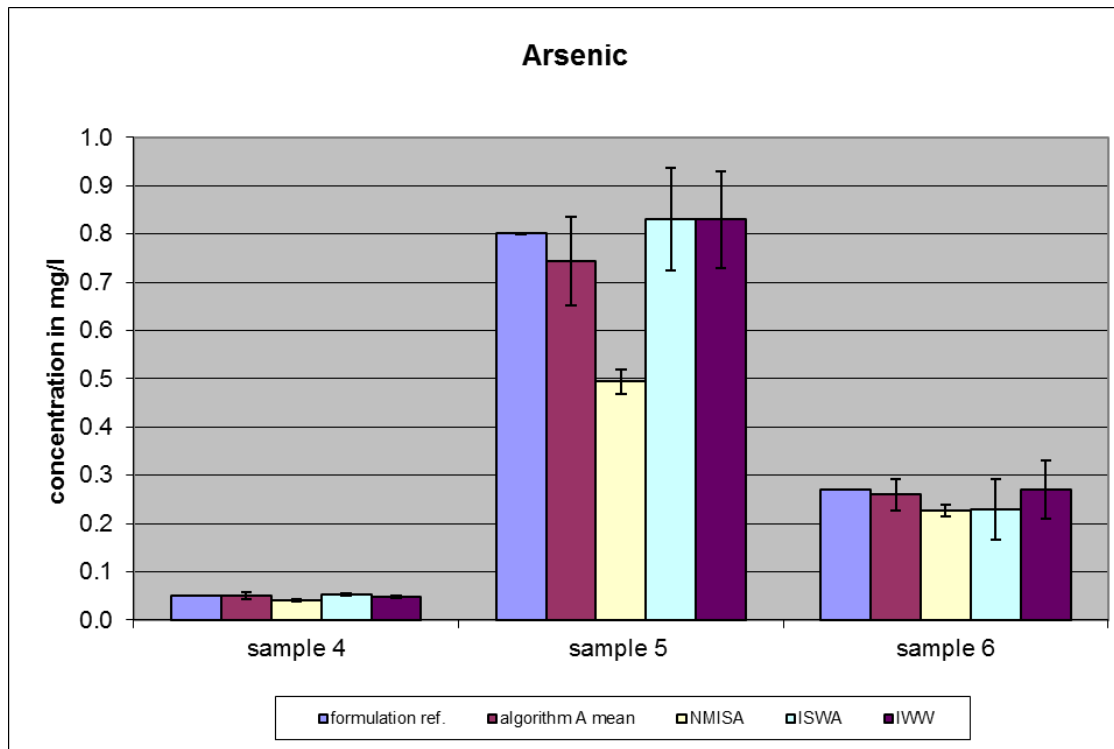


18.5 % of the data is outliers (16.7 % in 2015)

# ARSENIC



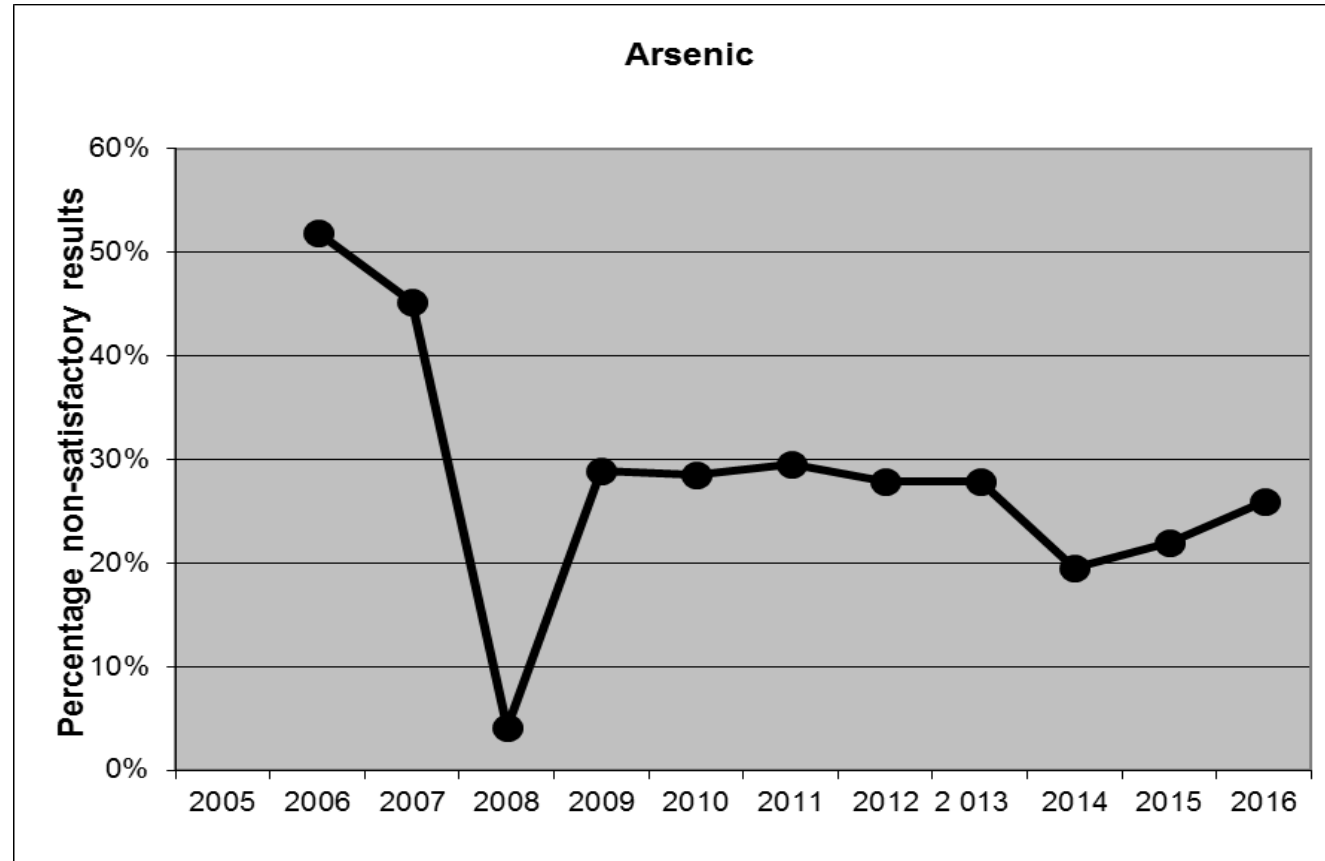
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Arsenic

