



14th Proficiency testing scheme for chemical analysis of Water in Africa

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NamWater

Applied Scientific Services

Windhoek

Namibia

NAMWATER

Namibia Water Corporation Ltd

NamWater



- The bulk water supplier for Namibia
- Established in 1997 from MAWF
- 100% GRN owned
- +/- 80 million m³ 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 2018
- Conclusion

Background & history of the scheme



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

Background & history of the scheme



2008	5th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Kampala, Uganda Training session on the Management requirements of the ISO17025
2009	6th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Mahé, Seychelles Test & Measurement conference: Presentation of Chemical analyses of water in Africa, South Africa
2010	7th 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
2011	8th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Port Louise, Mauritius Training session on ensuring the quality of analytical results – Trueness and Precision

Background & history of the scheme

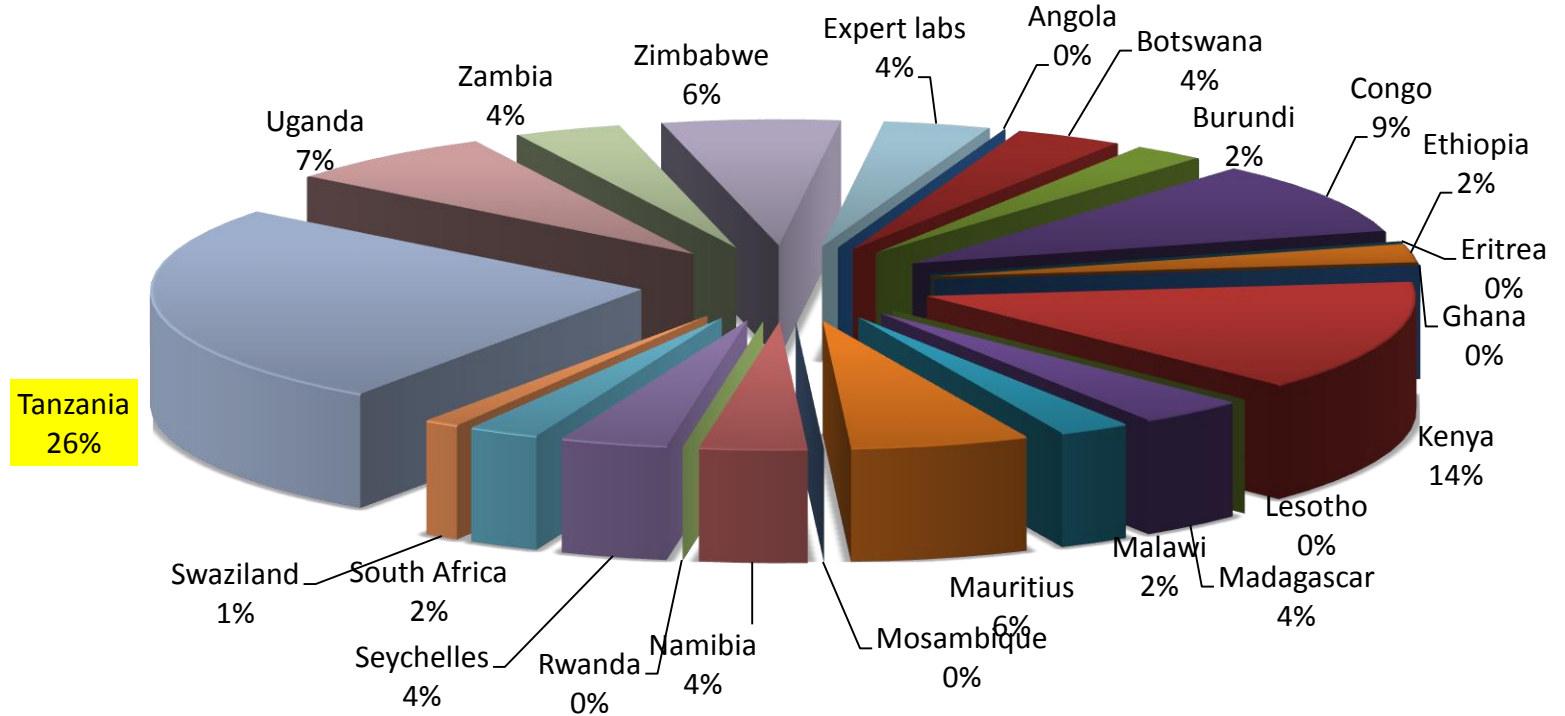


2013	10th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Nairobi, Kenya Training session on control charts
2014	11th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Lusaka, Zambia Training session on measurement uncertainty October: Poster presentation at the Eurachem workshop in Proficiency testing in analytical chemistry, microbiology and laboratory medicine in Berlin, Germany
2015	12th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Gaborone, Botswana. Training session on Inter-laboratory tests, basic statistics and control charts
2016	13th PT round; Evaluation workshop in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Training session the update on the revision of ISO/IEC 17025 on Inter-laboratory tests, Root cause analysis and Estimation of Uncertainties

% Participation per country



% Participation per country 2017



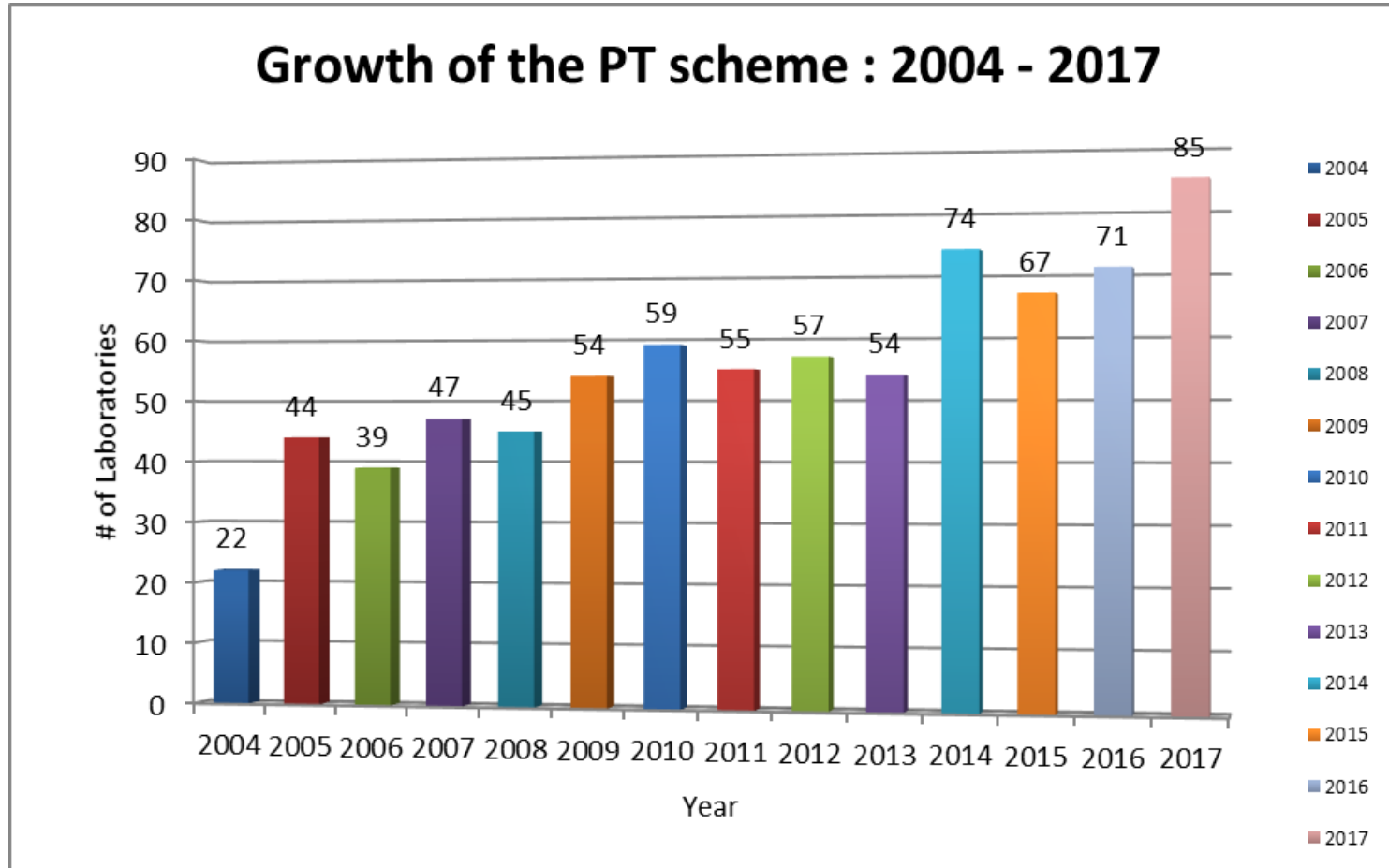
- Angola
- Botswana
- Burundi
- Congo
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mosambique
- Namibia
- Rwanda
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Expert labs

of laboratories per country



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Angola	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Burundi					1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Congo					4	5	3	8	7	5	8
Eritrea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ethiopia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2
Ghana						1	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	5	3	3	7	9	7	12	13	8	10	12
Lesotho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Madagascar	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Malawi	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Mauritius	4	3	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	4	5
Mosambique	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Rwanda					1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Seychelles	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
South Africa	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Swaziland	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Tanzania	6	12	11	12	13	10	12	15	18	14	22
Uganda	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	2	3	5	6
Zambia	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	3
Zimbabwe	2	5	5	5	4	4	6	7	5	5	5
Expert labs										3	3
TOTAL	39	47	46	54	58	54	57	72	67	71	85

Growth of the SADC PT scheme



Details of the PT processes

Overview of a 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

Details of the PT processes

Overview of a round



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 processes

Sample bottle preparation



- Wash 540 bottles twice with deionized water
- Bottles & caps were put in the oven @ 60 °C overnight
- Check dryness
- Prepare the exact amount of labels for the number of bottles (540 for 90 laboratories)
- Stick labels on the bottles
- Store the bottles until needed



Details of the PT processes

Labelling of the bottles



Details of the PT processes

Preparation of the balances



- We make use of gravimetric weighings throughout the process
- Calibration of the balances is very important
- This is done by an external body (Namibian Standards Institution)
- Calibration certificates are obtained for all three balances
- Daily verification with certified internal mass pieces
- **Certificates are documented:**
 - Certificate of analyses (COA) for reagents used
 - Calibration certificate for thermometer
 - Calibration certificate for pycnometer
 - Calibration certificates for balances

Details of the PT processes

Preparation before weighing



Purity:

- The COA (Certificate of Analysis) of all the salts and wires are obtained
- The purity for all substances and wires is used to calculate the reference values

Glassware:

- Only clean and properly labelled glassware is used
- Arrange the glassware accordingly to create a systematic flow

Details of the PT processes

Weighing of substances



Start of by weighing the different target masses for the 3 levels of each parameter in a beaker by difference

Start of with the wires , digest wires until completely dissolved, continue with salts

Continue to prepare the stock solution
Continue with the salts



Details of the PT processes

Preparation of stock solutions



Weigh empty flask, transfer of substance into flask, fill, weigh full flask, balance 2

Dilution (where necessary) – Weigh 100g of diluted stock solution in beaker, difference weighing, balance 2

Repeat for all 20 parameters – 3 levels



Details of the PT processes

Digestion of the wires



Details of the PT processes

Preparation of bulk samples



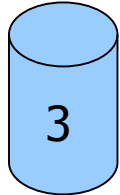
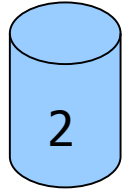
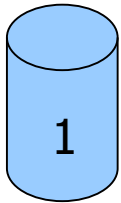
- Initial weighing of the empty containers
- Fill the containers with deionized
- Calculate target weight from density
- Rinse stock solutions into the 100L container
- Fill to target weight
- Stir combined solution for 20 minutes

Details of the PT processes

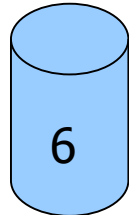
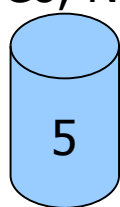
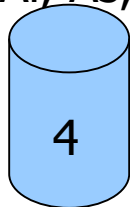
Preparation of bulk samples



Anions : SO_4 , Cl , NO_3 , F , PO_4 ,
TDS, Conductivity



Cations : Na , K , Ca , Mg , Fe ,
 Mn , Cd , Cu , Pb , Zn ,
 Al , As , Cr , Co , Ni



Details of the PT processes

Sample dispensing

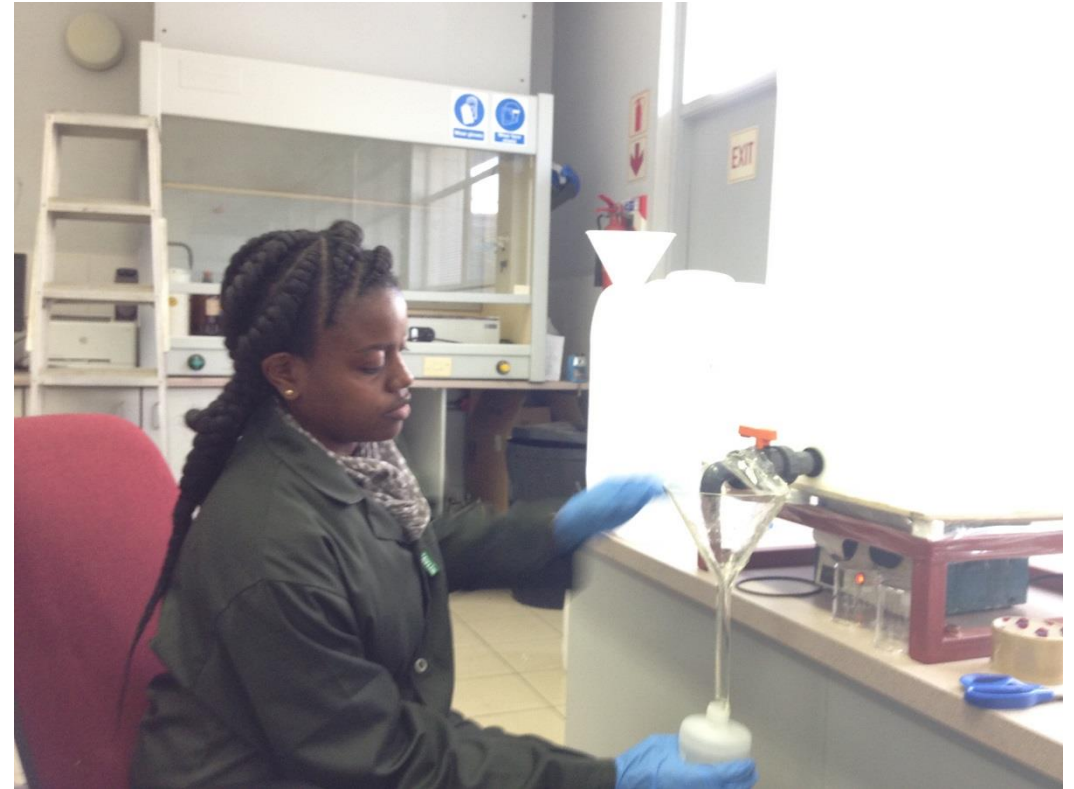


1 L is flushed out from the tank sample is dispensed into the sample bottles. Sample bottles (90) were filled after each batch

Put in crates in fridge at 4 ° C

Tank washed properly (4-5 x) in between . Check the conductivity of the wash water until = deionized water and also after every 20th sample

Start to prepare for the next batch



Details of the PT processes

Storing of the samples



Details of the PT processes

Preparation of documentation



- Documentation is send out with all the parcels as well as electronically
- Prepare hard copies of all the documentation
- Prepare all the labels and documentation for courier for the transportation for all the countries and participants



Details of the PT processes

Packaging of the samples



- 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 costs with the PTB before proceeding



Details of the PT processes

Packaging of the samples



Details of the PT processes

Sample pick up and dispatch



Details of the PT processes

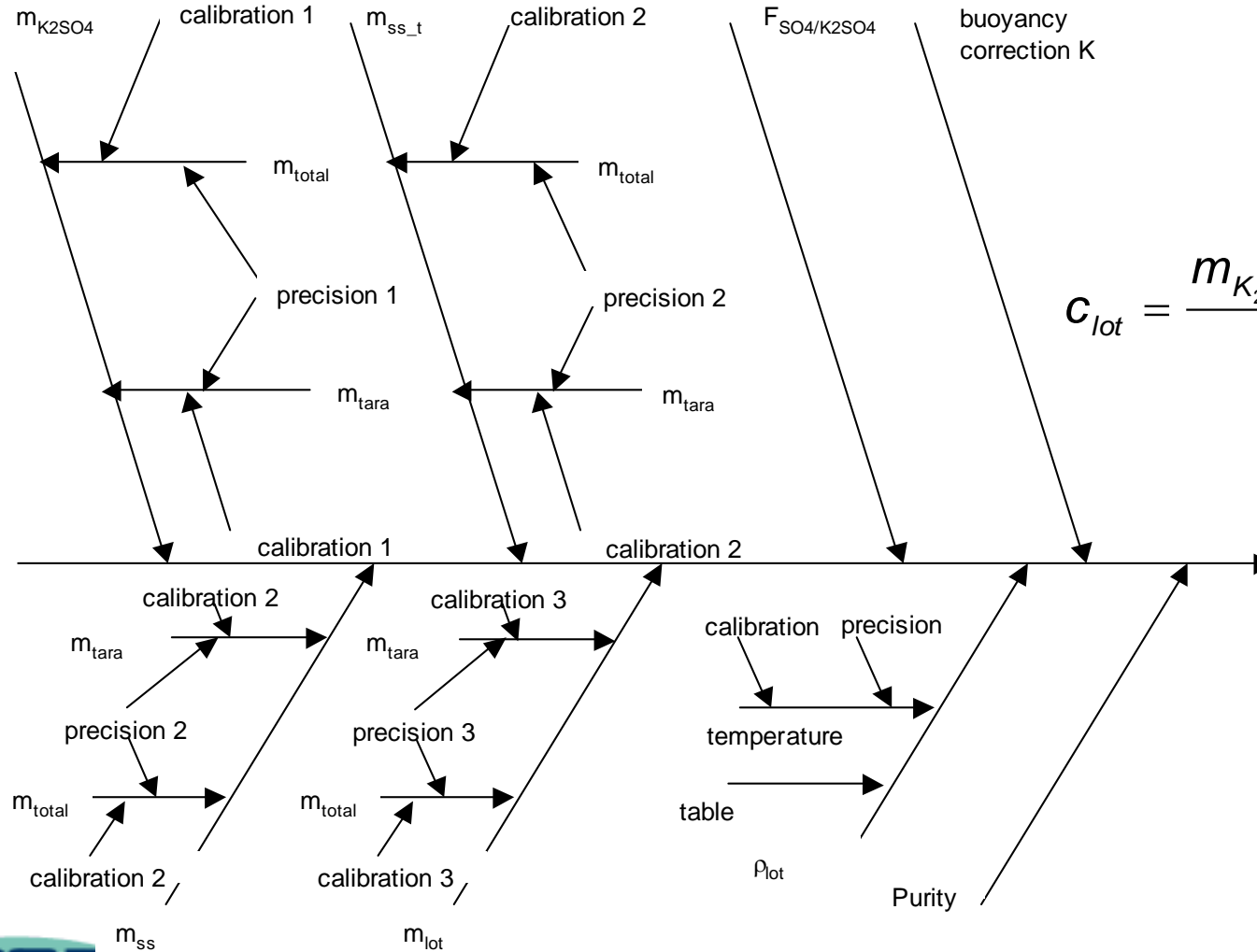
Calculation of the reference values



- All sources of uncertainty in the analytical measurements were identified with the use of a fishbone diagram.
- The identified sources were:
 - Purities of the chemicals
 - Uncertainty of the three balances used:
 - Sartorius Balance ED124S
 - Sartorius Balance ED42025-CW
 - Sartorius Balance FBG64EDE-H
 - Uncertainties of molecular mass were neglected
 - Densities of final samples
 - Buoyancy

Details of the PT processes

Fish Bone diagram



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

Details of the PT processes

Determination of the uncertainty of the 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 processes

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 all the parameters for the different levels

Details of the PT processes

Biggest Uncertainty components

The biggest uncertainty components from histograms that was identified were:



Mass of the stock solution

- Fe, Mn, Al, Cu, Zn, Ni, As, Cd, Co

Purity of salts

- SO₄, Cl, F, NO₃, PO₄, TDS, Ca, Mg, Na, K, Mn (Level 3), Pb, Cr

Details of the PT processes

Evaluation & assessment



- Reference values are calculated from the synthetic, gravimetric 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 $> \text{ref.-value} \times 8$ 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

Details of the PT processes

Performance scoring



- The assessment of performance is based on Z-scores
- 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.