- ✓ Average recovery was 93.2 %
- ✓ STD above 20 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 27.3 % )
- ✓ 20 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 39.0% of methods still classified as "other"

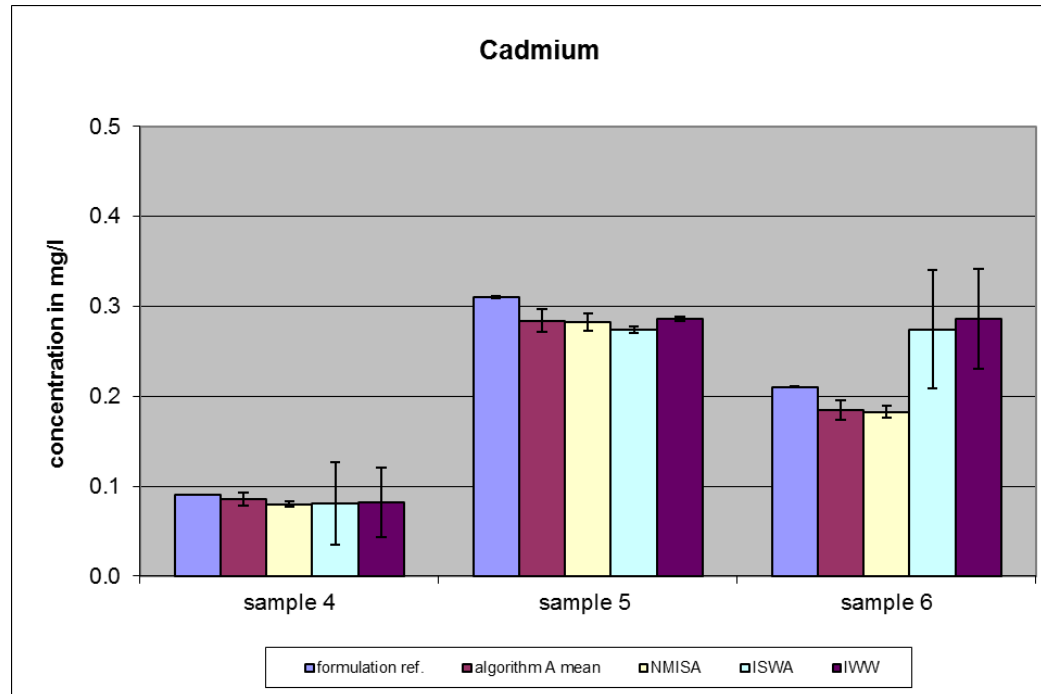
# ARSENIC



26.0 % of the data is outliers (22.0 % in 2015)

# CADMIUM

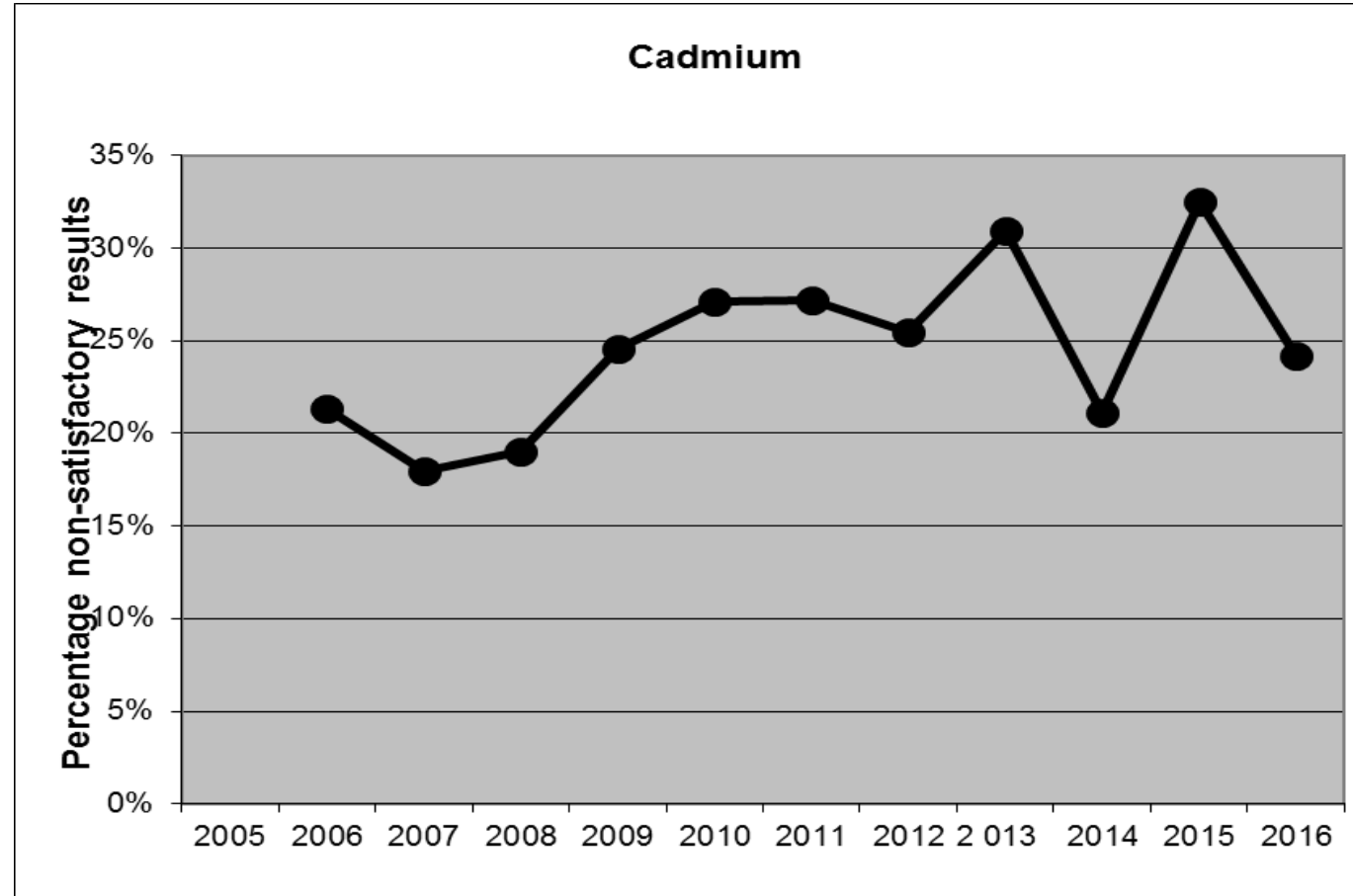
## Mean vs. Reference value



## Summary Cadmium

- ✓ Average recovery was 90.5 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 19.6 % )
- ✓ 30 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 35.5% of methods still classified as "other"