- $|z\text{-score}| \leq 2.0$ - s- satisfactory
- $2.0 < |z\text{-score}| < 3.0$ - q- questionable
- $|z\text{-score}| \geq 3.0$ - n-non satisfactory

Details of the PT scheme

Limits for the standard deviation



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

Details of the PT scheme

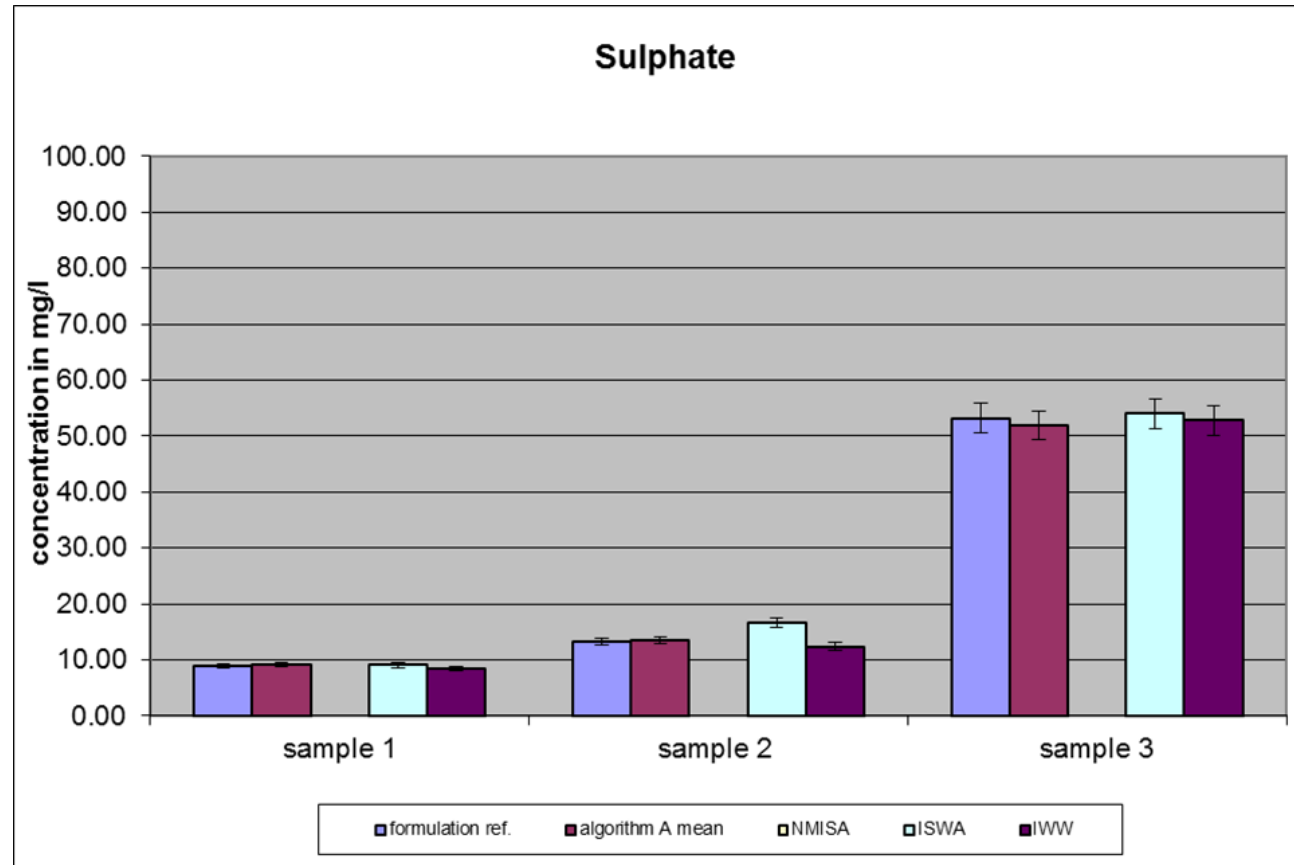
Ranges of the round 1-14

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	Aluminum 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 -50.00	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



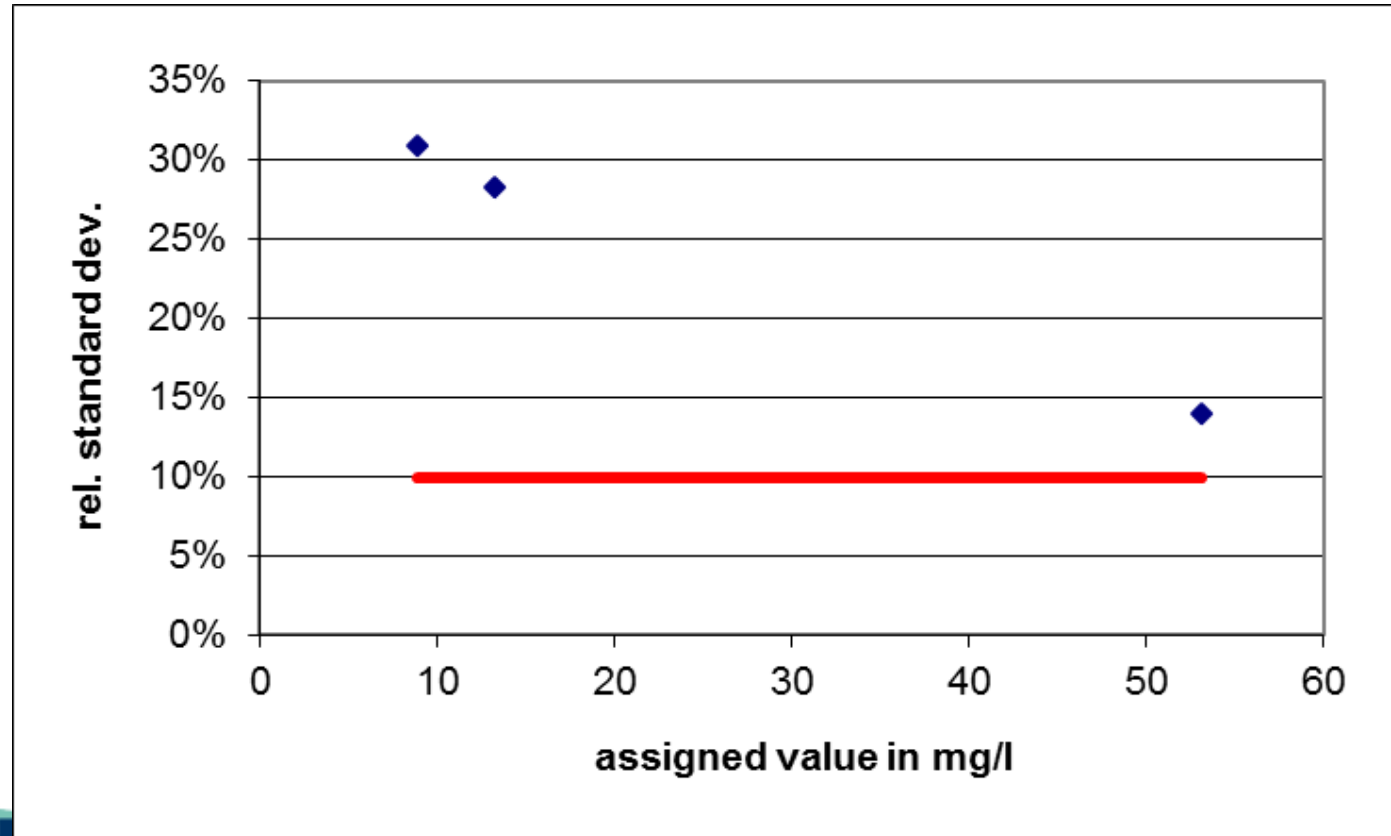
Sulphate

mean vs. ref.-value



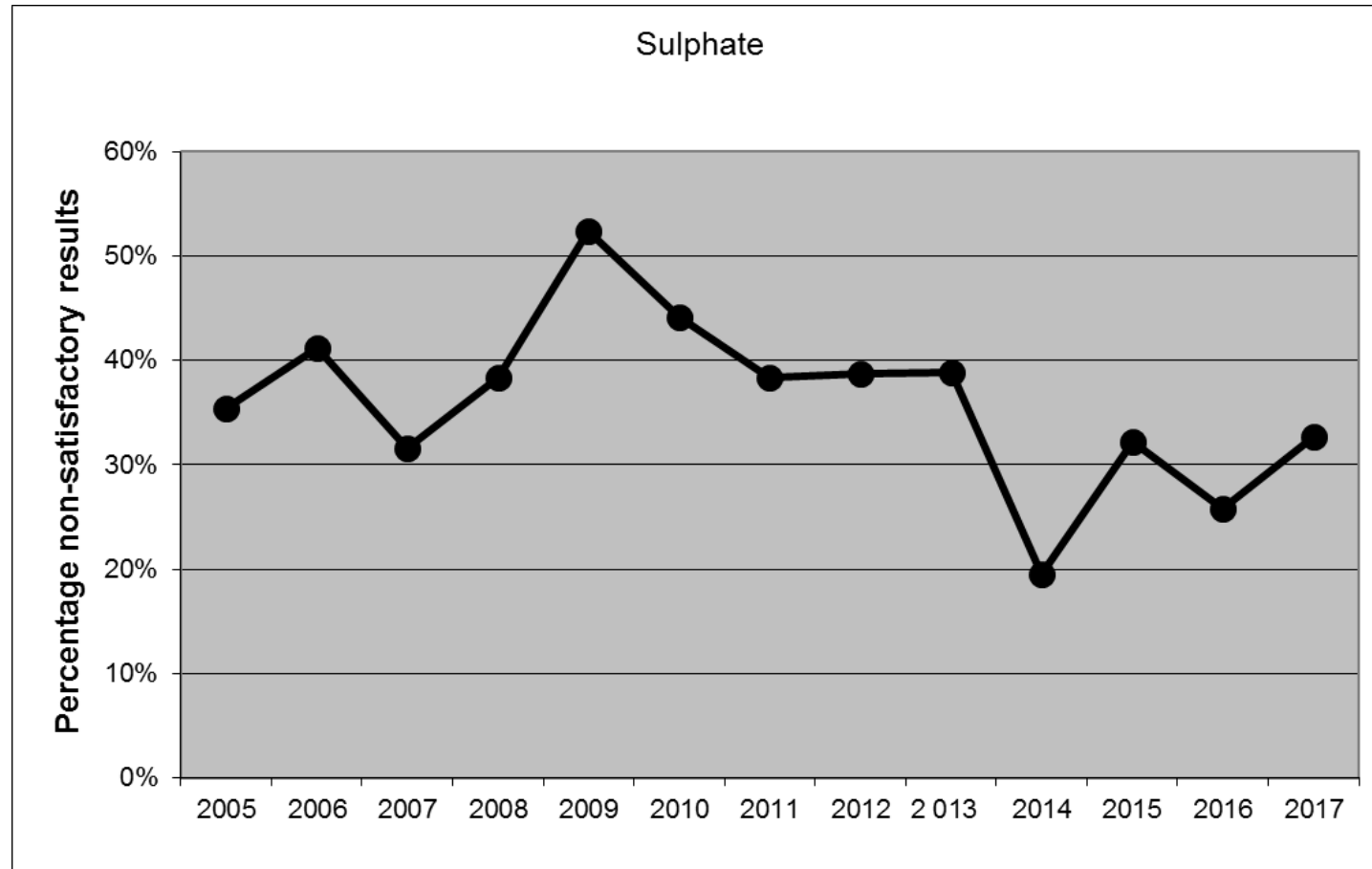
Sulphate

Calculated standard deviation and limit



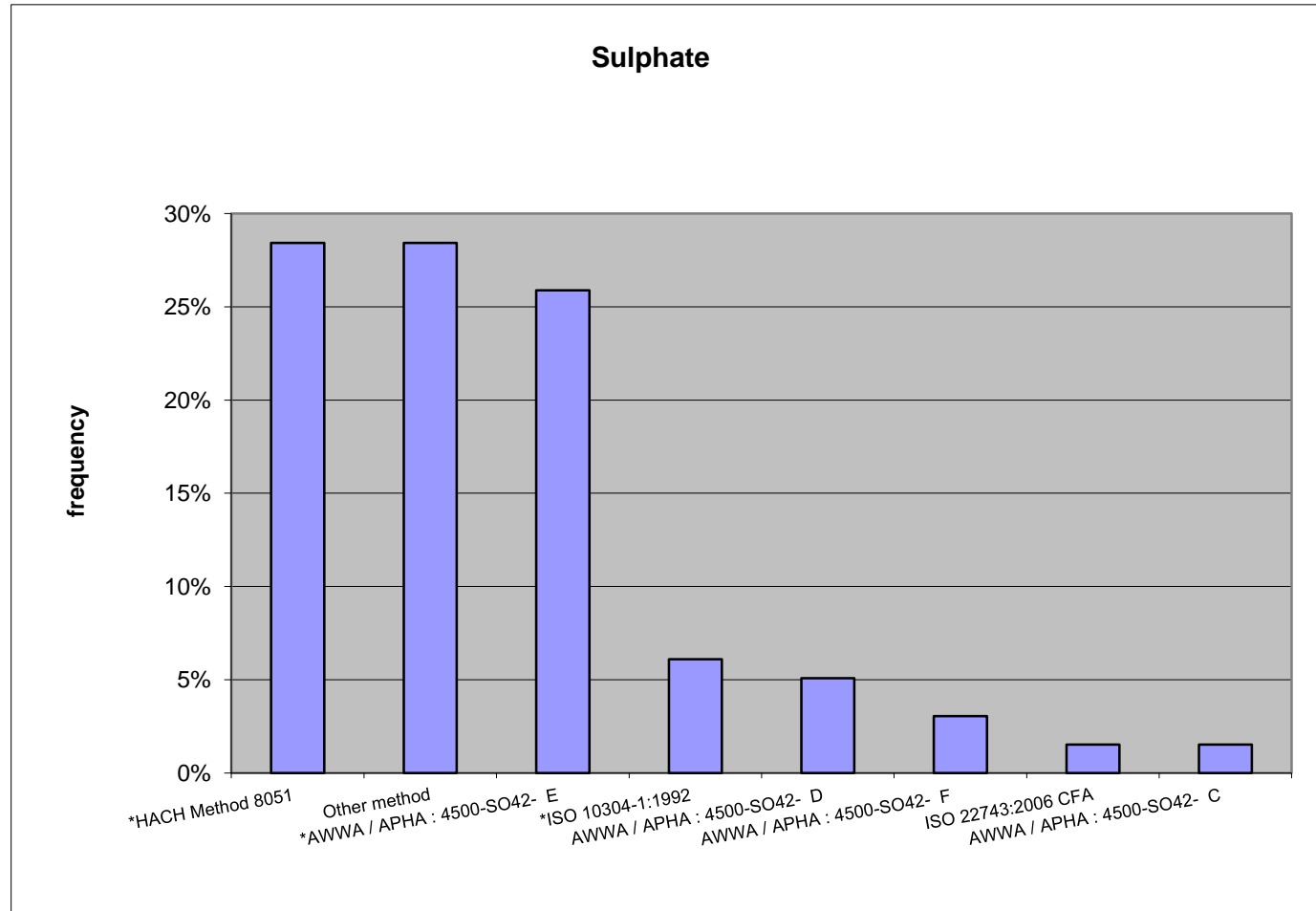
Sulphate

Percentage non-satisfactory results



25.8% in 2016 to 32.7% in 2017

Method used



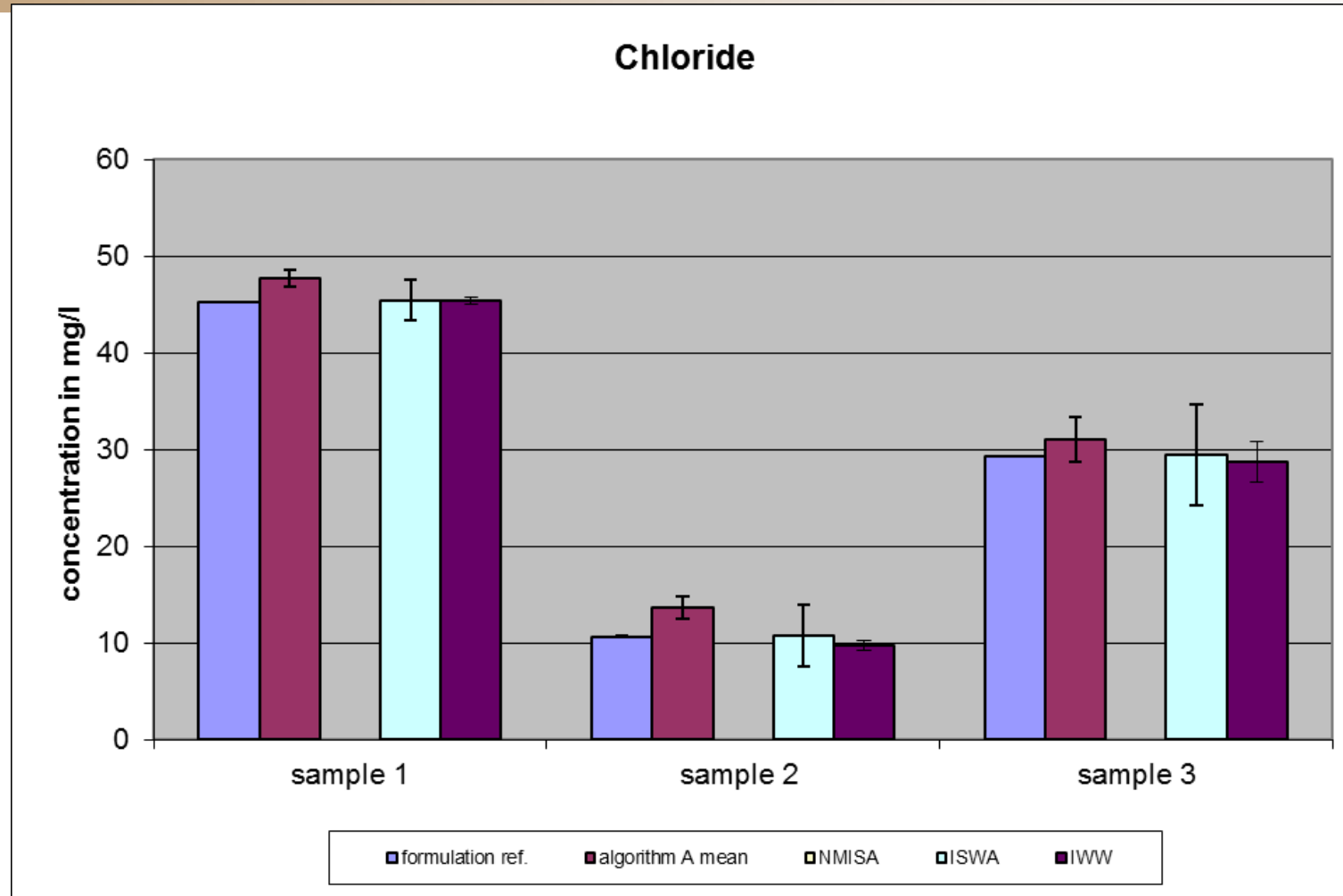
Summary Sulphate



- Average recovery was higher than in the previous round with 98.0 %
- STD are still > 10 %, with the lowest level at 30.94 %
- 64 data points outside the limits
- 28.4 % of methods classified as "other"
- Many results too low from participants using the Hach method 8051 – 12 labs obtained correct results from the same method
- Not a big change compared to 2016