# CADMIUM

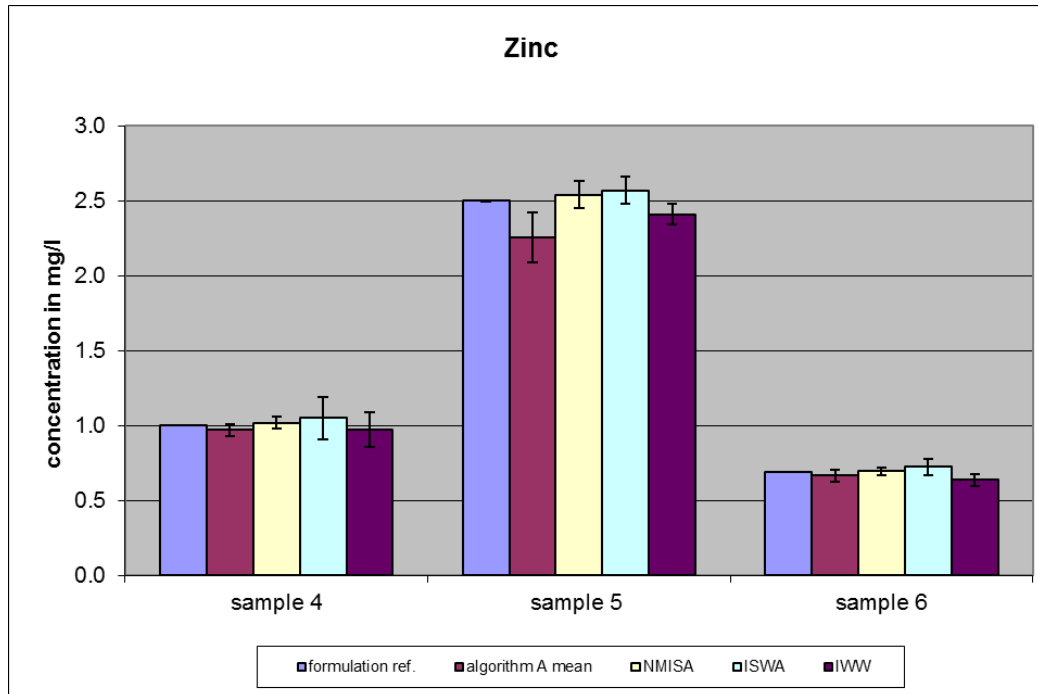


24.2 % of the data is outliers (32.5 % in 2015)

# COBALT



## Mean vs. Reference value

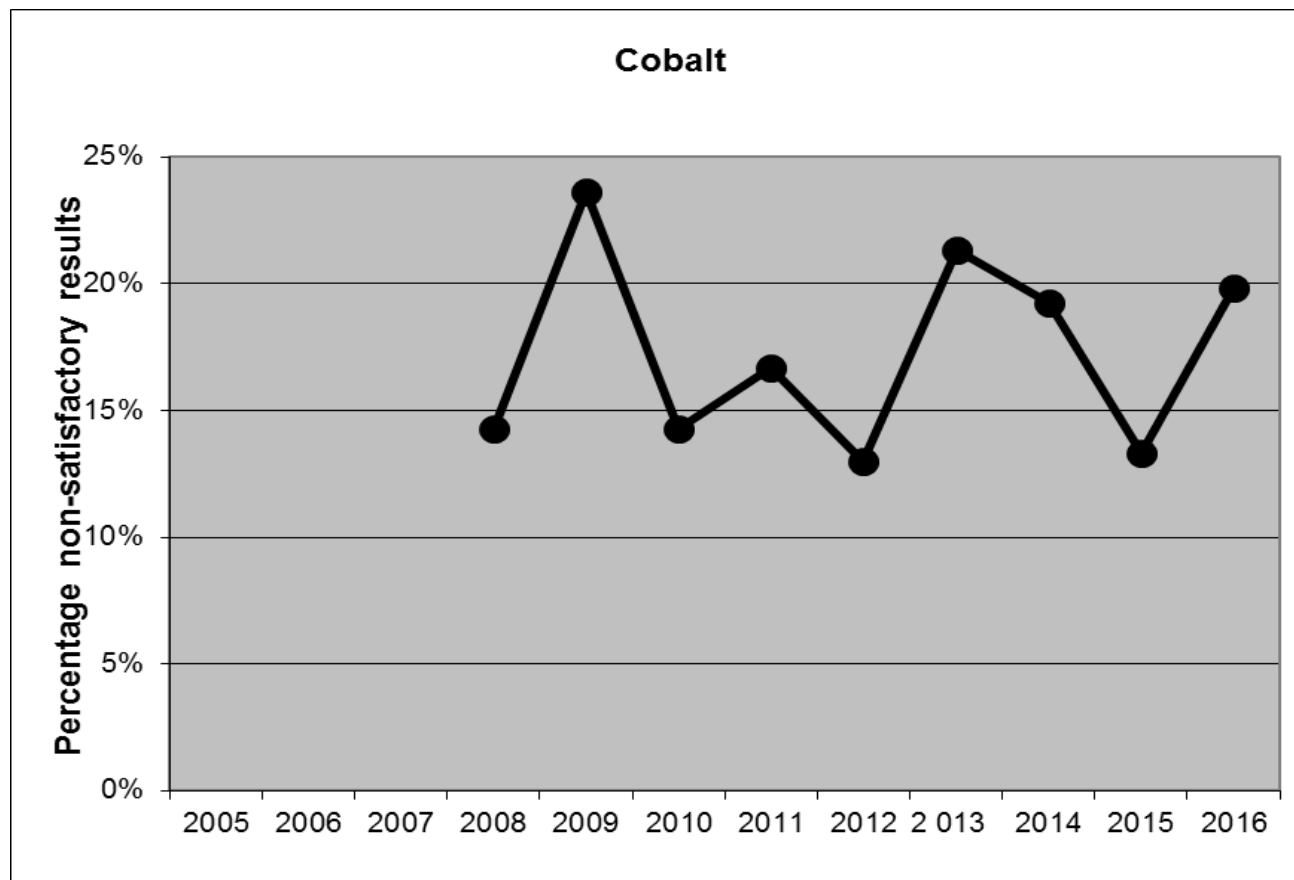


## Summary Cobalt

- ✓ Average recovery was 96.5 %
- ✓ STD below 20 % for all three samples ( lowest level – 12.29 % )
- ✓ 22 data points outside the limits
- ✓ 13.3% of methods still classified as “other”