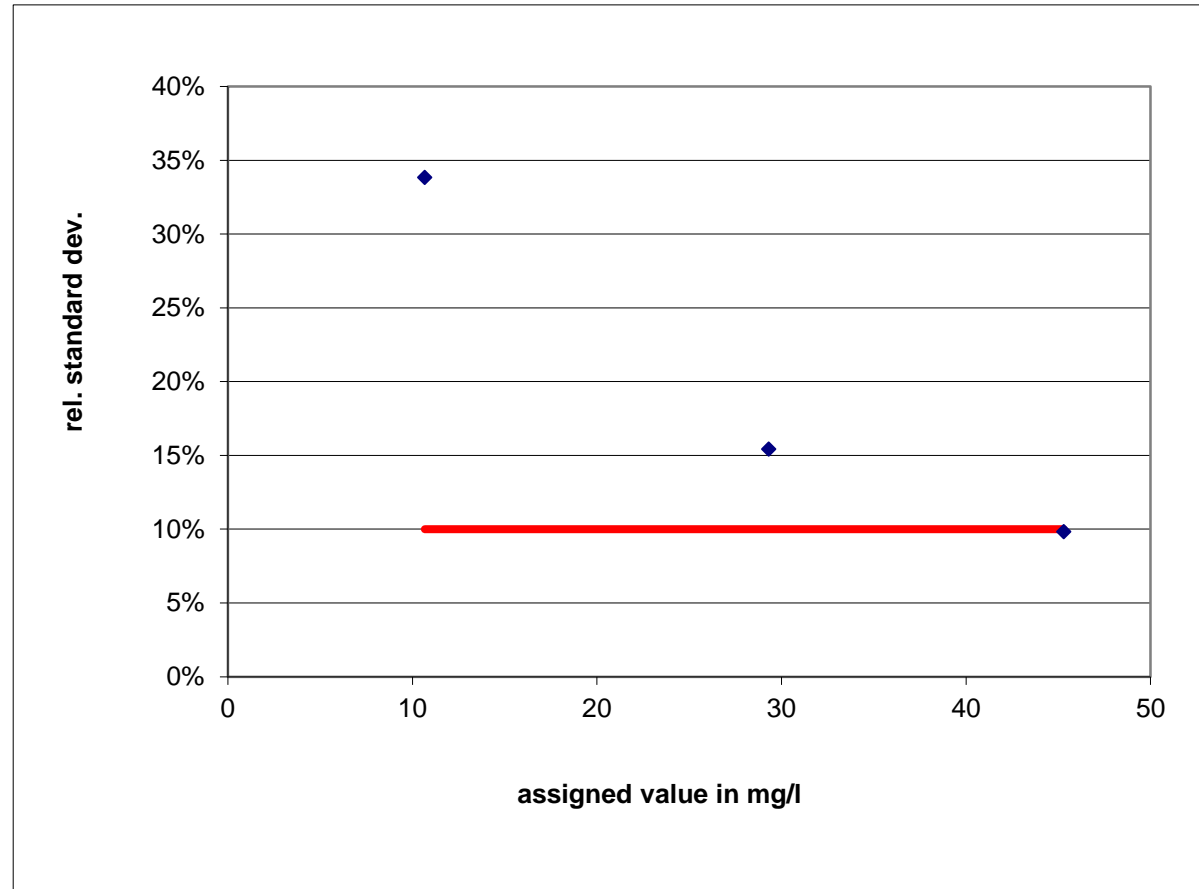
Chloride

mean vs. ref.-value



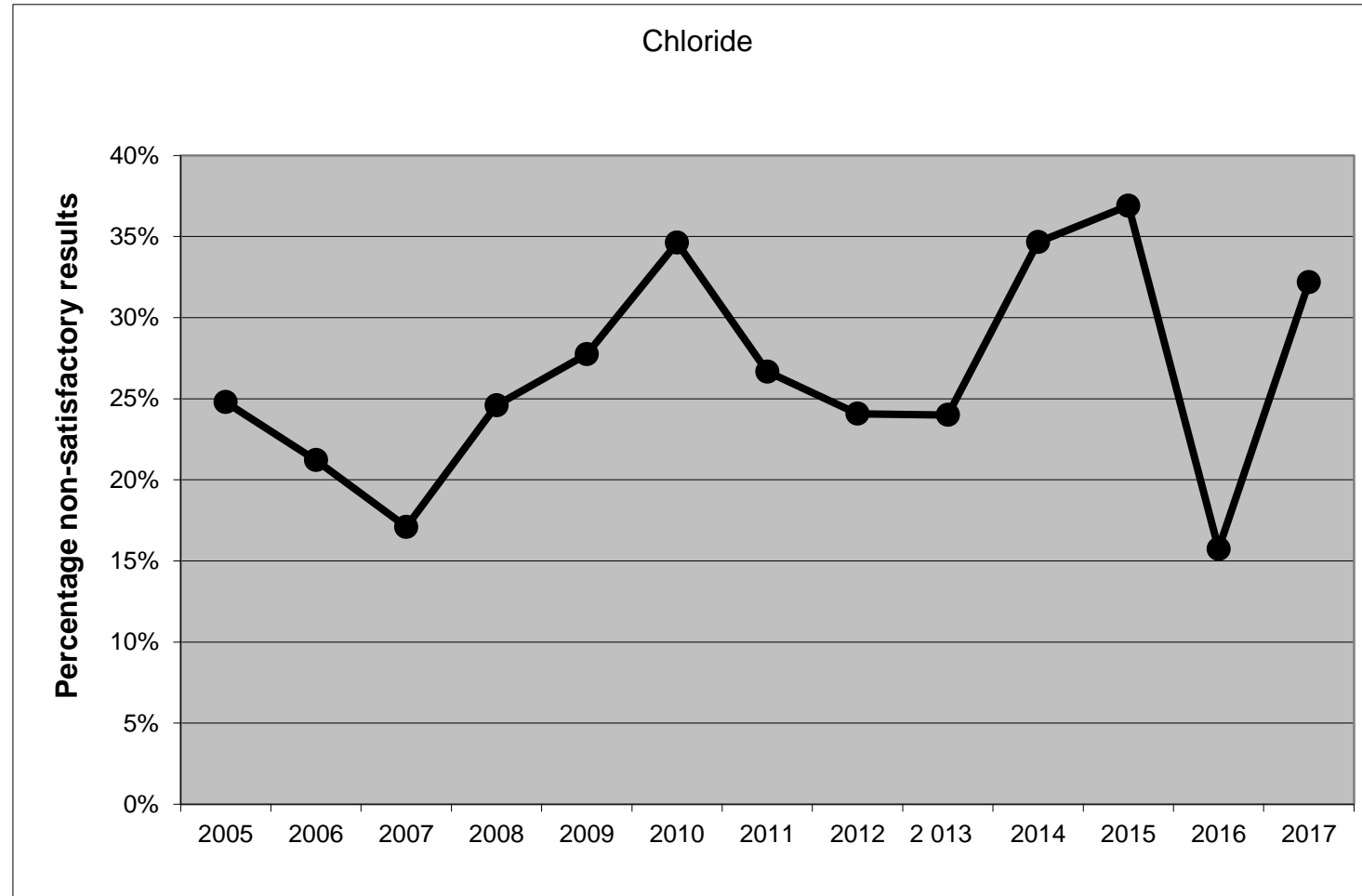
Chloride

Calculated standard deviation and limit

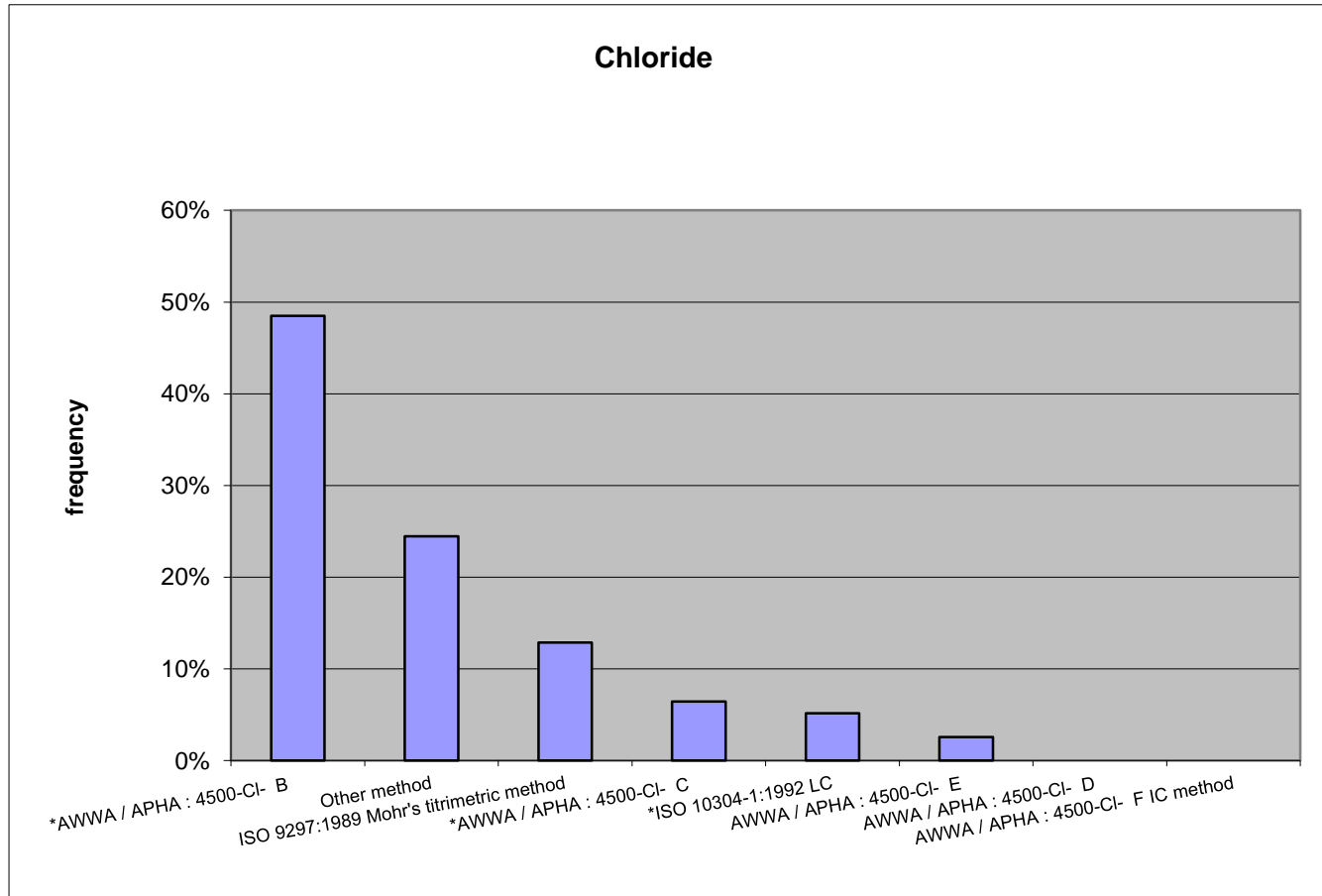


Chloride

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used

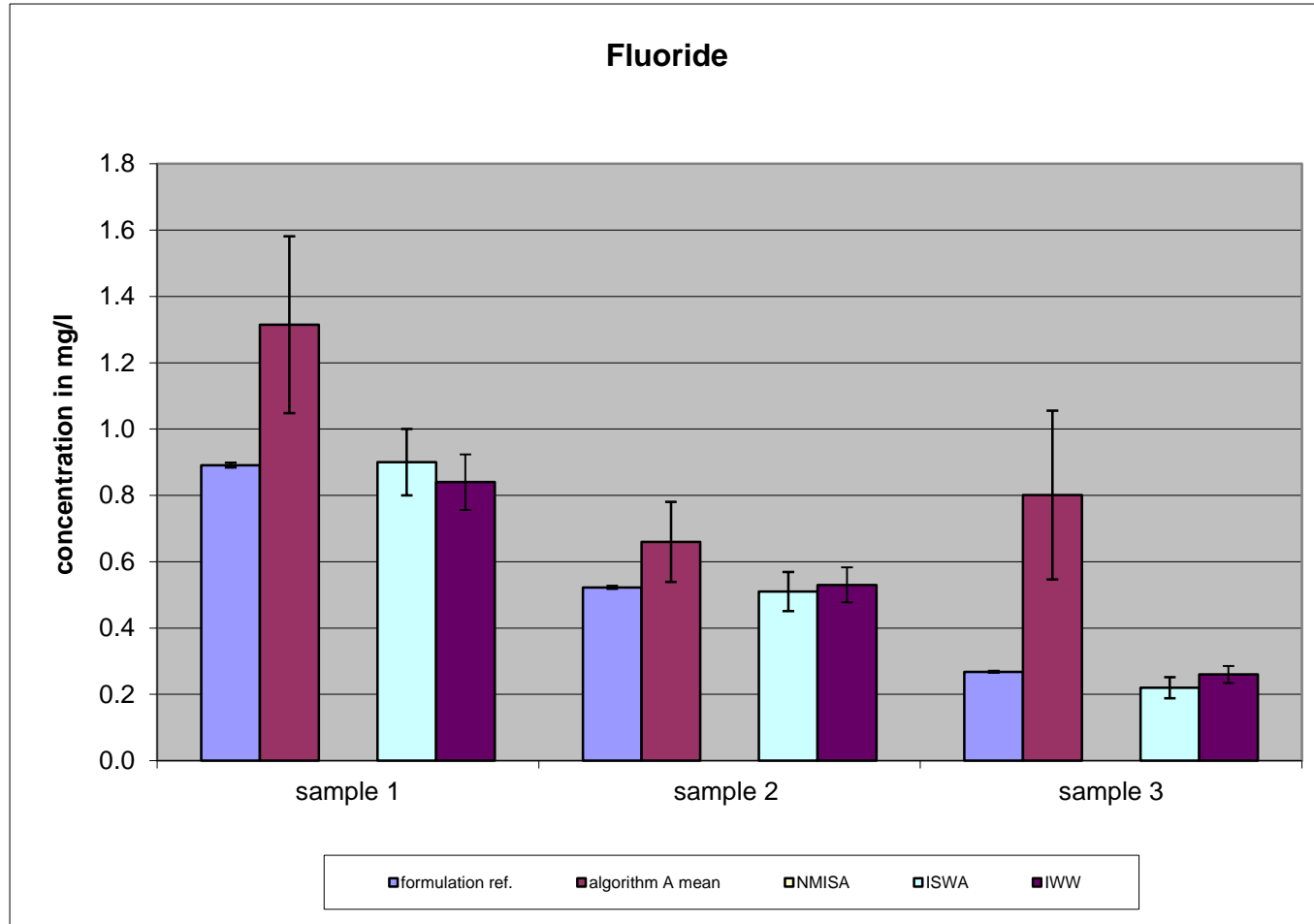


Summary Chloride

- Average recovery was 106.4 %
- STD are still > 10 %, especially for low conc. (33.8 %)
- 76 data points outside the limits
- 24.5 % of methods still classified as "other"

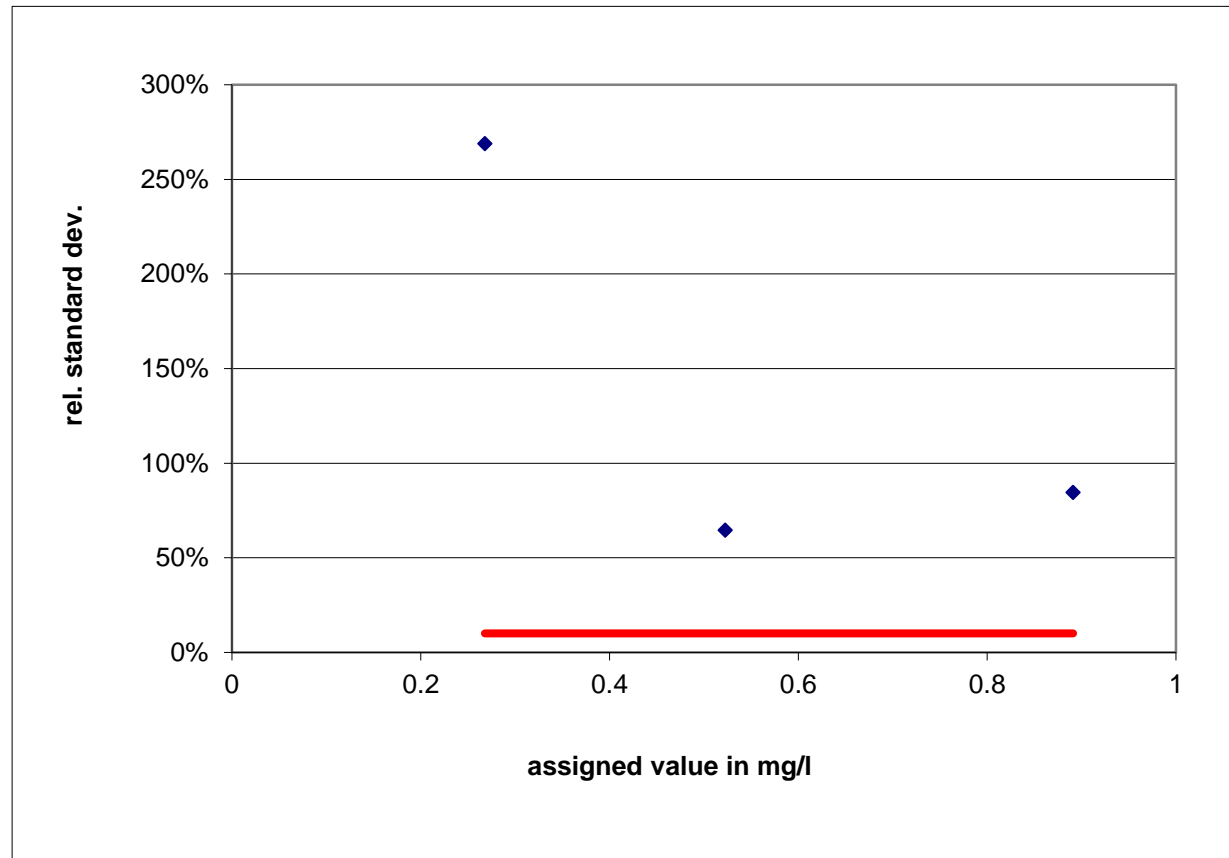


Fluoride mean vs. ref.-value



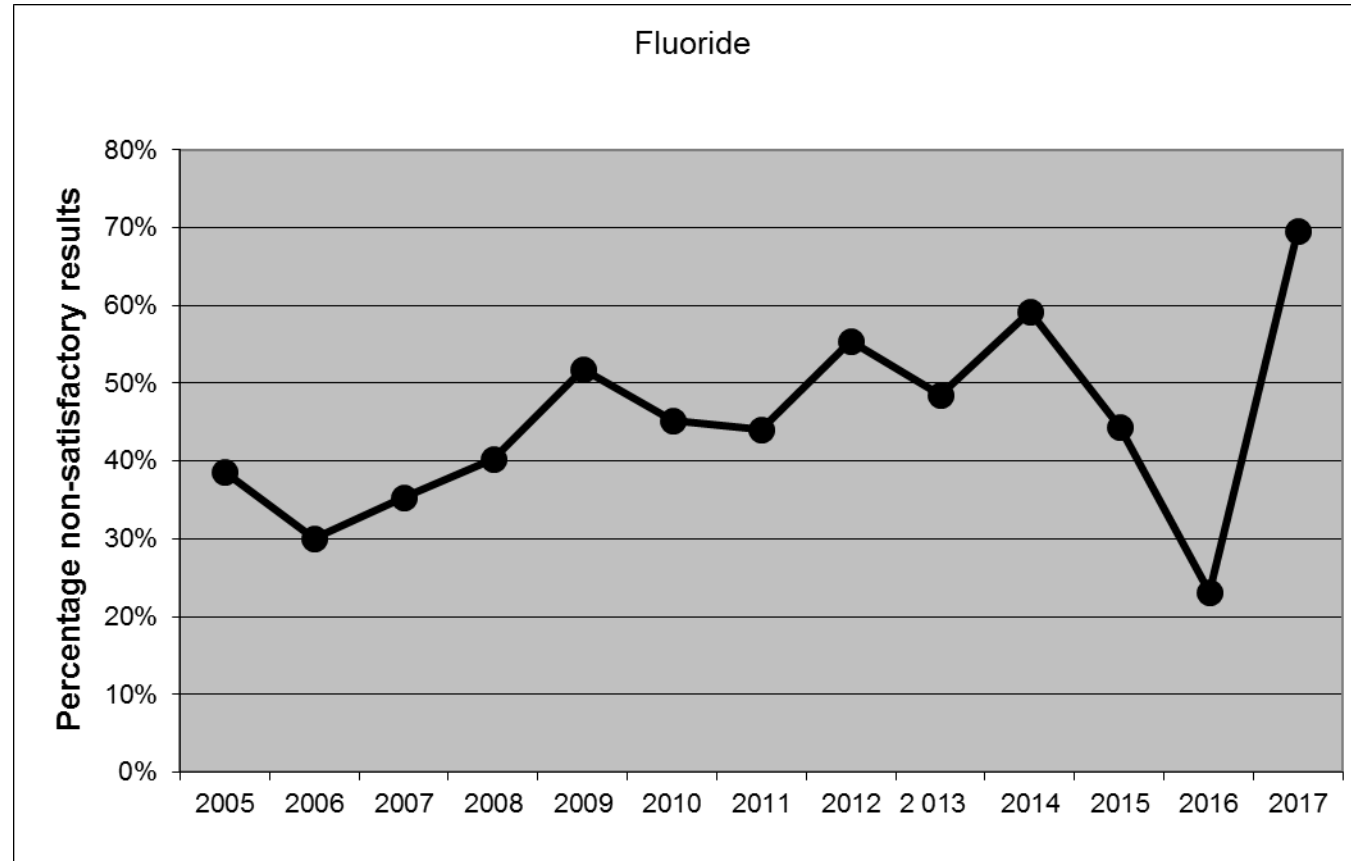
Fluoride

Calculated standard deviation and limit

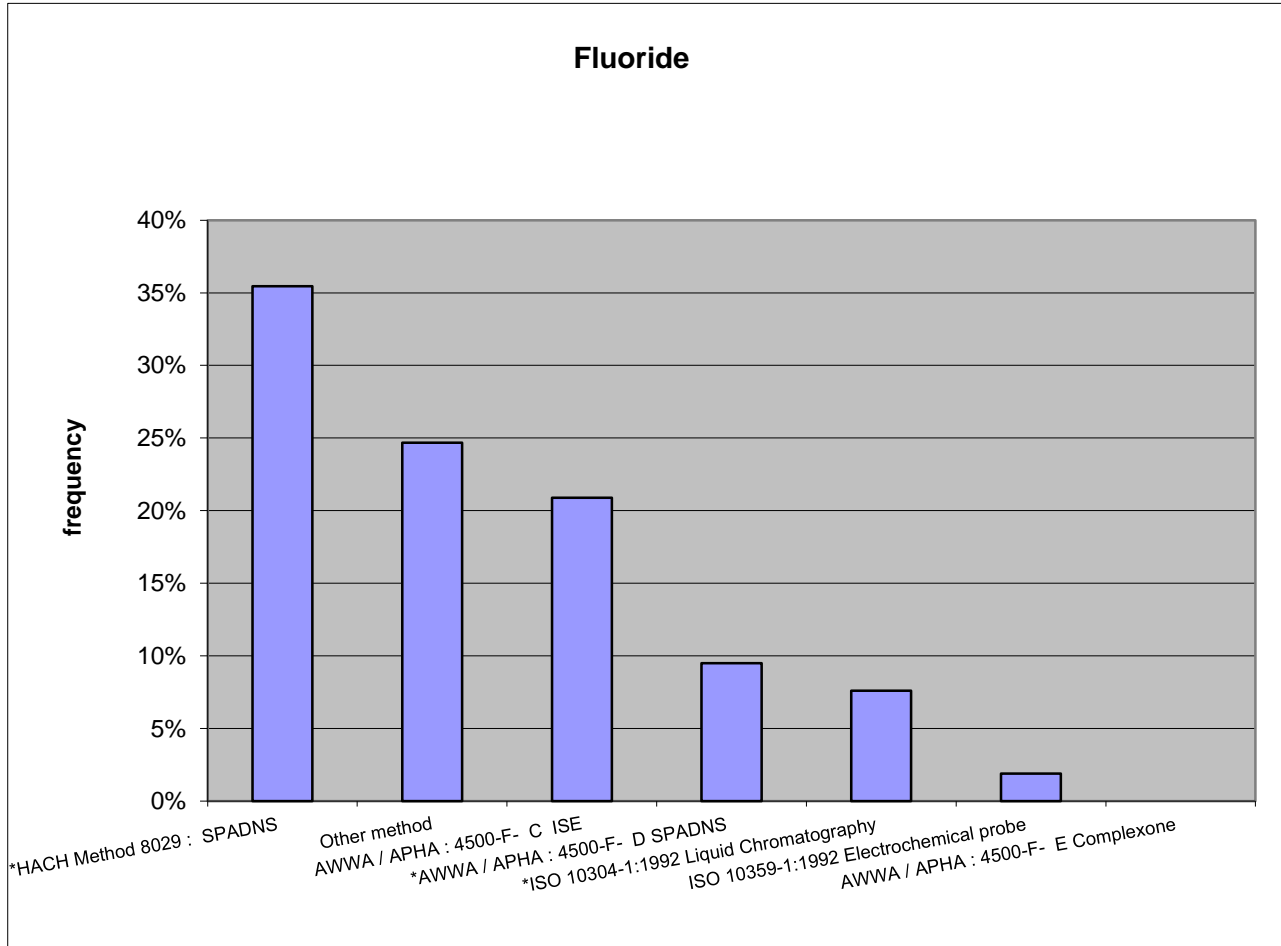


Fluoride

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



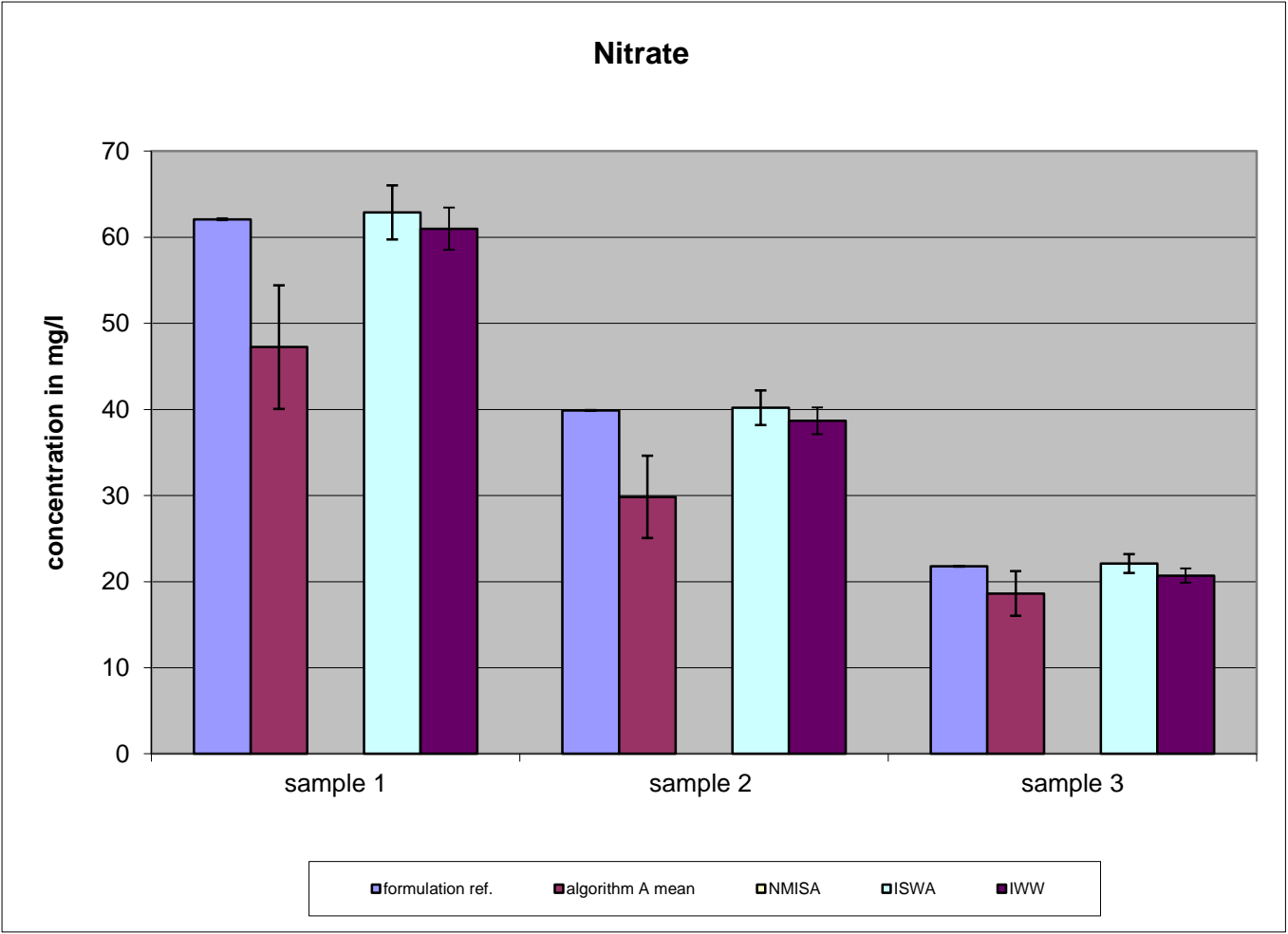
Summary **Fluoride**



- Many results too high results for lowest level mainly for the colorimetric results
- STD very high, **> 268.9% !** for the low level
- Increase in the percentage of non-satisfactory results – 23.1% in 2016 to 69.6% in 2017
- 76.8 % of the results are too high for the Hach method 8029 –correct results are possible !
- It was also the same situation for 2017