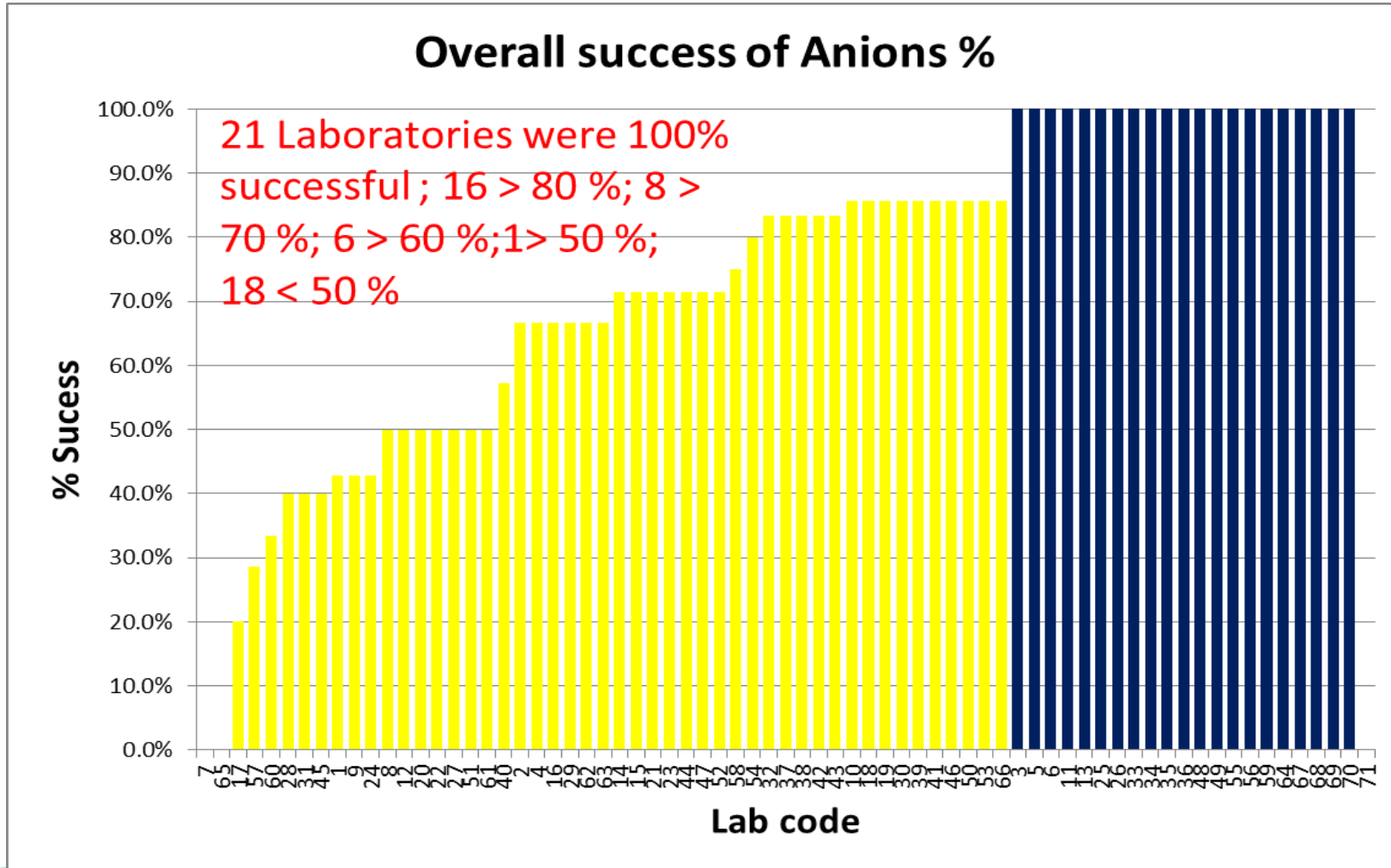


# COBALT