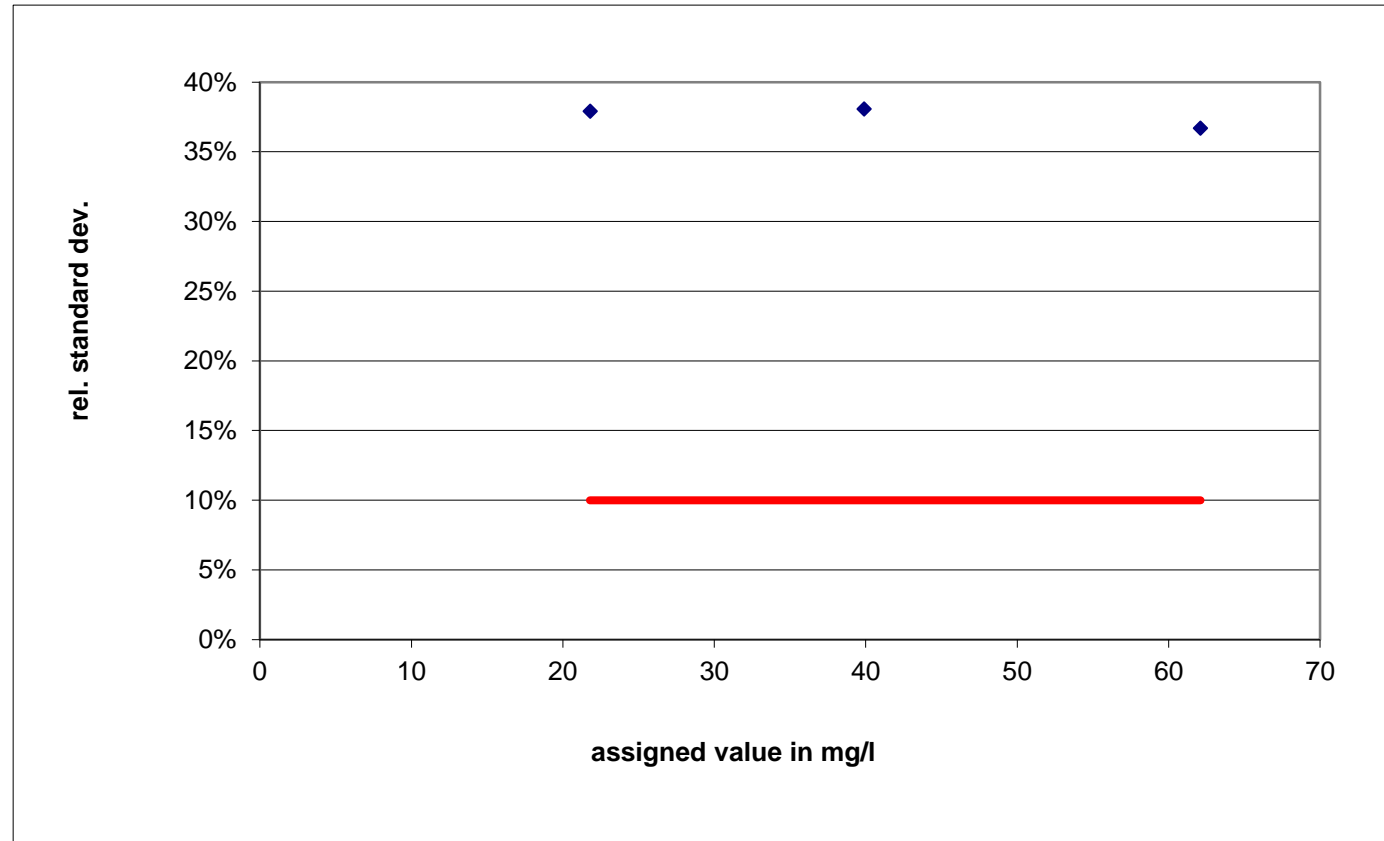
Nitrate

mean vs. ref.-value



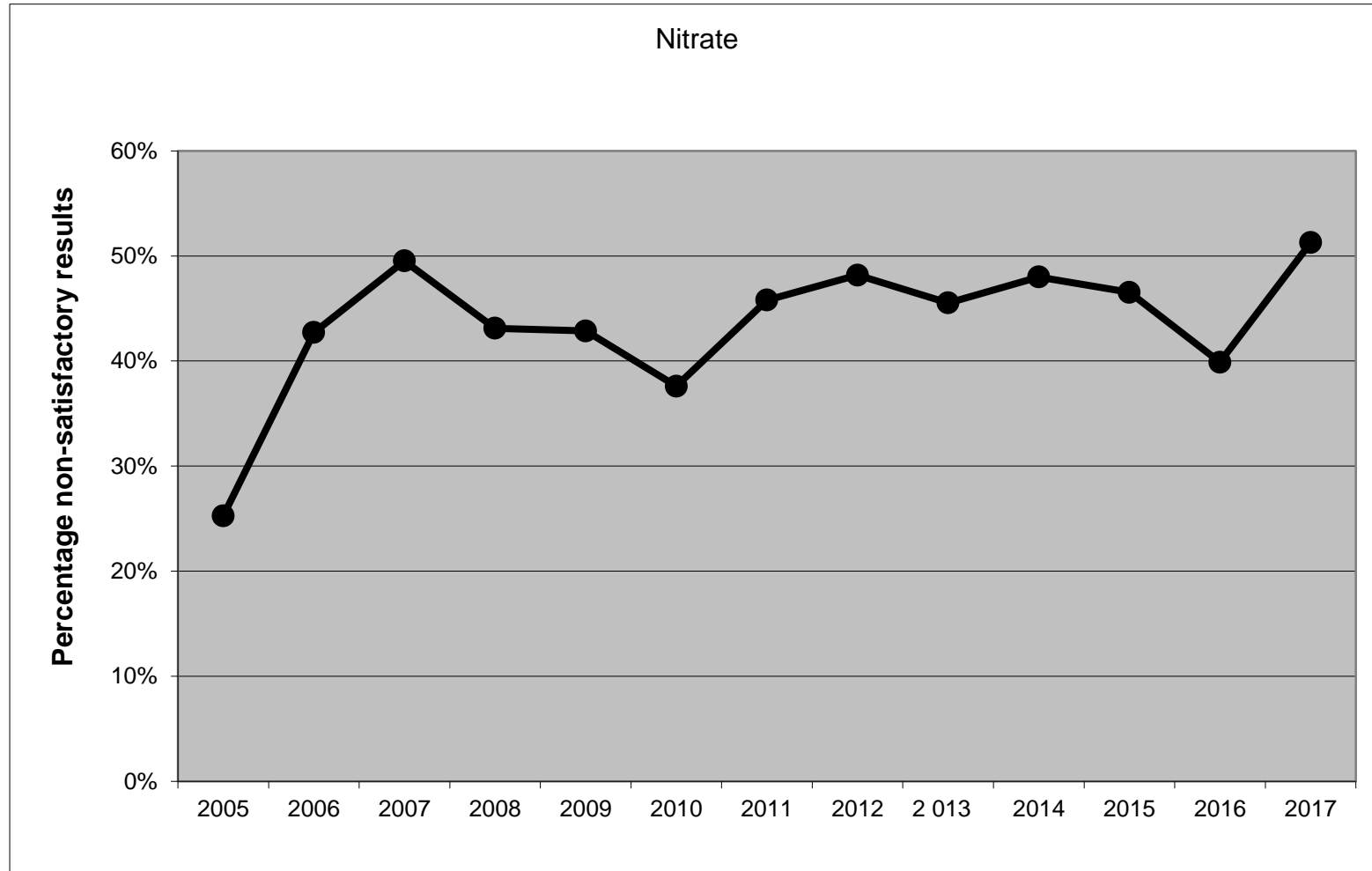
Nitrate

Calculated standard deviation and limit

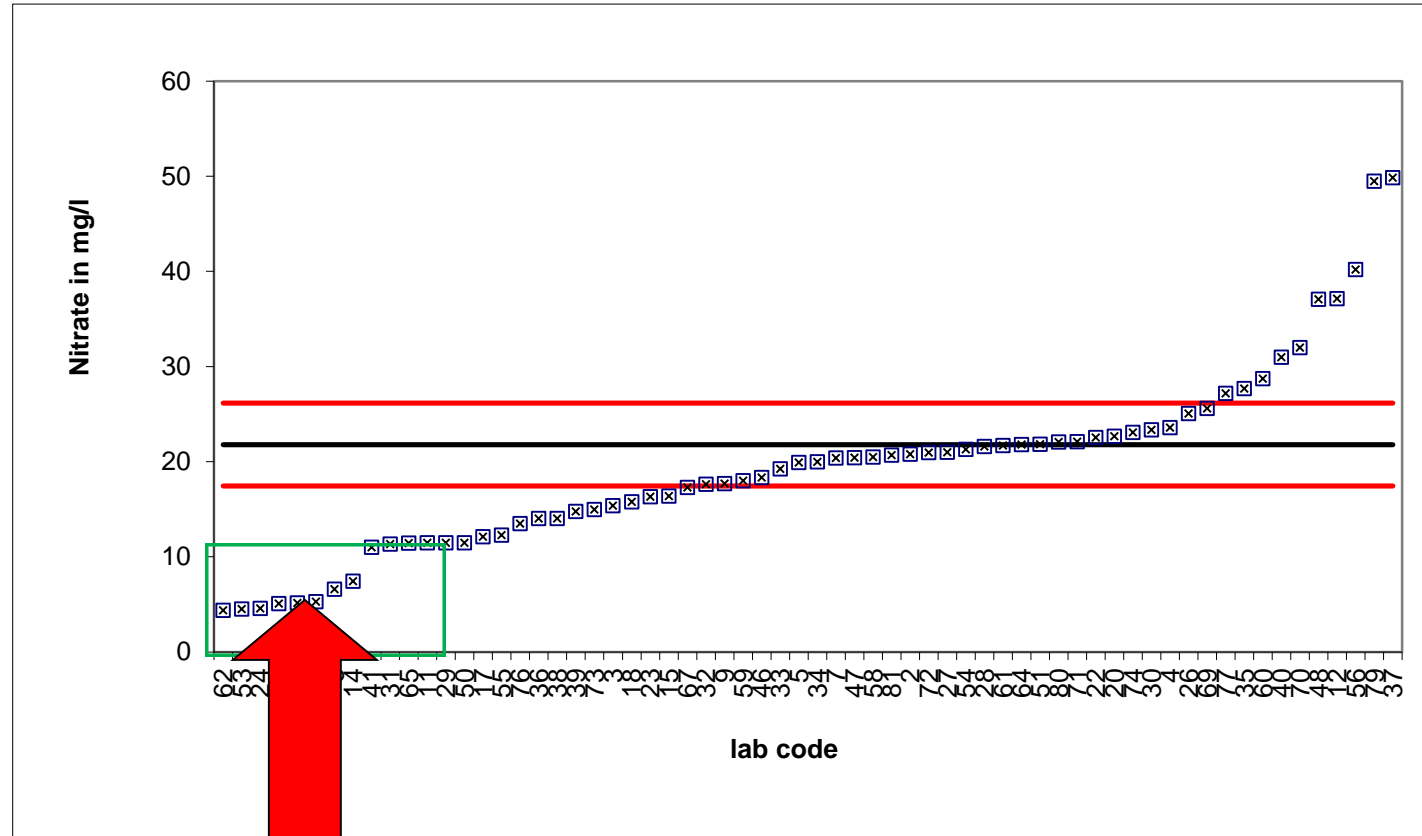


Nitrate

Percentage non-satisfactory results

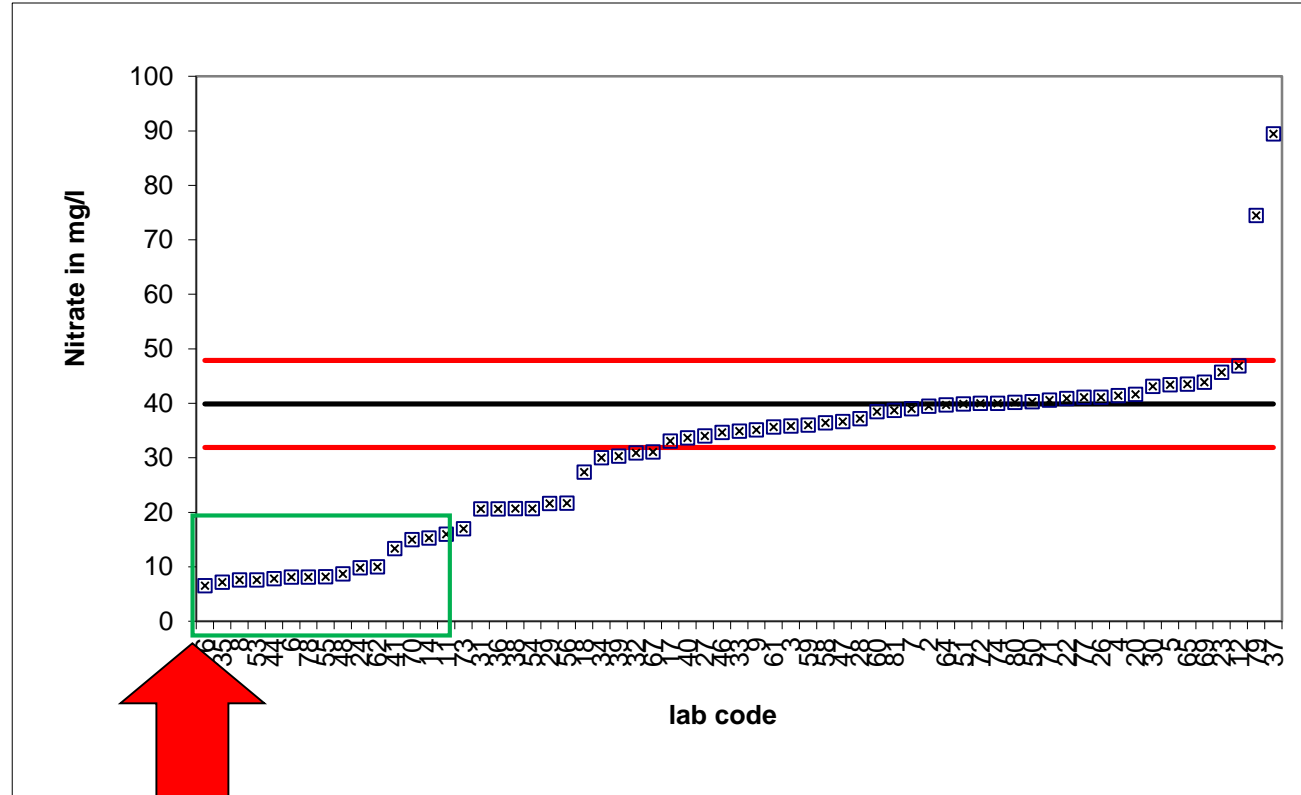


Nitrate 1



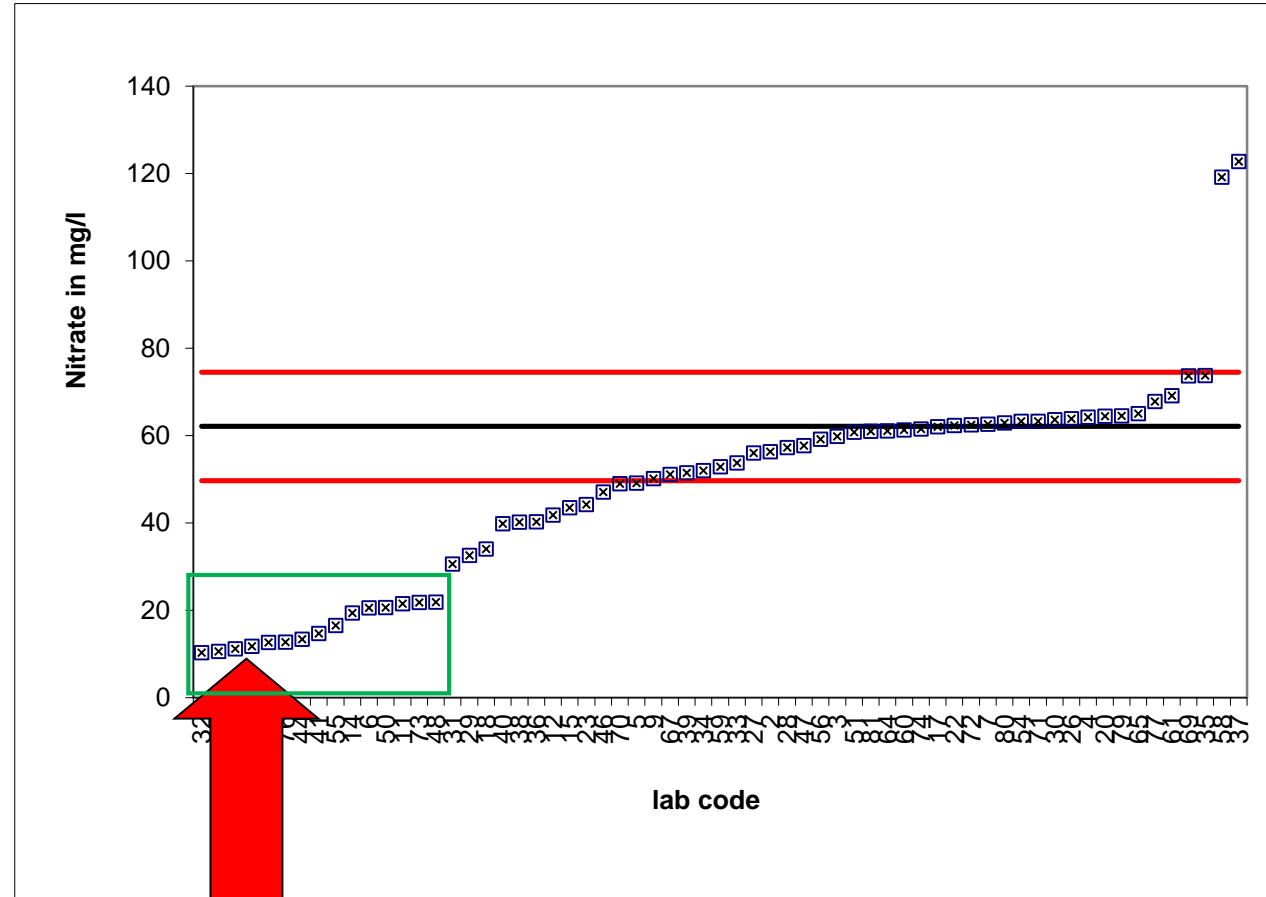
Wrong units again as NO_3^- -N instead of NO_3^-

Nitrate 2



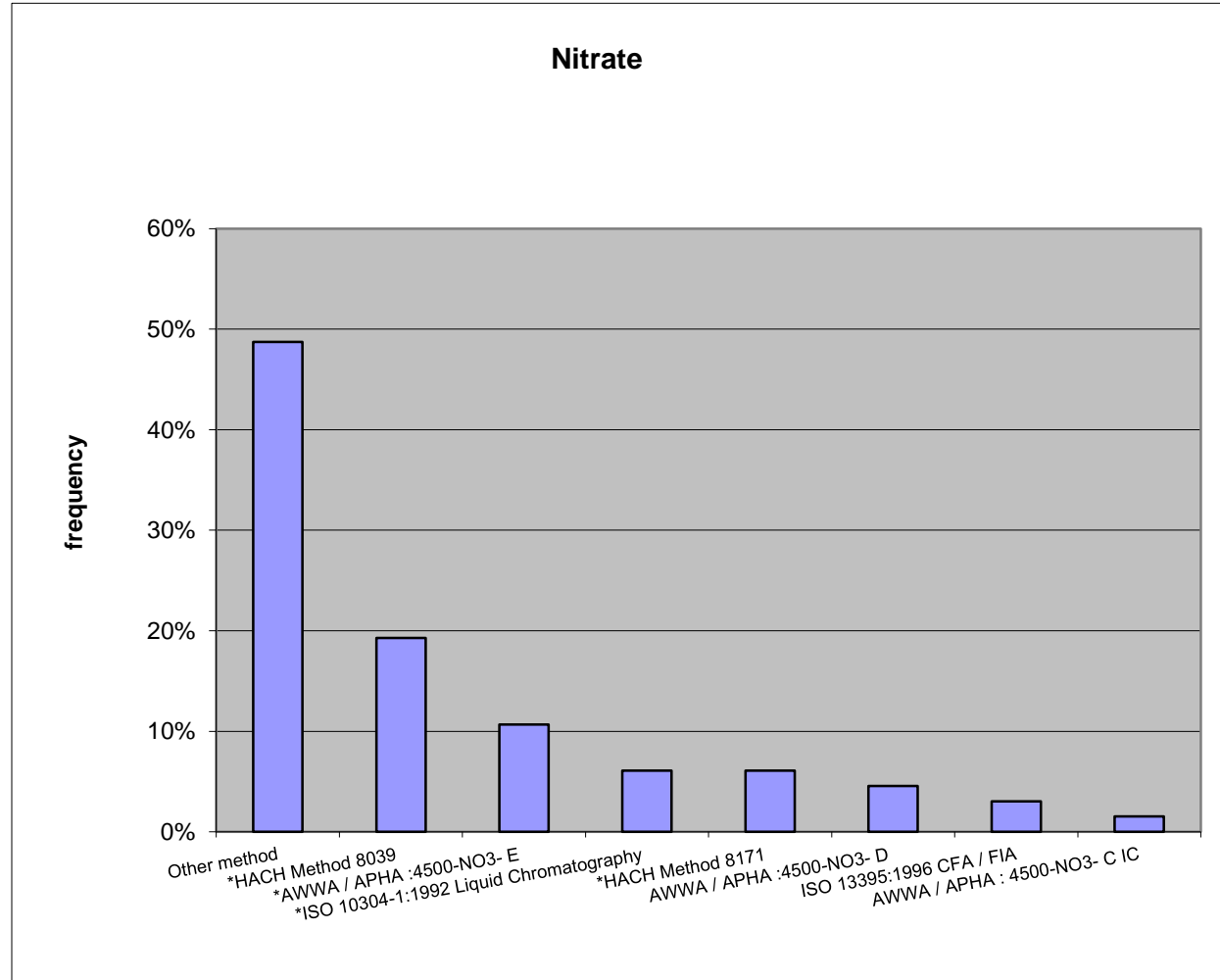
Wrong units again as NO_3^- -N instead of NO_3^-

Nitrate 3



Wrong units again as NO_3^- -N instead of NO_3^-

Method used

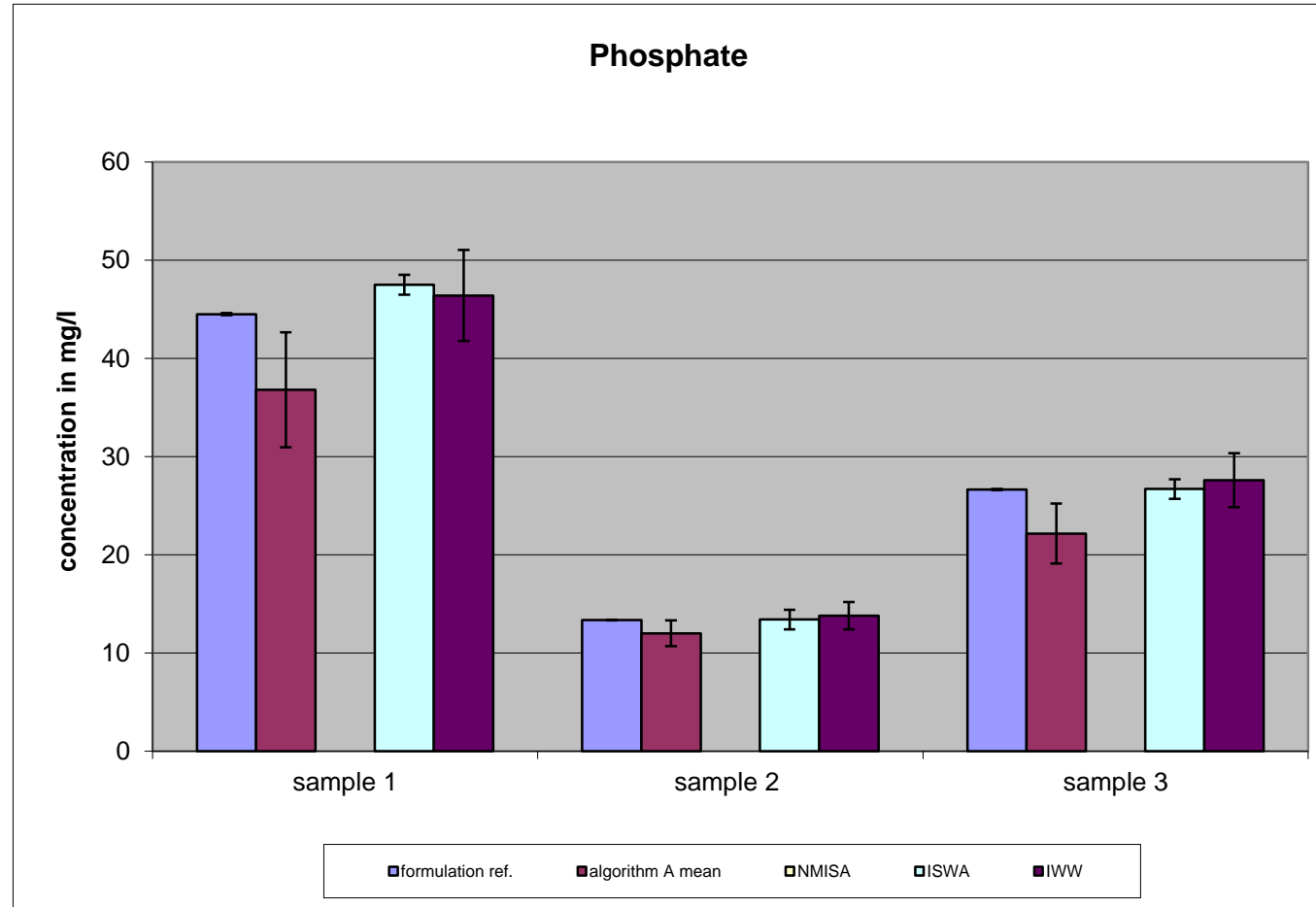


Summary Nitrate



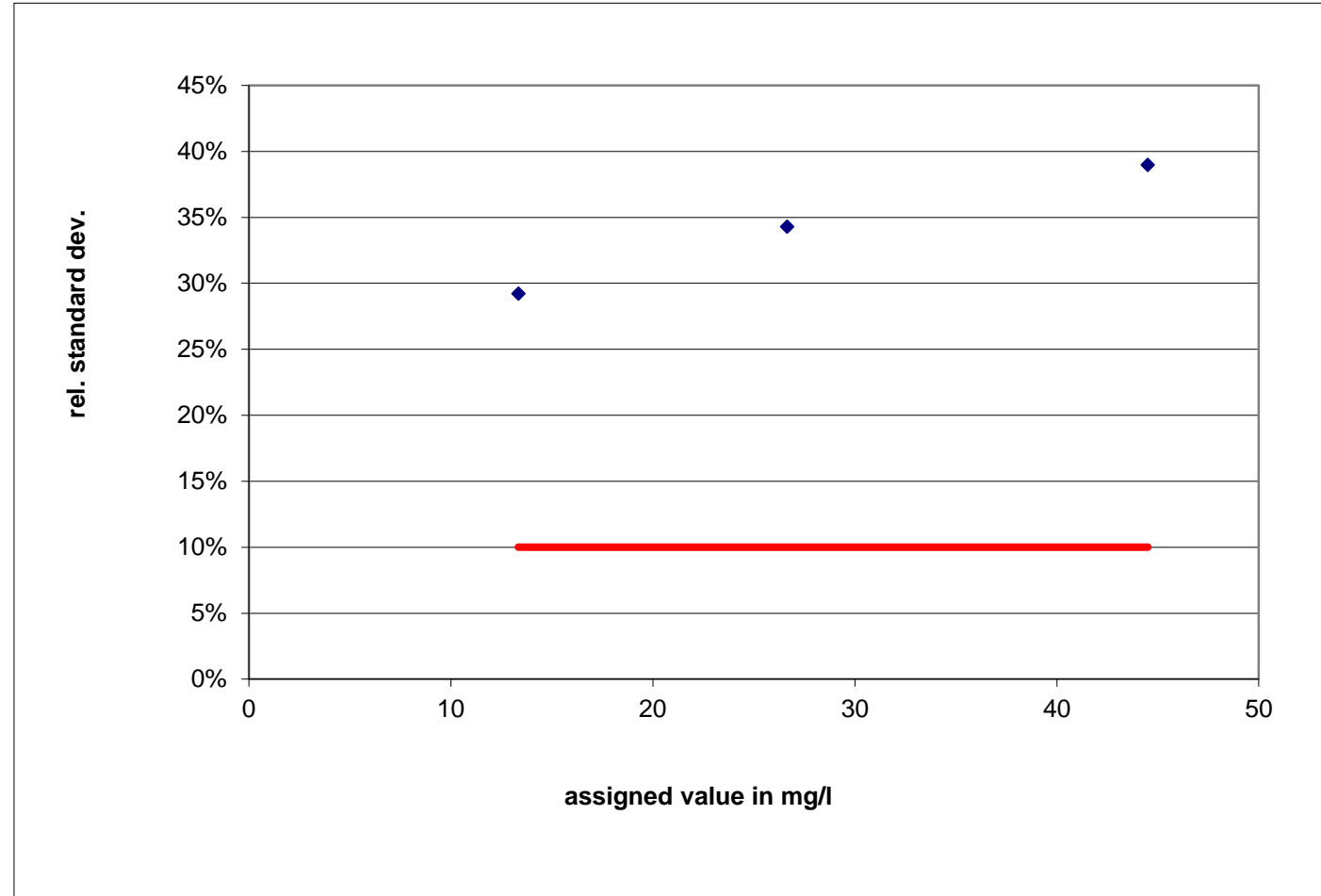
- Still problems with reporting of NO_3 in the wrong units
- Labs either do not read / do not understand / are not able to calculate or convert to the correct unit
- STDs very high – mostly because of wrong units
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results again very high (units!) – from **39.9% to 51.3% in 2017**
- 48.7% of the labs are using “other” methods

Phosphate mean vs. ref.-value



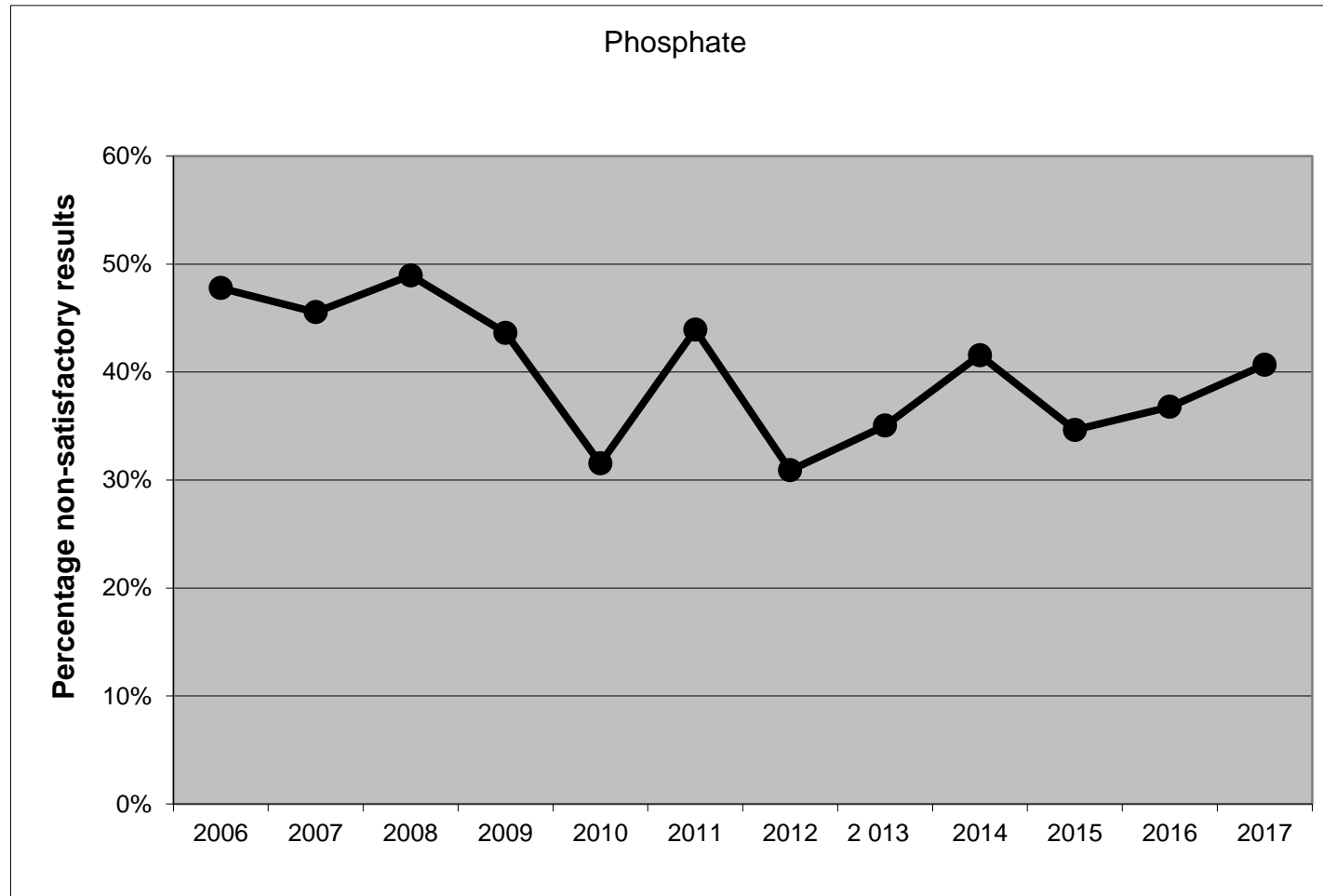
Phosphate

Calculated standard deviation and limit

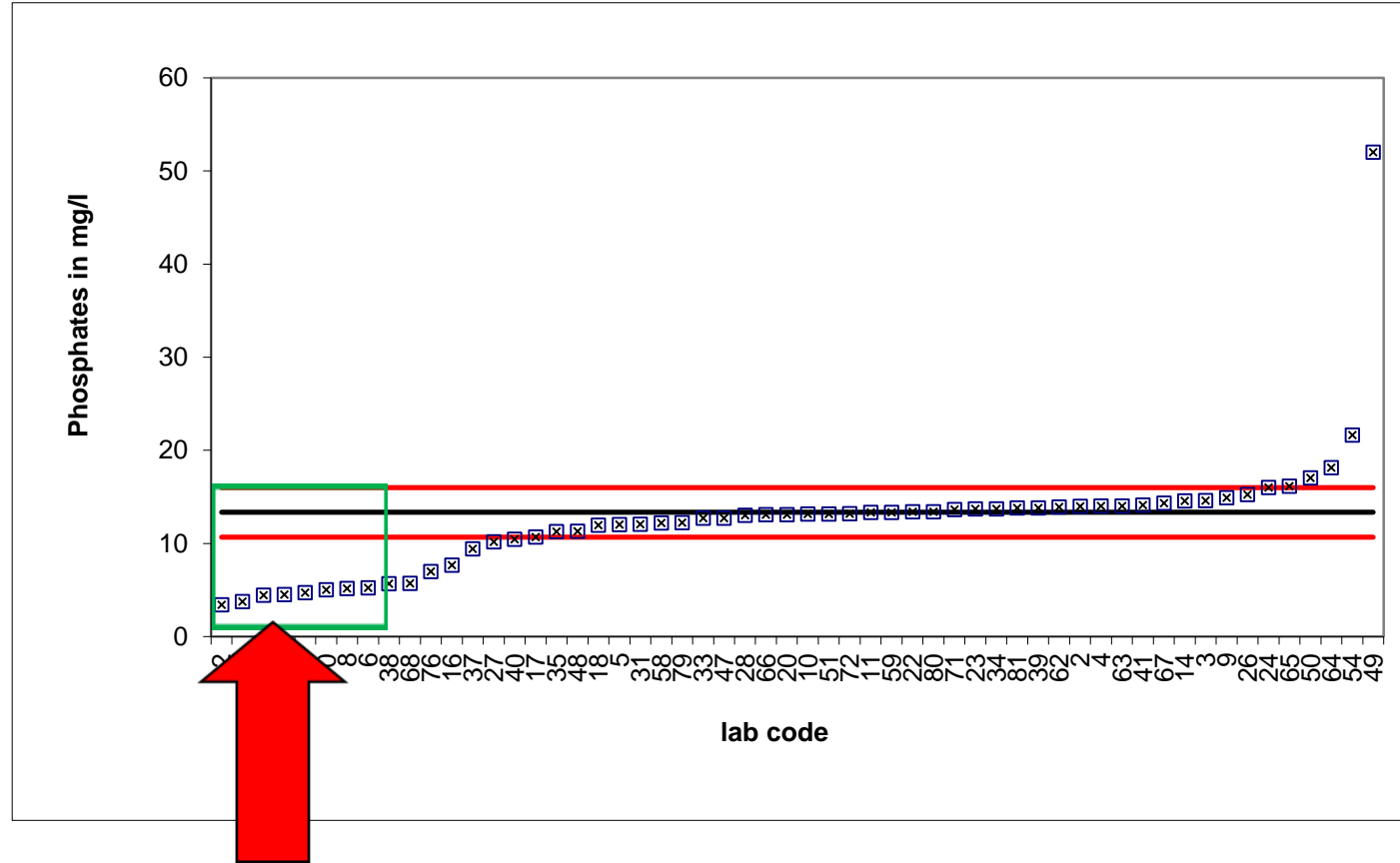


Phosphate

Percentage non-satisfactory results

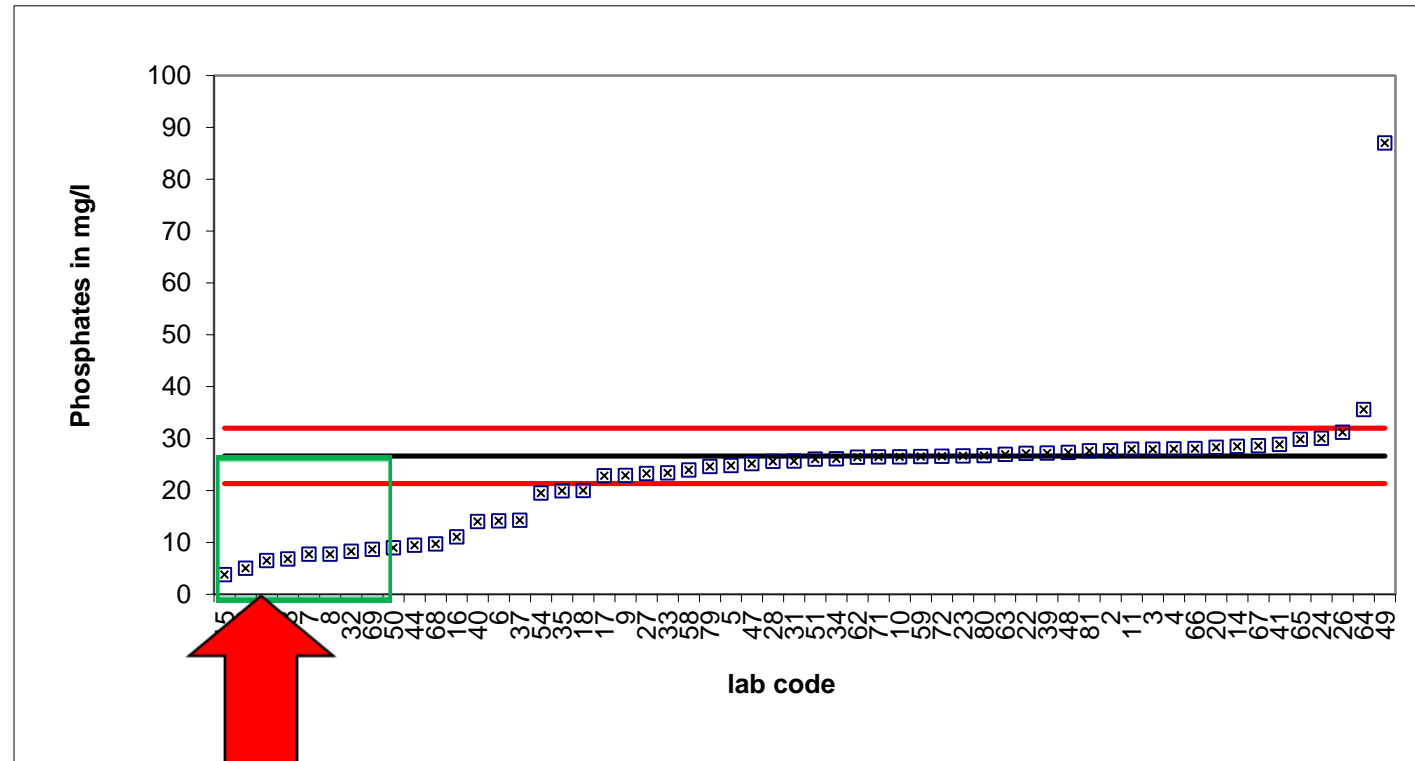


Phosphate 1



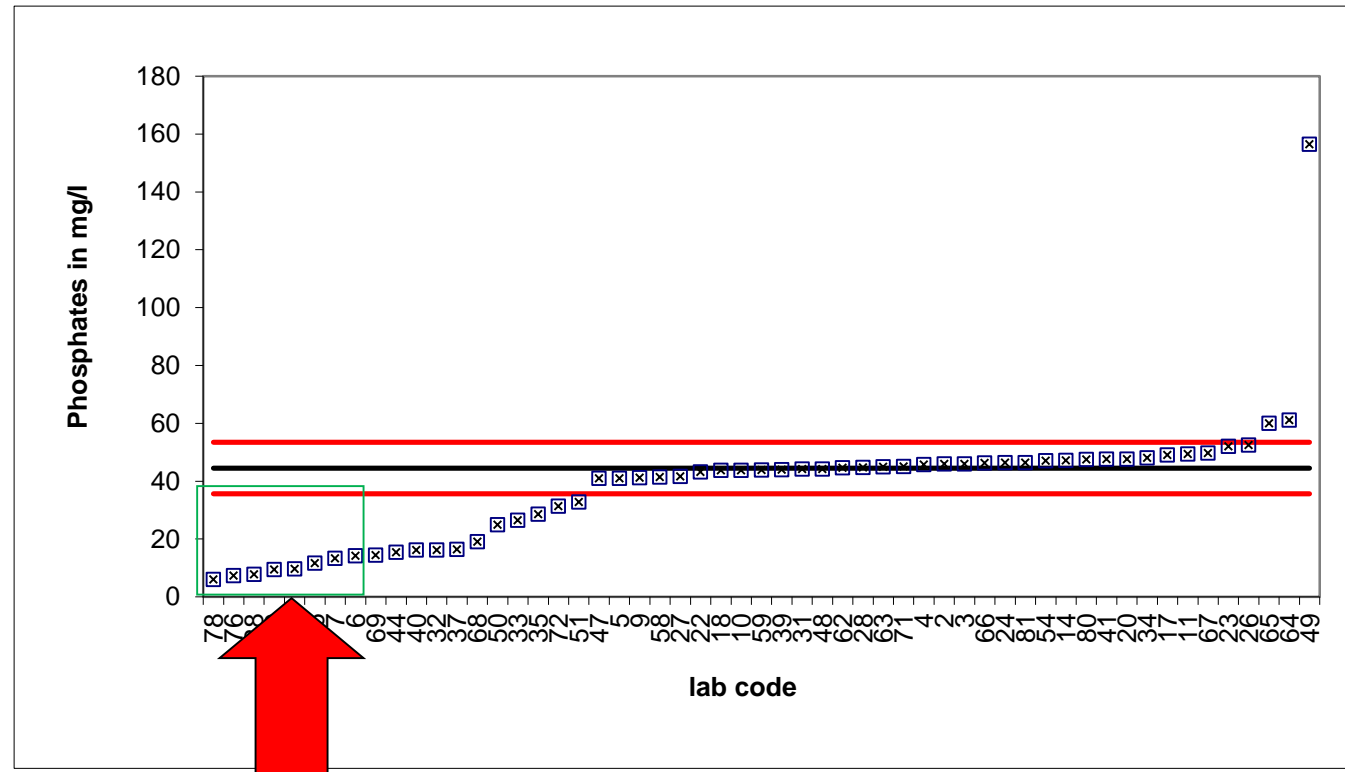
most probably reported in $\text{PO}_4^{3-}\text{-P}$ instead of PO_4^{3-}

Phosphate 2



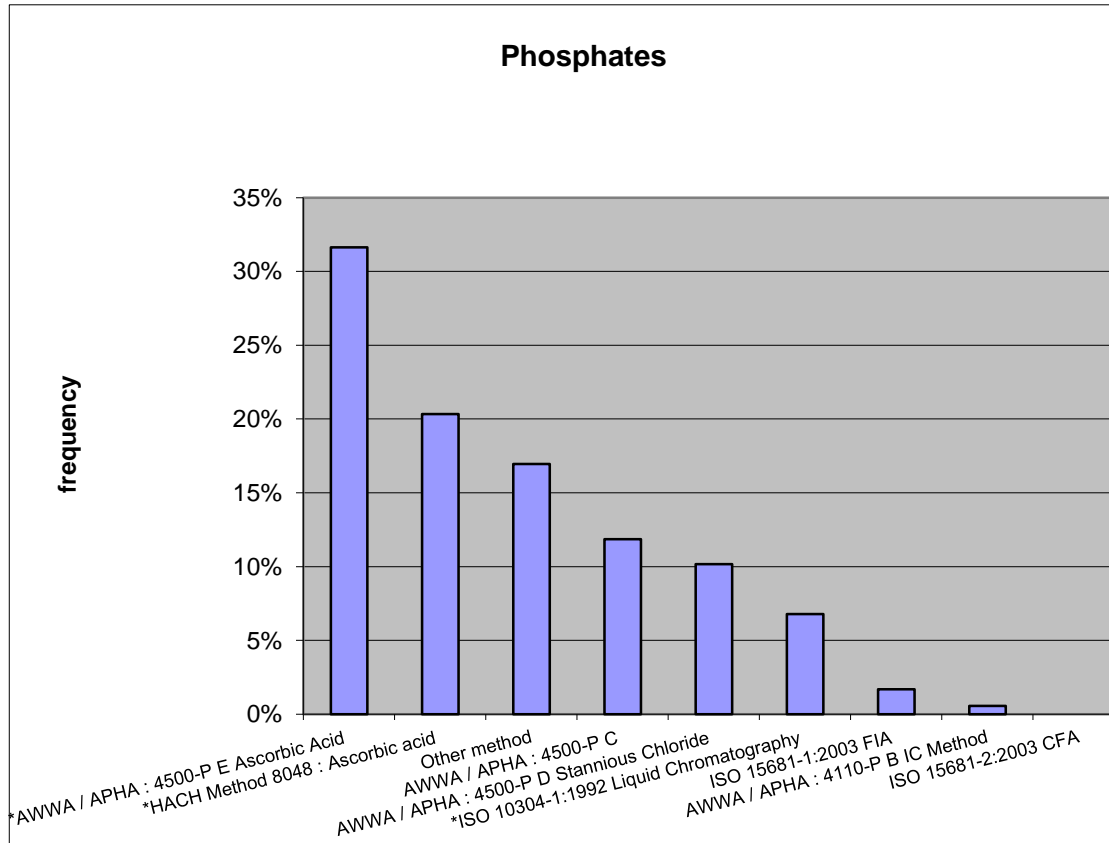
most probably reported in $\text{PO}_4^{3-}\text{-P}$ instead of PO_4^{3-}