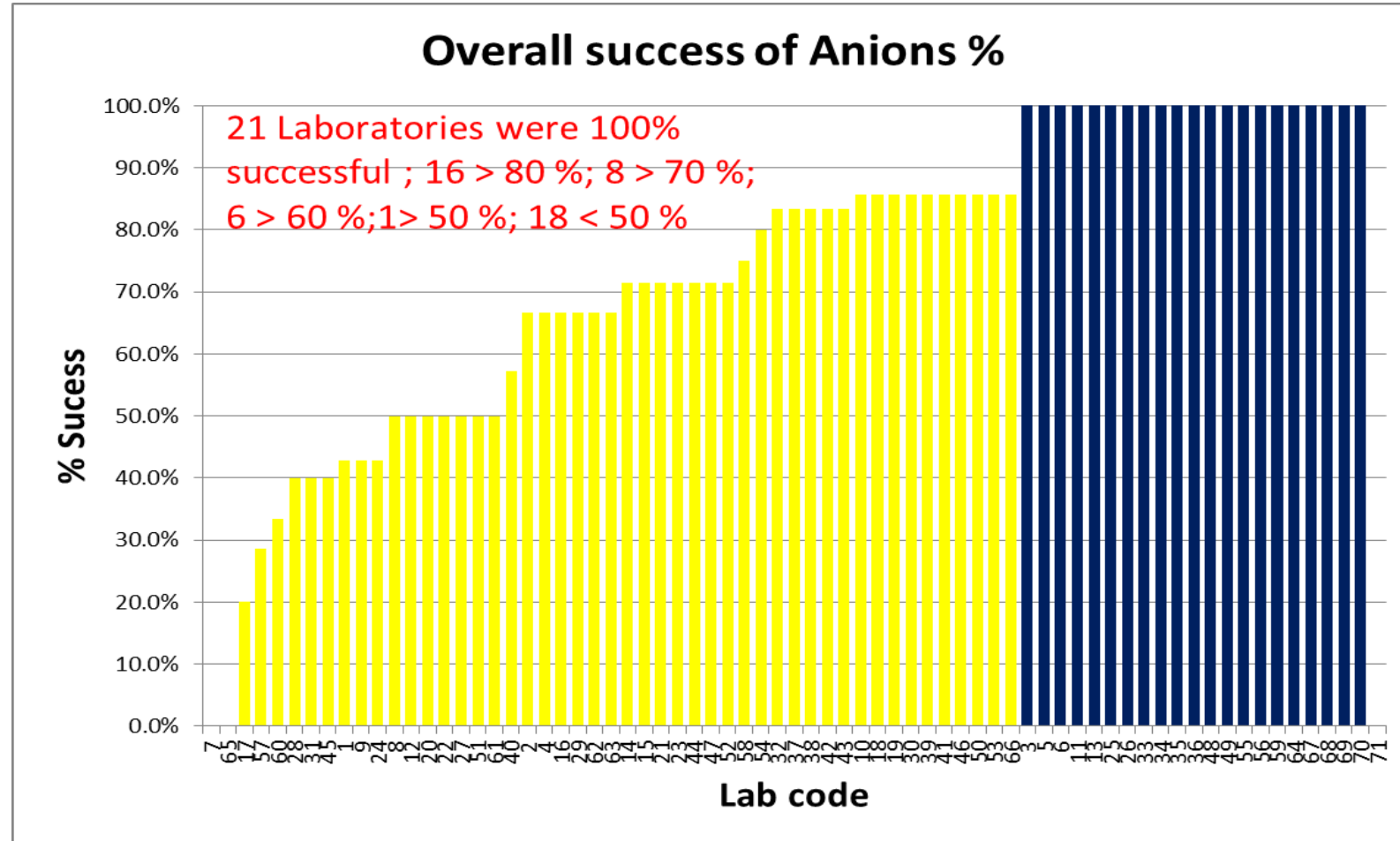


19.8 % of the data is outliers (13.3 % in 2015)