Phosphate 3



most probably reported in $\text{PO}_4^{3-}\text{-P}$ instead of PO_4^{3-}

Method used



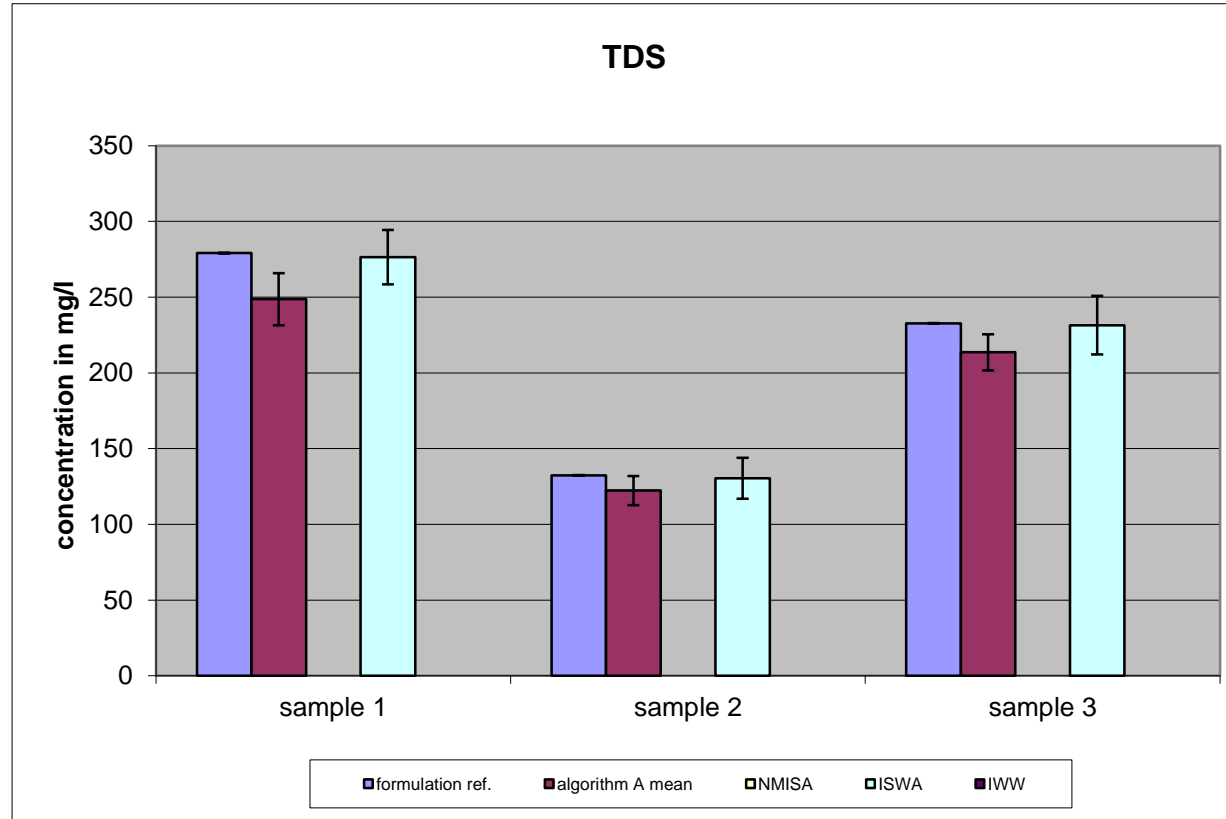
Summary Phosphate

- Laboratories reported in the wrong units again
- Standard deviations are too high
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results increased from **36.8 % to 40.7 in 2017**



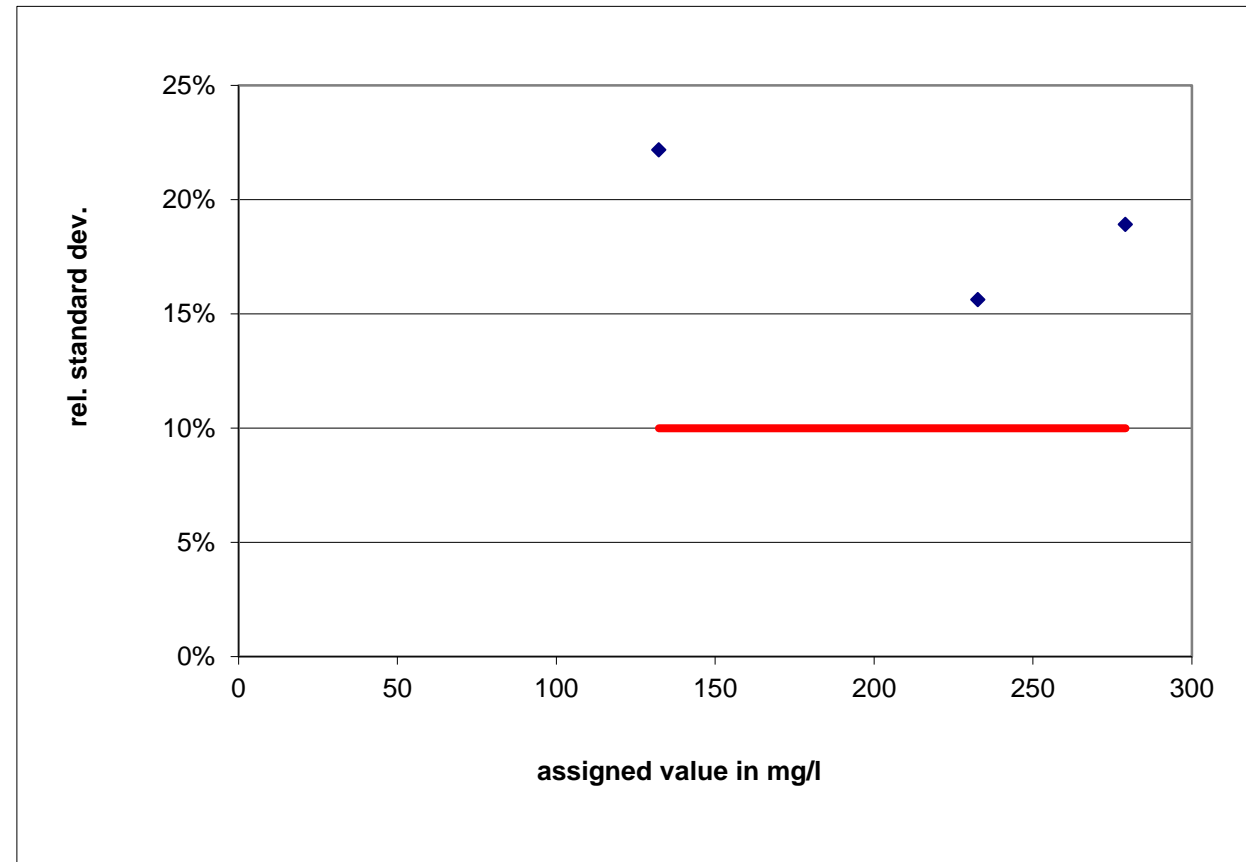
TDS

mean vs. ref.-value



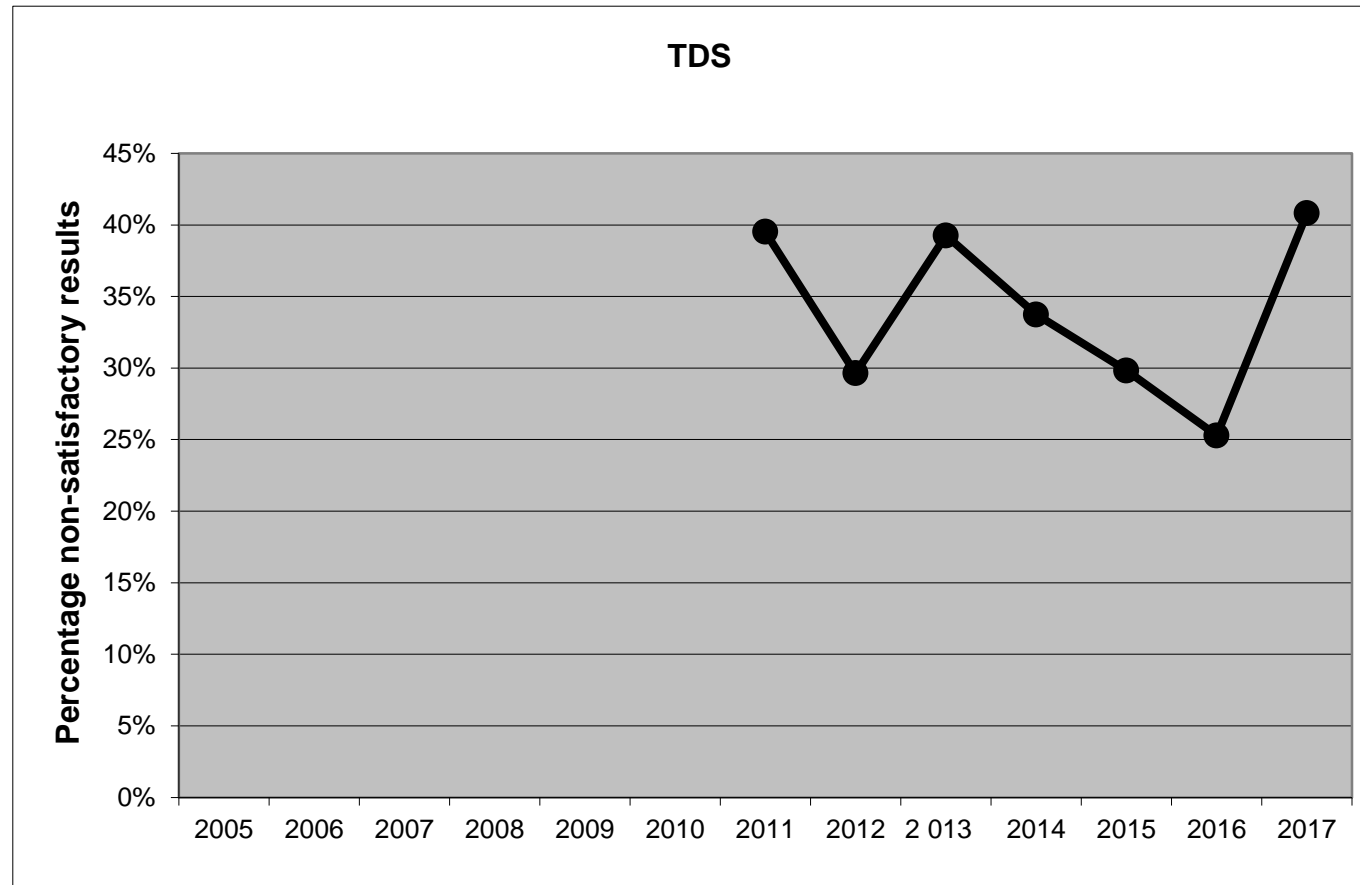
TDS

Calculated standard deviation and limit



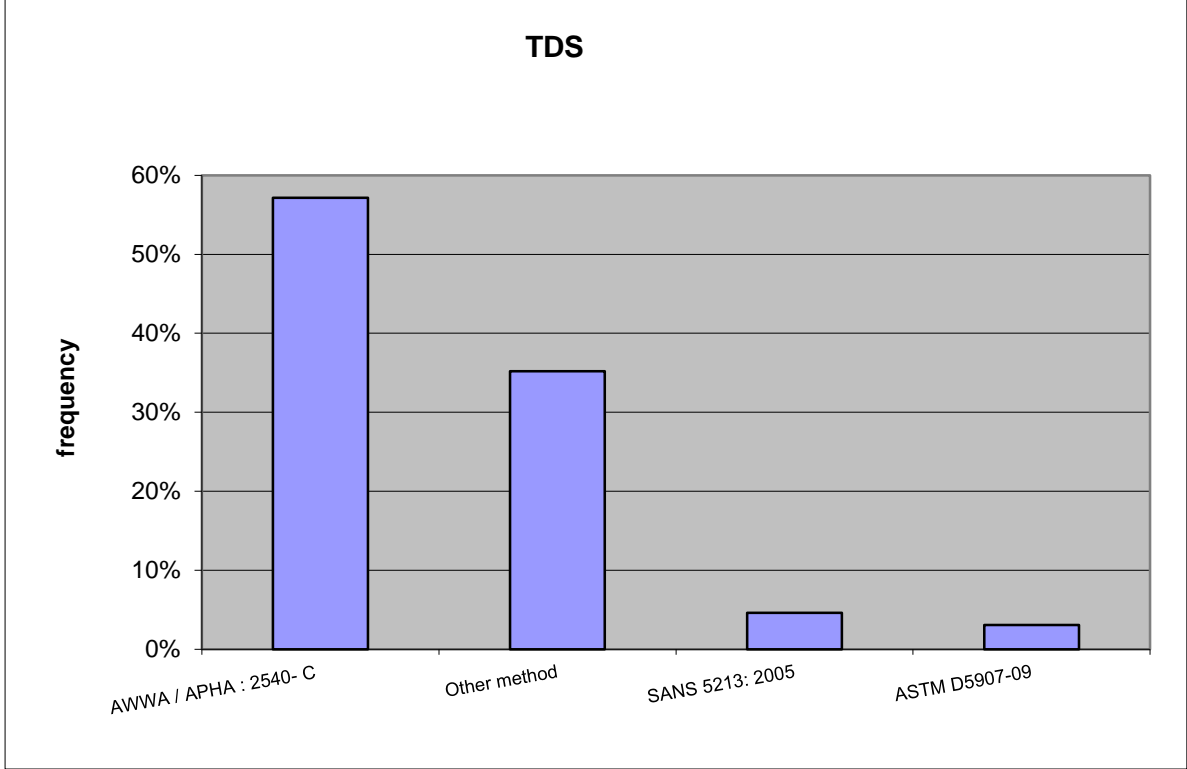
TDS

Percentage non-satisfactory results



25.3% to 40.8% in 2017

Method used



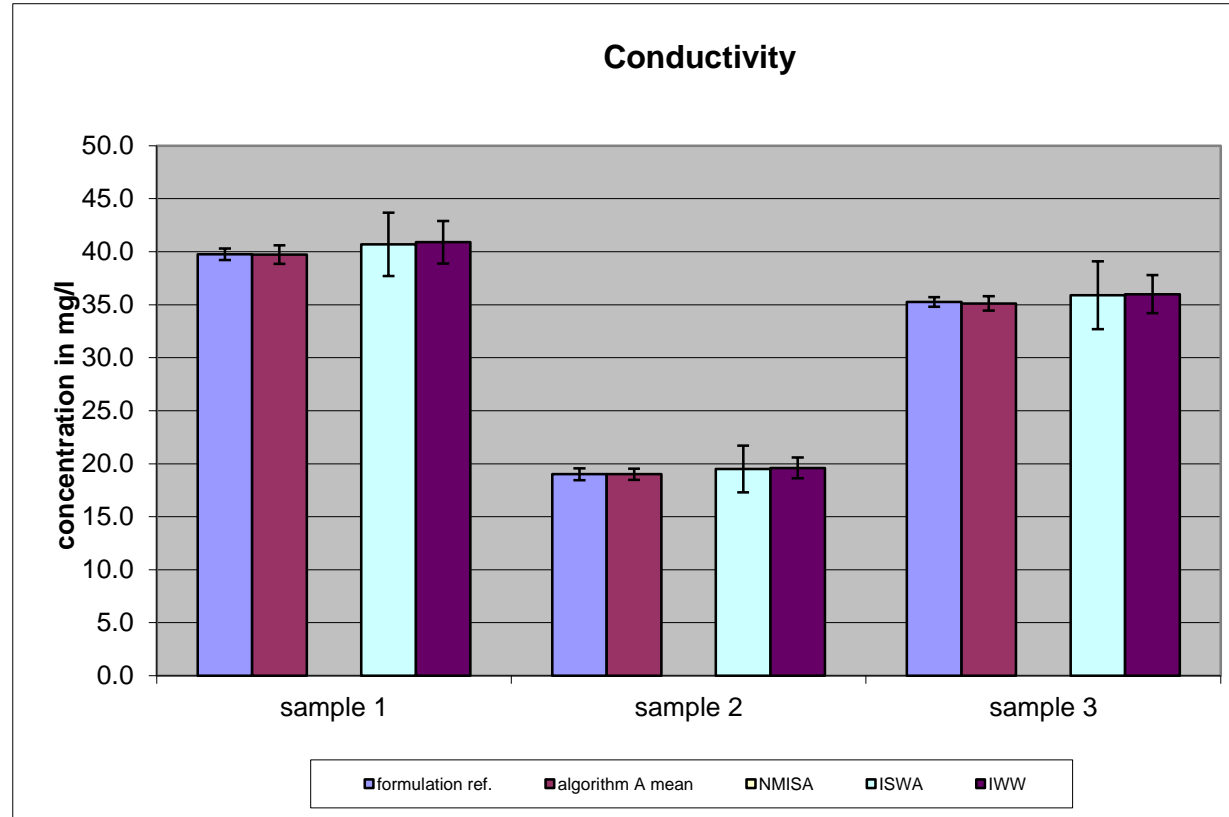
Summary TDS



- Average recovery was 90.5 %
- STD's still too high
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results improved from 25.3% to 40.8% in 2017
- 35,2% "other" methods

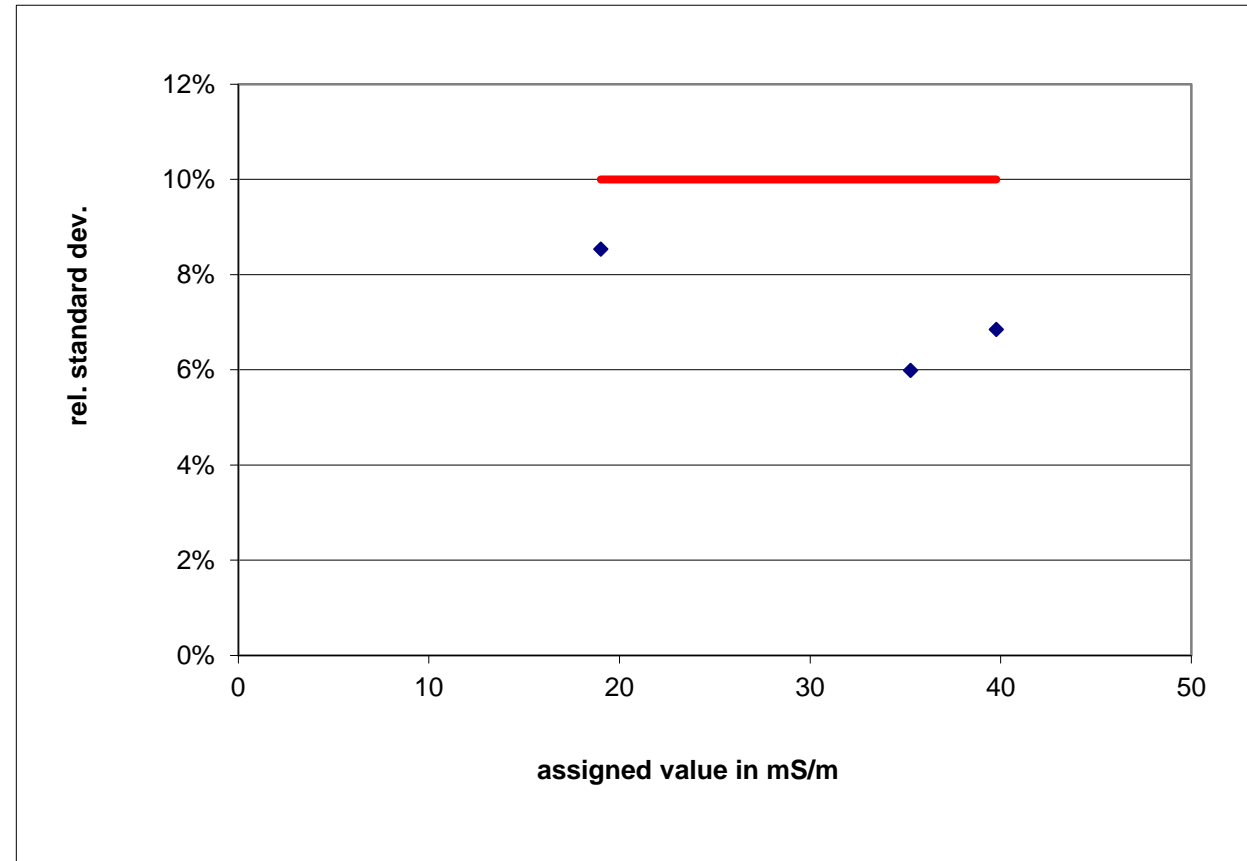
Conductivity

mean vs. ref.-value



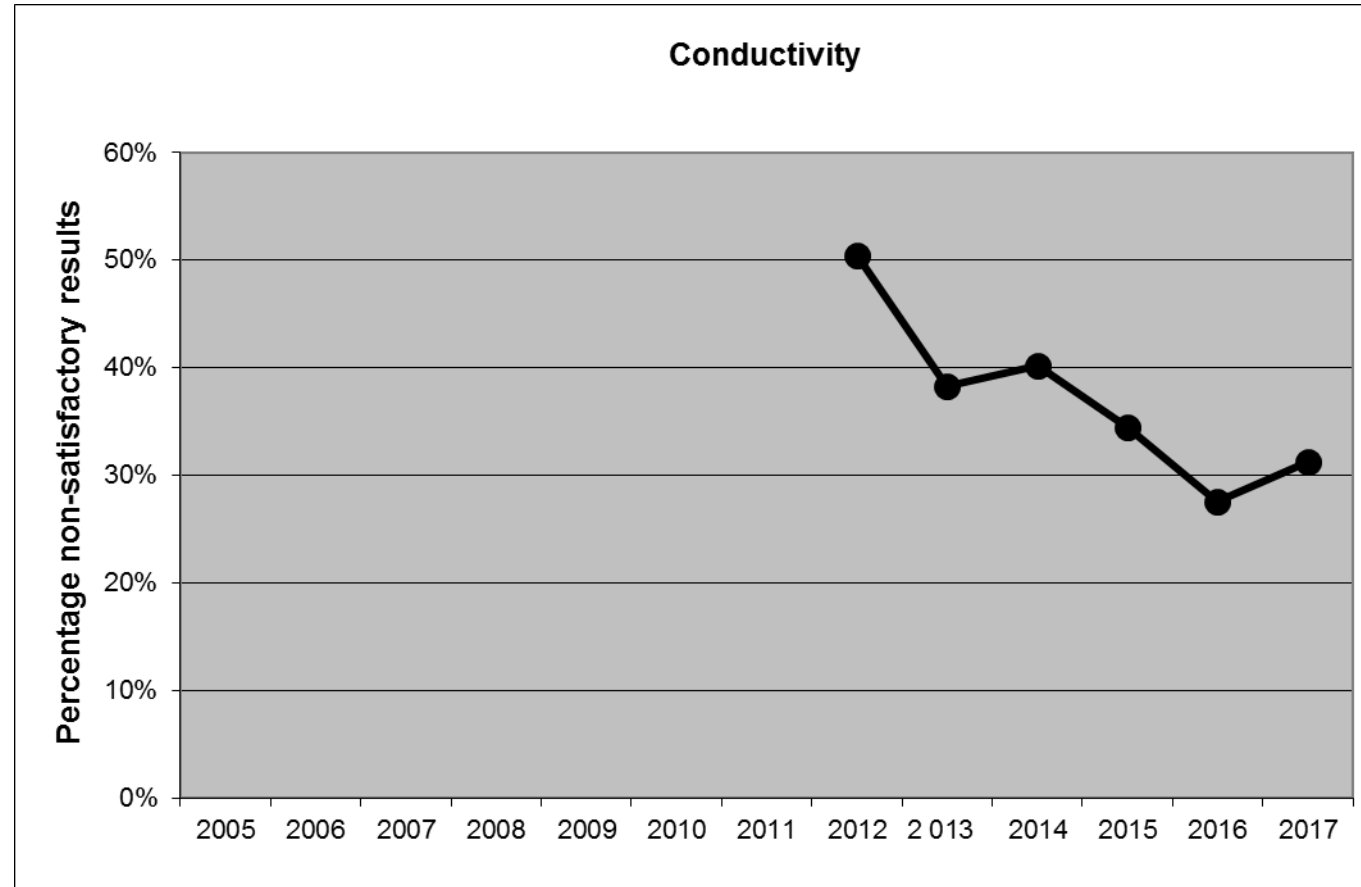
Conductivity

Calculated standard deviation and limit



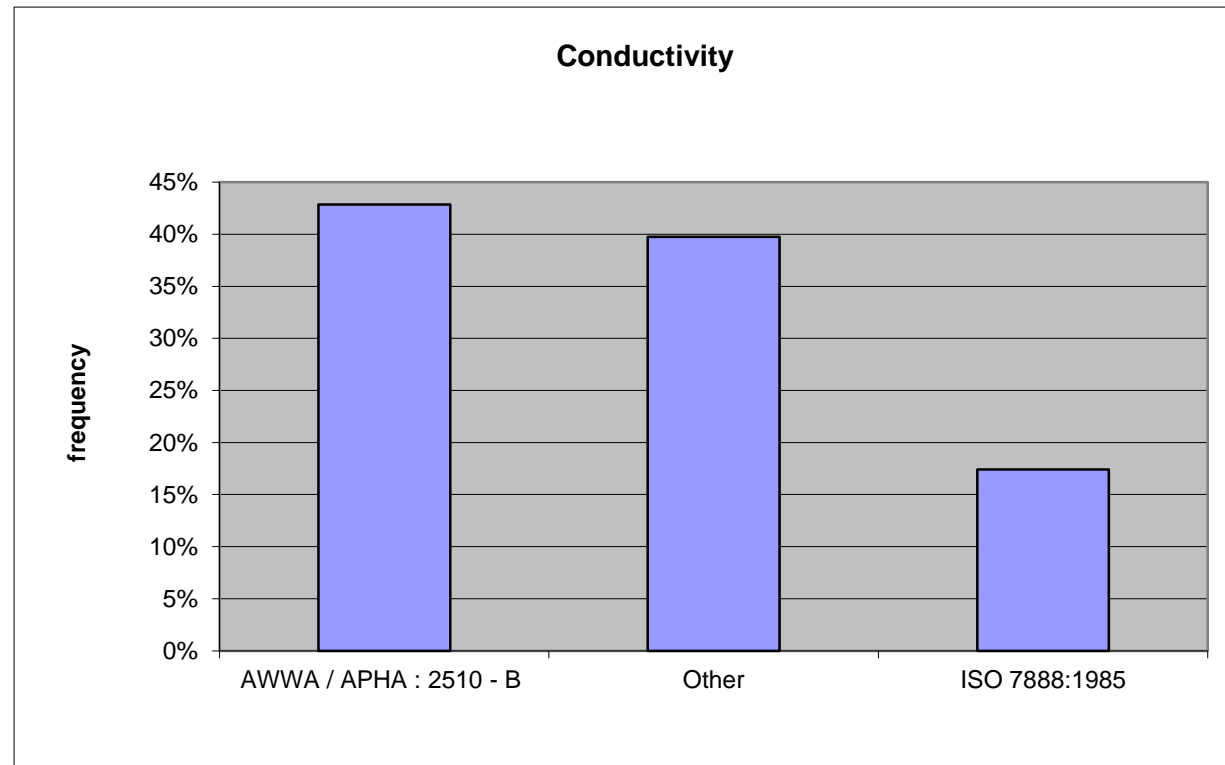
Conductivity

Percentage non-satisfactory results



27.5% to 31.3% in 2017

Method used



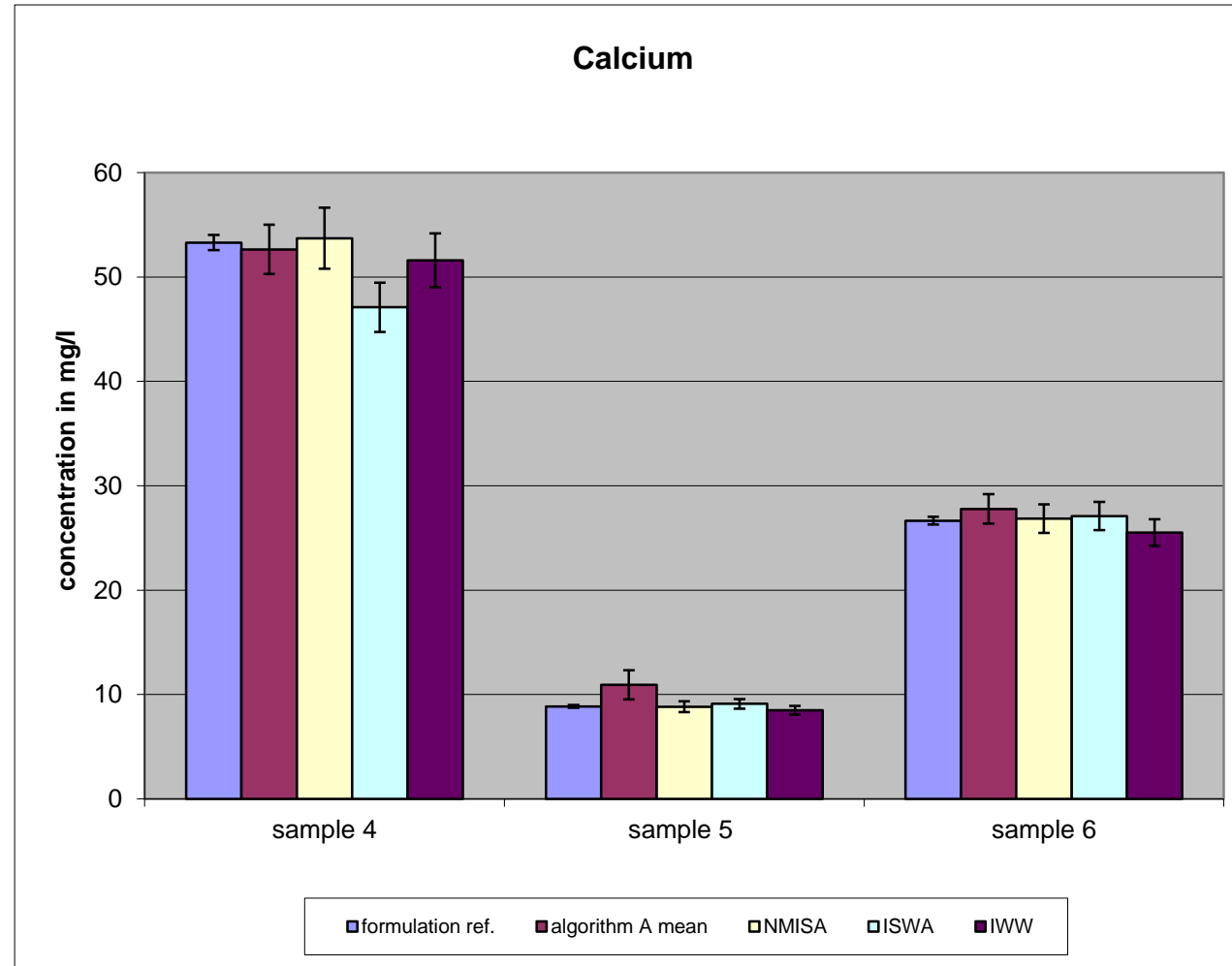
Summary Conductivity



- Laboratory still do not report method information - "other"
- Average recovery of 90.5 %
- STD are below the 10% limit
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results slightly higher but still high - 27.5% to 31.3% in 2017

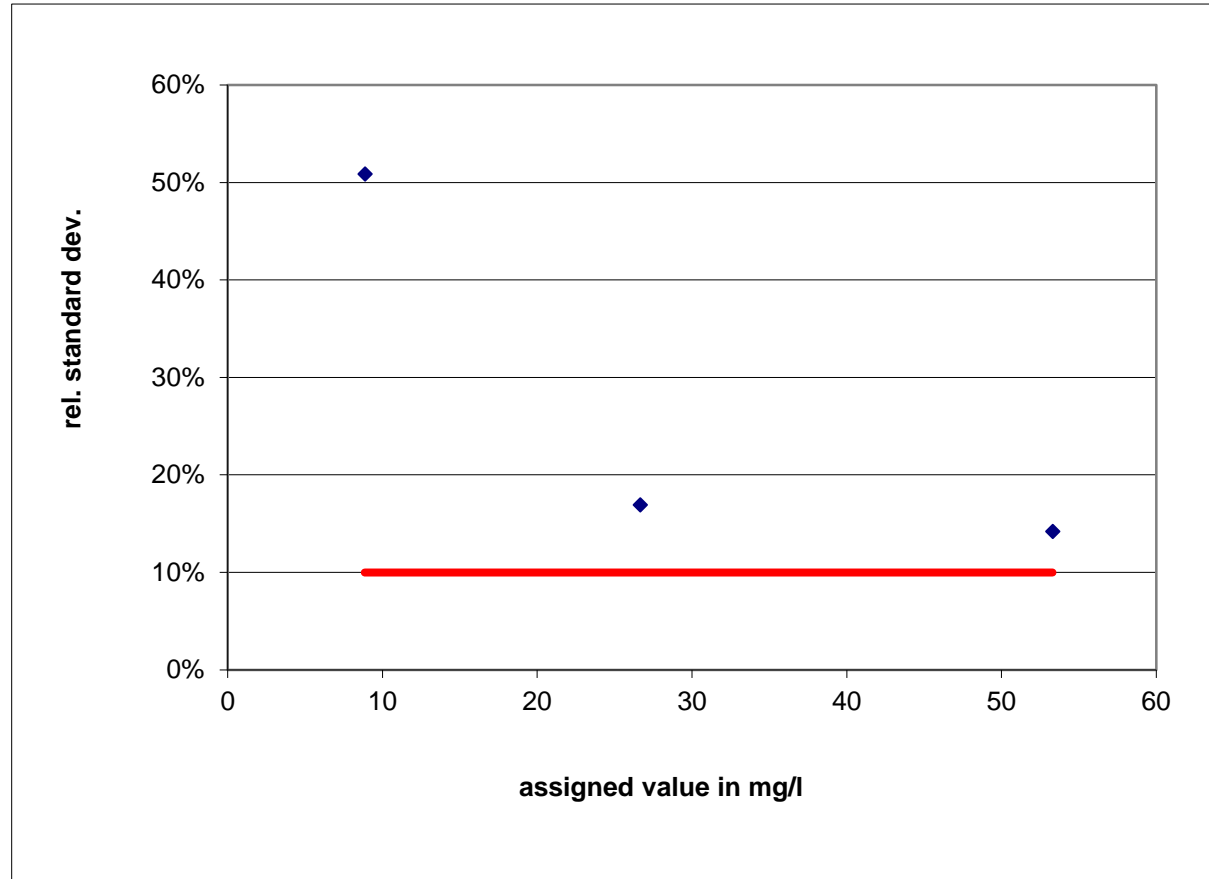
Calcium

mean vs. ref.-value



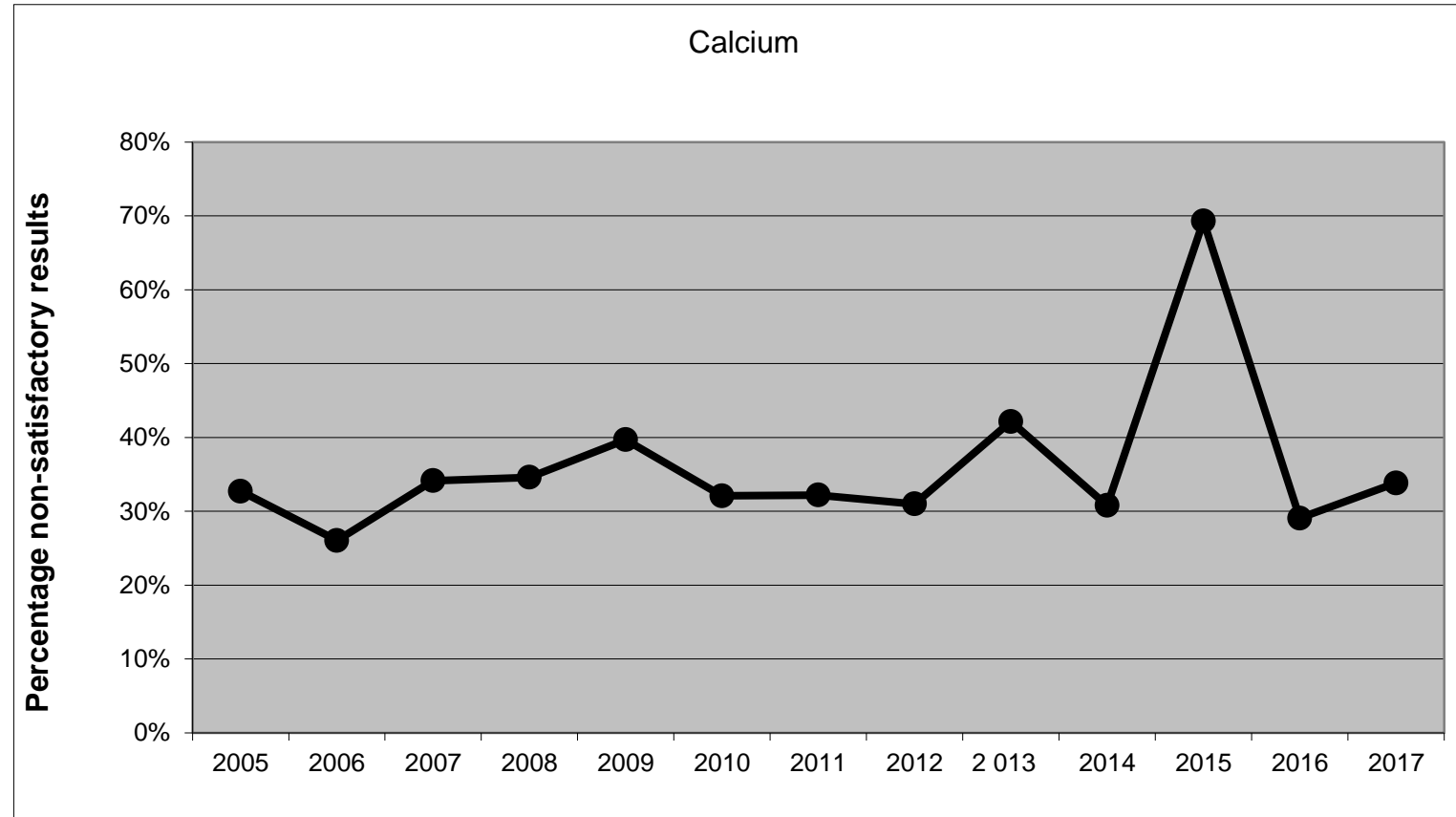
Calcium

Calculated standard deviation and limit

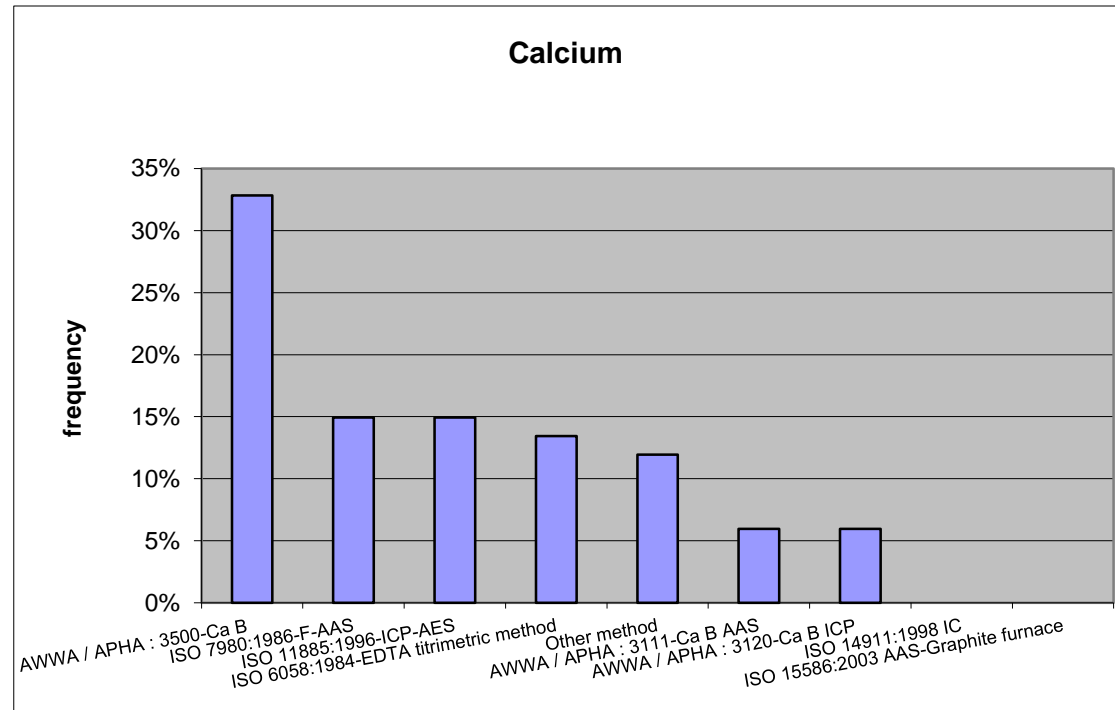


Calcium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



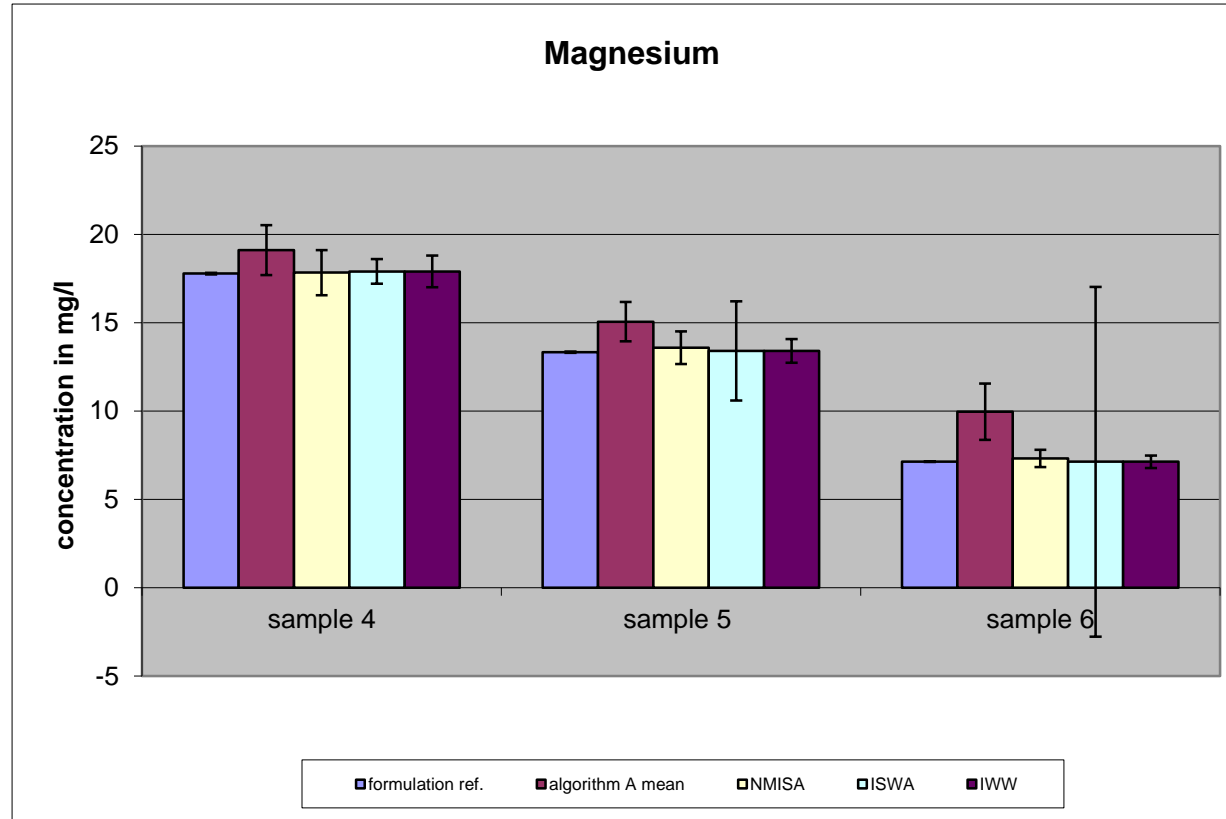
Summary **Calcium**



- Perfect average recovery of 100 %
- STD for the lowest level is 50.8%
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results from 29.1 % to 33.8 % in 2017- no improvement