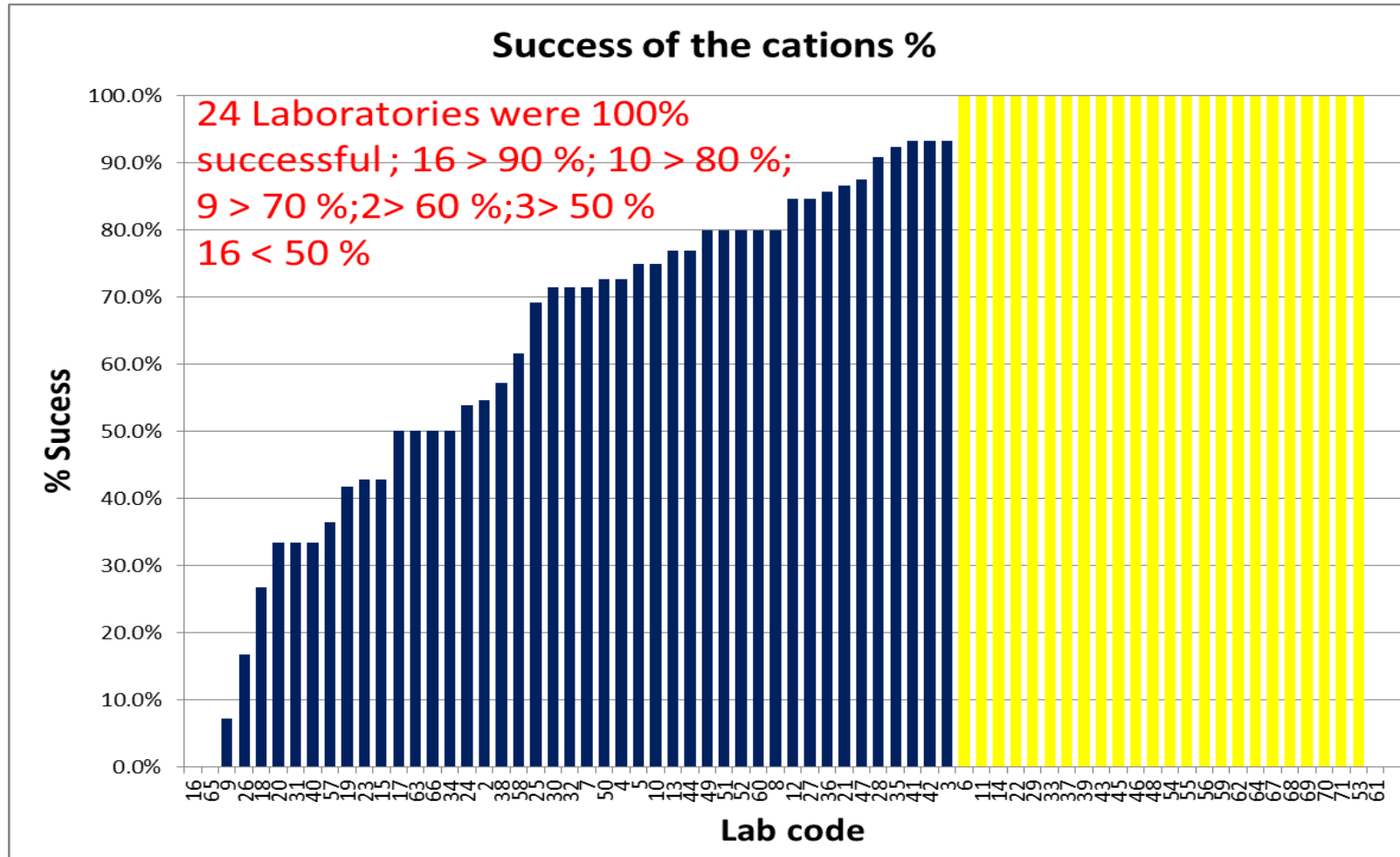
# # PARAMETERS ANALYSED



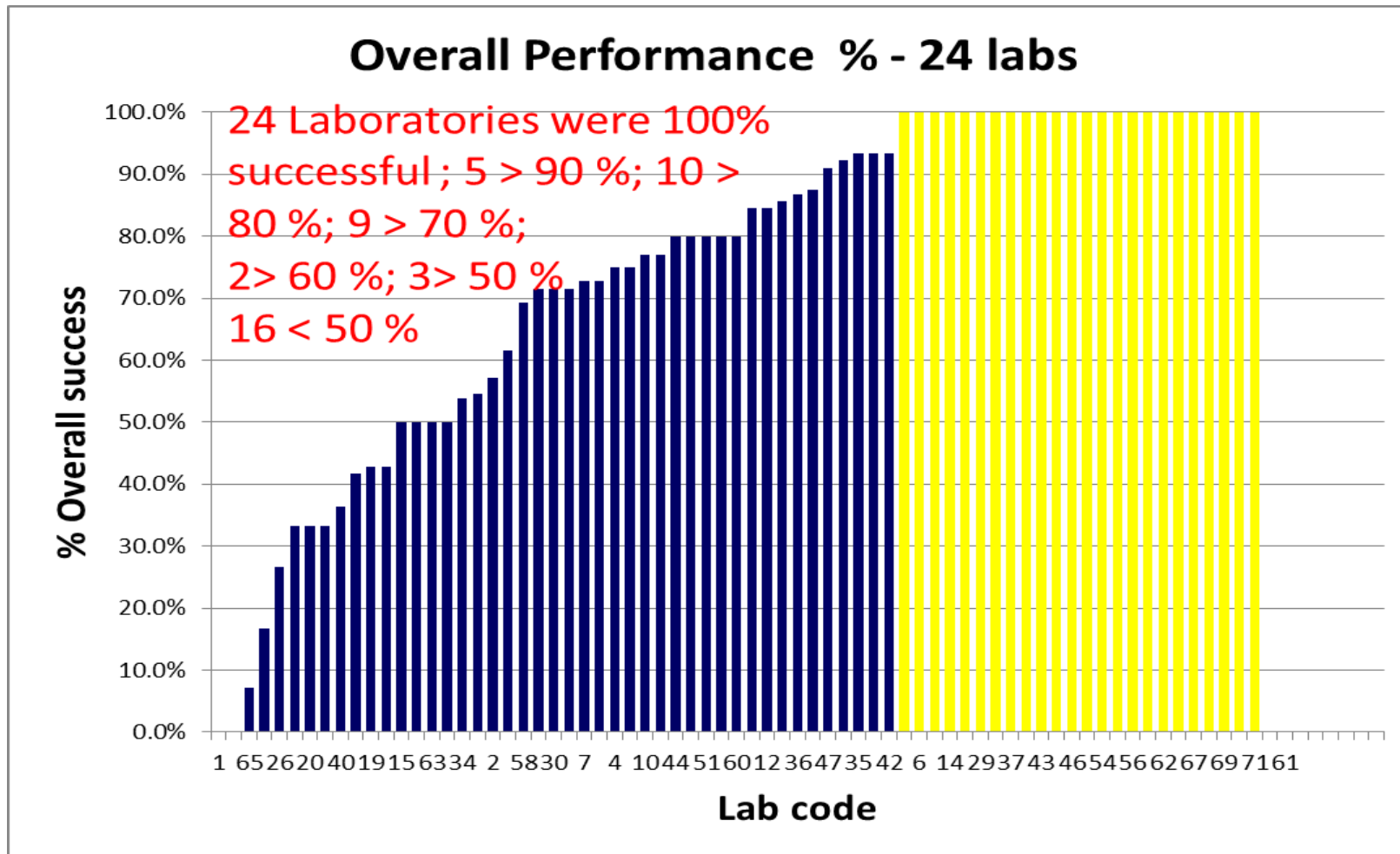
# % OVERALL SUCCESS OF ANIONS



# % OVERALL SUCCESS OF CATIONS



# % OVERALL PERFORMANCE




# CHALLENGES 2017



- ✓ **Adhere to the stated deadlines**
- ✓ **Clear and fully completed registration forms will be a requirement for participation.**
- ✓ **Absence of registration forms complicates communication**
- ✓ **Results submission done after the due date delay the reports**
- ✓ **We need to improve– still high standard deviations**
- ✓ **Use of non-standard methods are high**
- ✓ **The same mistakes are being done - Reporting of results in wrong units**
- ✓ **Corrective actions are still not implemented**
- ✓ **Laboratories are still not sending their proof of payments**
- ✓ **Problems with the website (back to manually submitting results)**
- ✓ **Laboratories that registered and requested samples should aim to analyse them as well**

# CONCLUSION

- 
- ✓ Overall the results of this PT round show a good performance for many labs - Too many outliers for most of the parameters
  - ✓ SDS are still high for some parameter and levels.
  - ✓ There are still many labs that are not putting enough emphasis on corrective actions after unsatisfactory results - PT participation does not add any value if corrective actions are not done
  - ✓ Root cause analyses are not done
  - ✓ Method selection is still a big problem - Laboratories should identify the gaps that prevent them from applying a proper method
    - ❖ A list of recommended methods were compiled and it is sent to all participants – but they do not use it
    - ❖ “ICP” reported as a method is not an international method - ISO 11885:1996- ICP-AES is !
  - ✓ The same mistakes are being done - Reporting of results in **wrong units (N and not NO3 and as P and not PO4)**
  - ✓ The evaluation and assessment procedure is fit for the purpose

# CONCLUSION



## ✓ Software & report developments

- ❖ New software was developed by Dr M Koch to address the changes from ISO/IEC 17043 and ISO 13528.
- ❖ Name and address of the PT provider and name of the round can be inserted
- ❖ Usage of median is not possible anymore
- ❖ Graphical display of kernel densities included. You may find more information about kernel density diagrams [http://www.rsc.org/images/data-distributions-kernel-density-technical-brief-4\\_tcm18-214836.pdf](http://www.rsc.org/images/data-distributions-kernel-density-technical-brief-4_tcm18-214836.pdf)
- ❖ z-scores are rounded to one digit after decimal point as requested by ISO/IEC 17043 and ISO 13528
- ❖ assessment changed to satisfactory, questionable, non satisfactory as requested by ISO/IEC 17043 and ISO 13528



# CONCLUSION



- ✓ **PT plays a vital role in laboratory management for ongoing maintenance of confidence and improvement, irrespective of whether or not the laboratory needs to participate for accreditation.**
- ✓ **The SADC MET Water PT schemes offers an additional educational role for participants to help the participants to improve – do not to miss this opportunity!**
- ✓ **The SADC MET Water PT is a good possibility for the participants to compare with peers and with stated fitness-for-purpose criteria**
- ✓ **Frieda Nambahu did a very good job**

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



- ✓ **PTB payment of sample distribution**
  - Kathrin Wunderlich
  - Karin Vondeberg
- ✓ **SADCMET**
  - Donald Masuku
  - Blossom Nkombisa (NMISA)
- ✓ **University of Stuttgart**
  - Dr Michael Koch
- ✓ **Expert labs – NMISA; ISWA; IWW**
- ✓ **NamWater personnel**
- ✓ **Local coordinators**
- ✓ **Participants**
- ✓ **TFDA**



# QUESTIONS



?

# THANK YOU