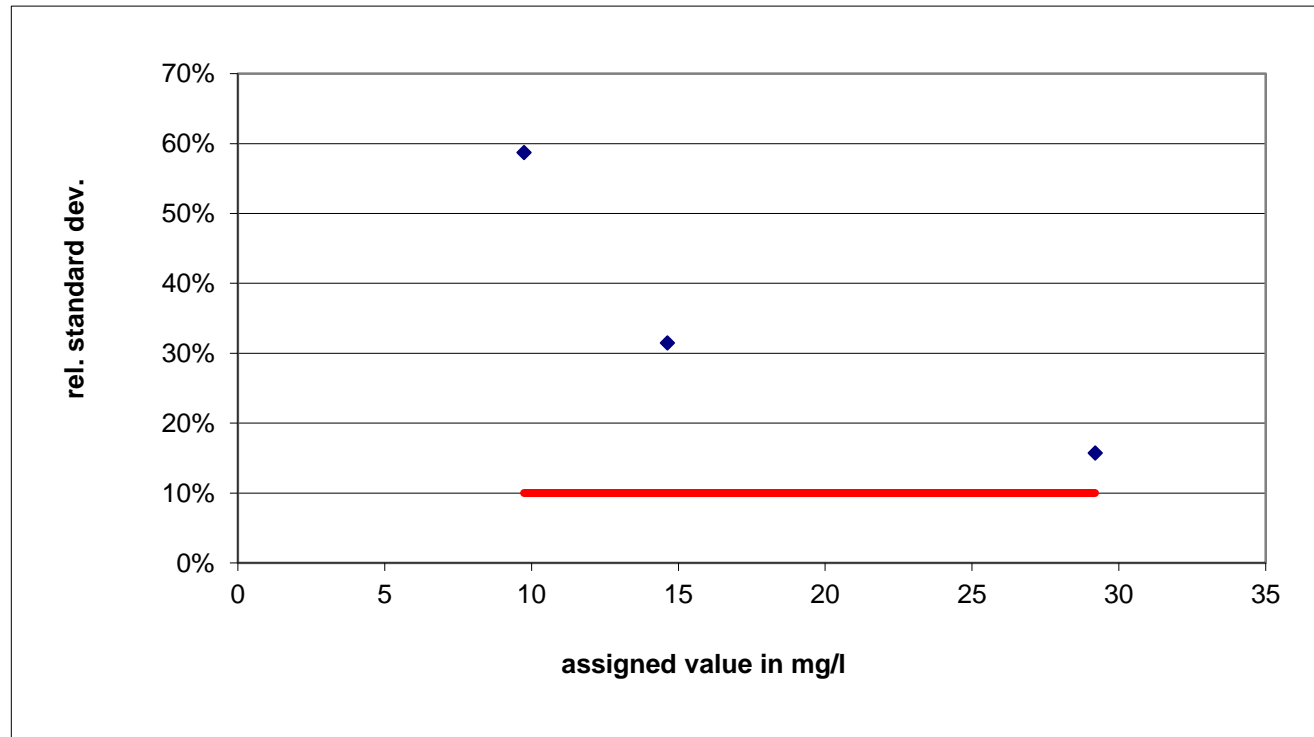
Magnesium

mean vs. ref.-value



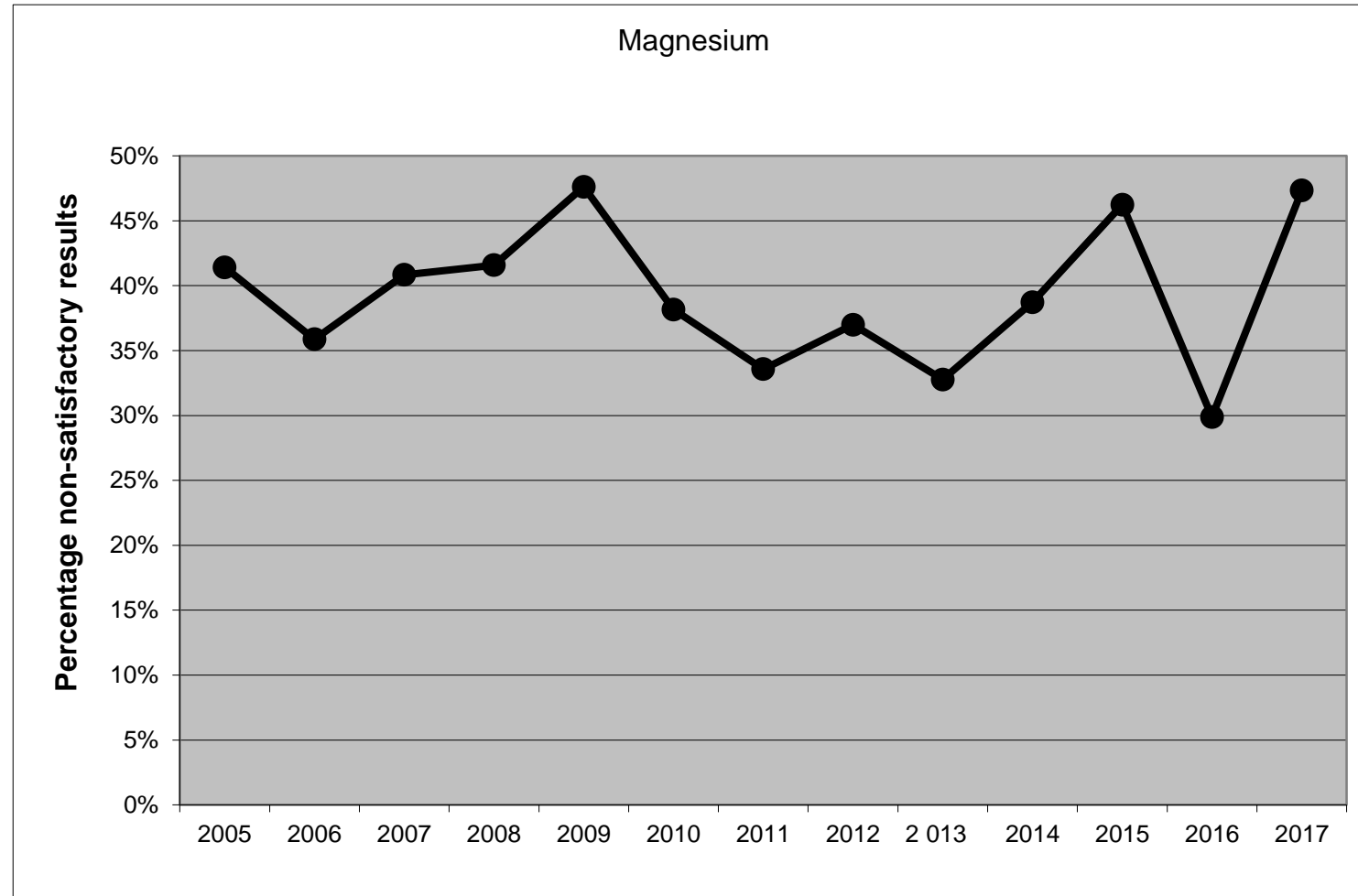
Magnesium

Calculated standard deviation and limit



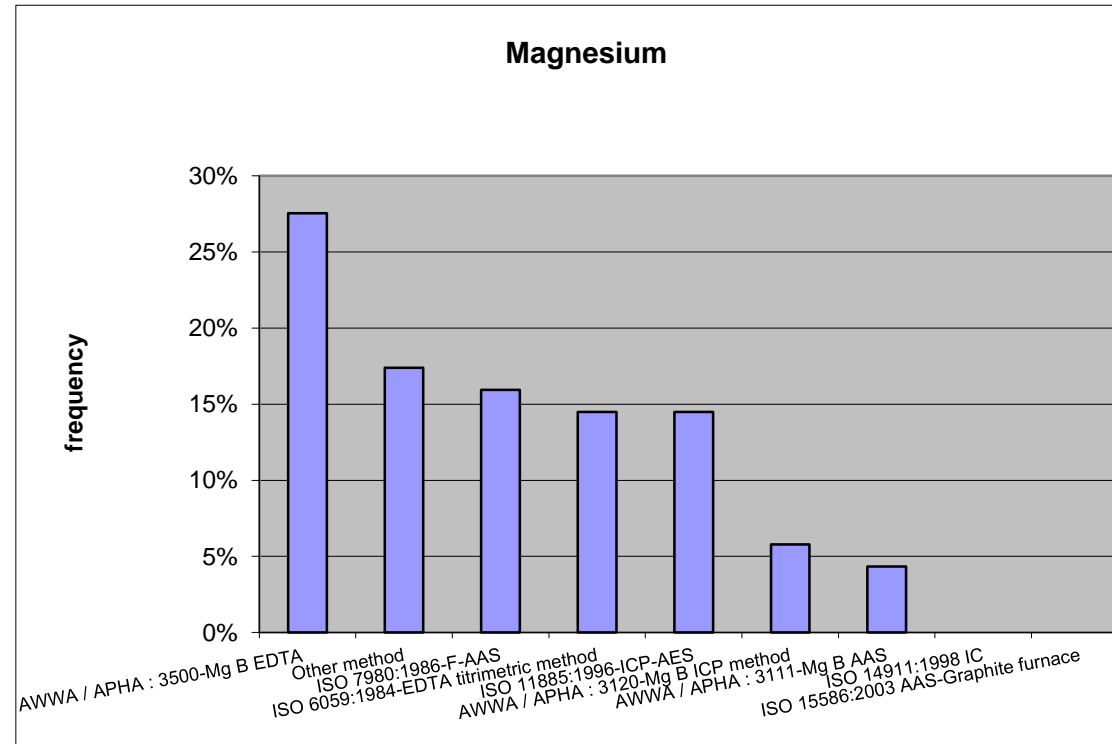
Magnesium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



29.9% to 47,3% in 2017

Method used



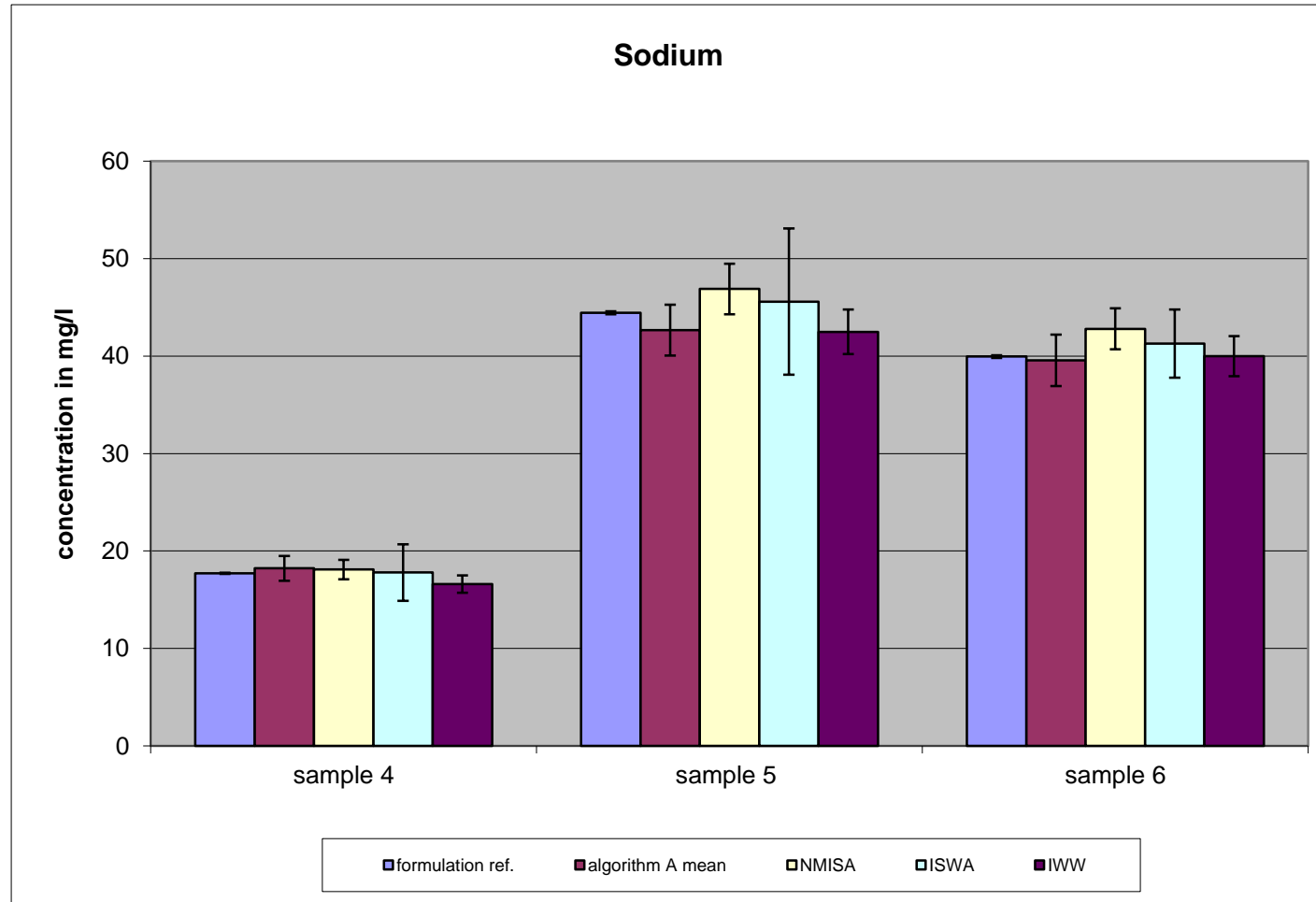
Summary Magnesium



- 17,4 % of “other” methods
- STD higher too high – 71.6 % for the lowest level
- Titrimetric results - a high portion of too high results for this method
- No improvement in comparison with last year

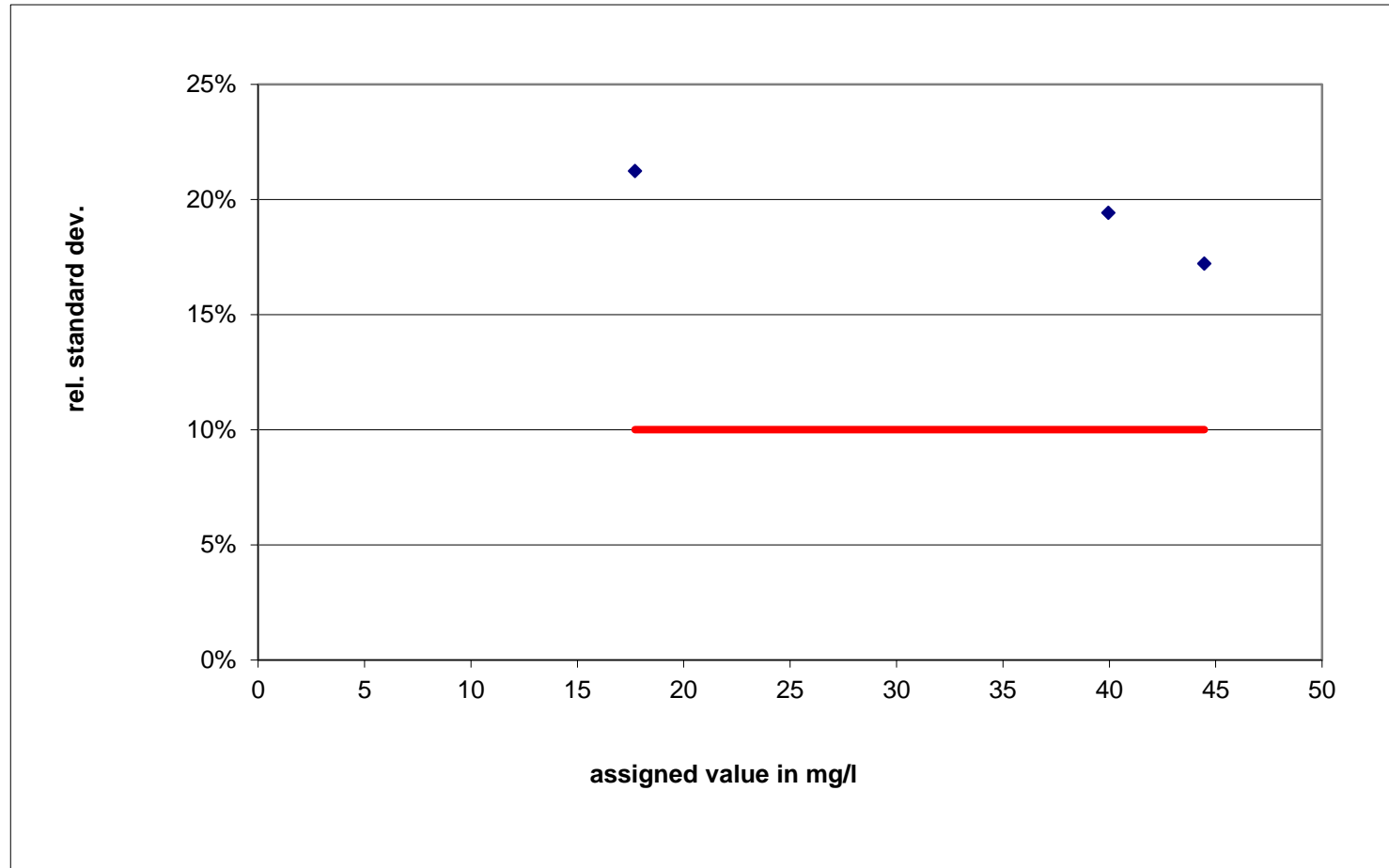
Sodium

mean vs. ref.-value



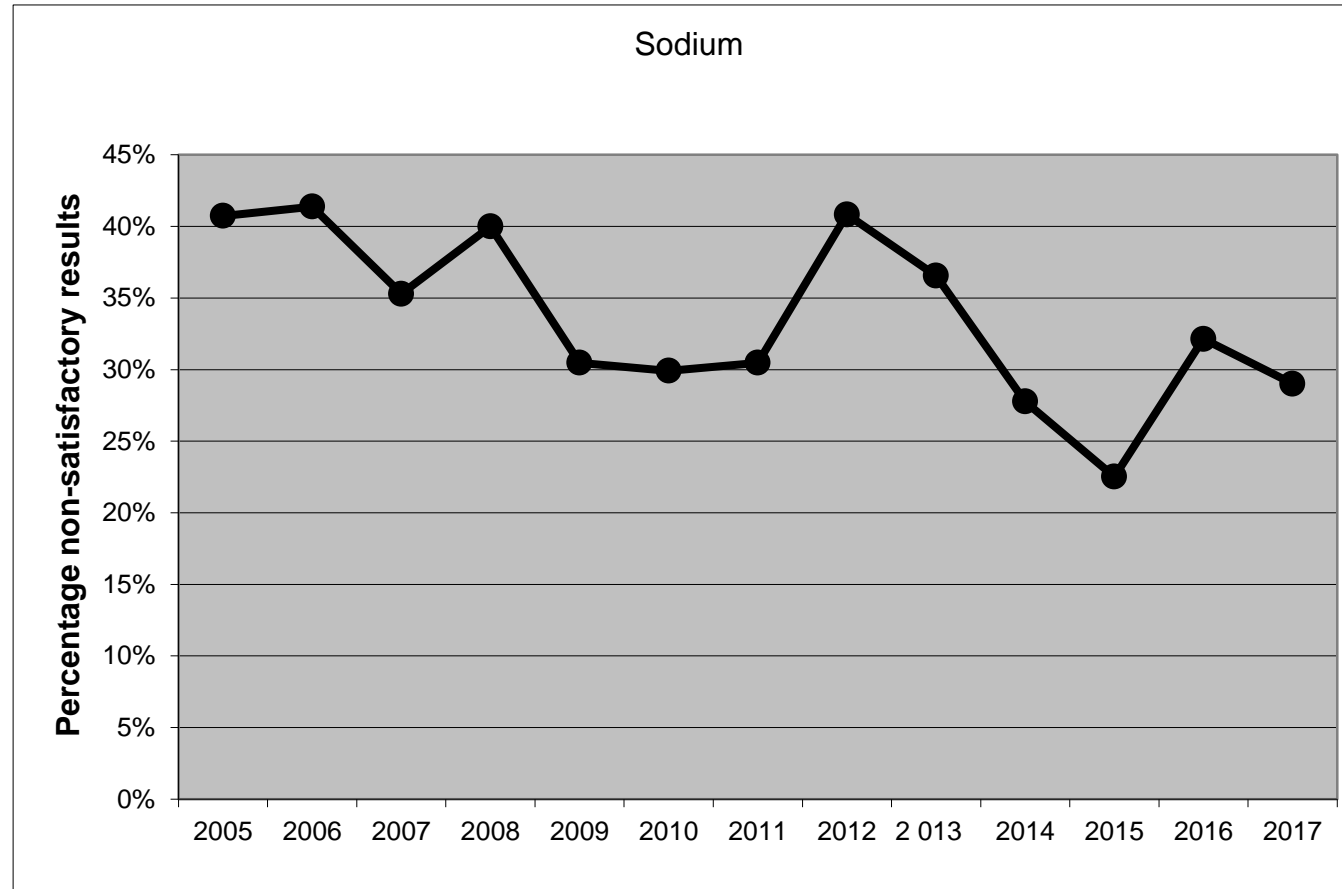
Sodium

Calculated standard deviation and limit

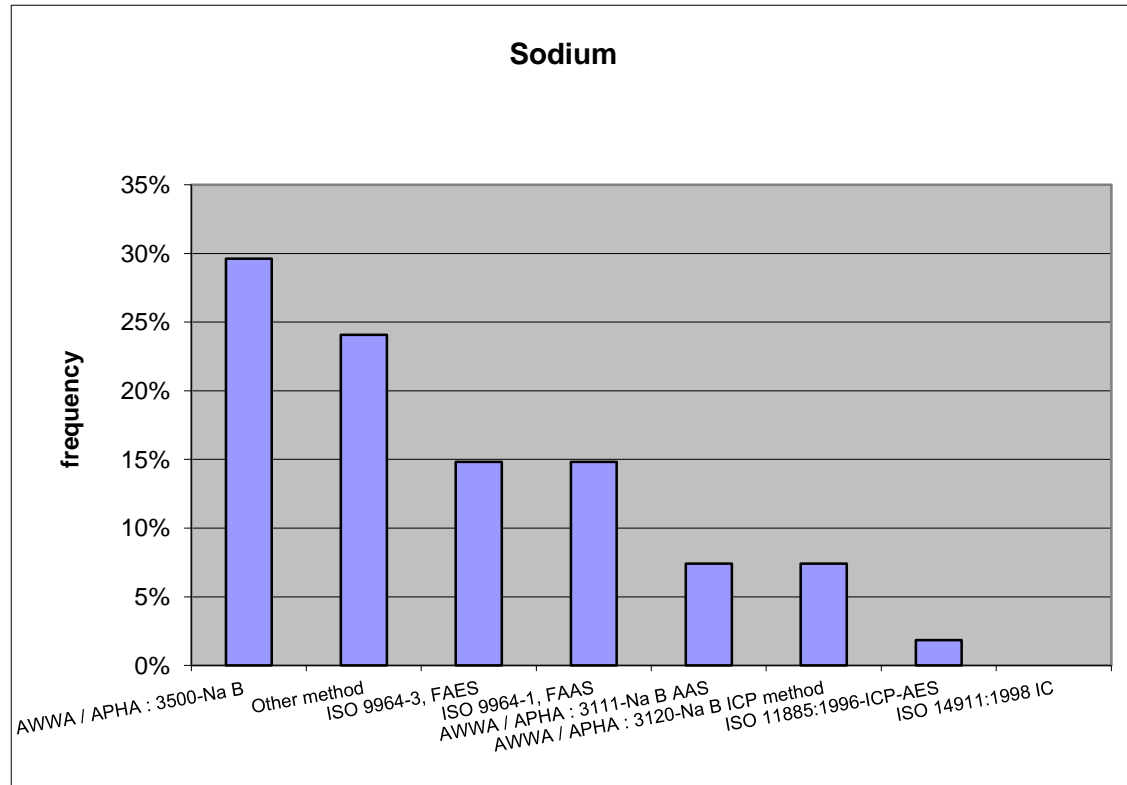


Sodium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



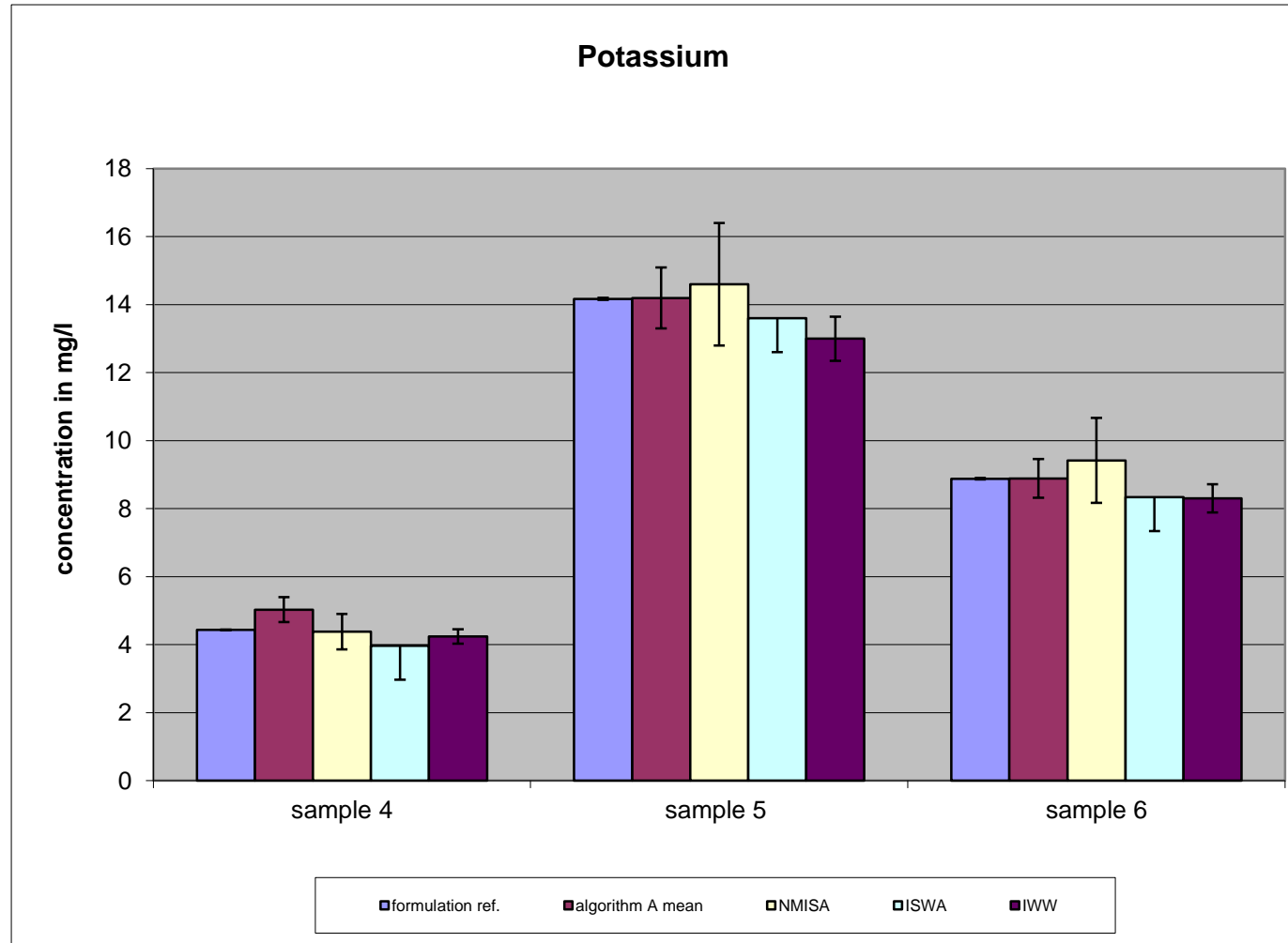
Summary **Sodium**



- Again problems with high results for lowest level – high blank?
- STDs above 10%
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results improved from 32.1% to 29.0% in 2017

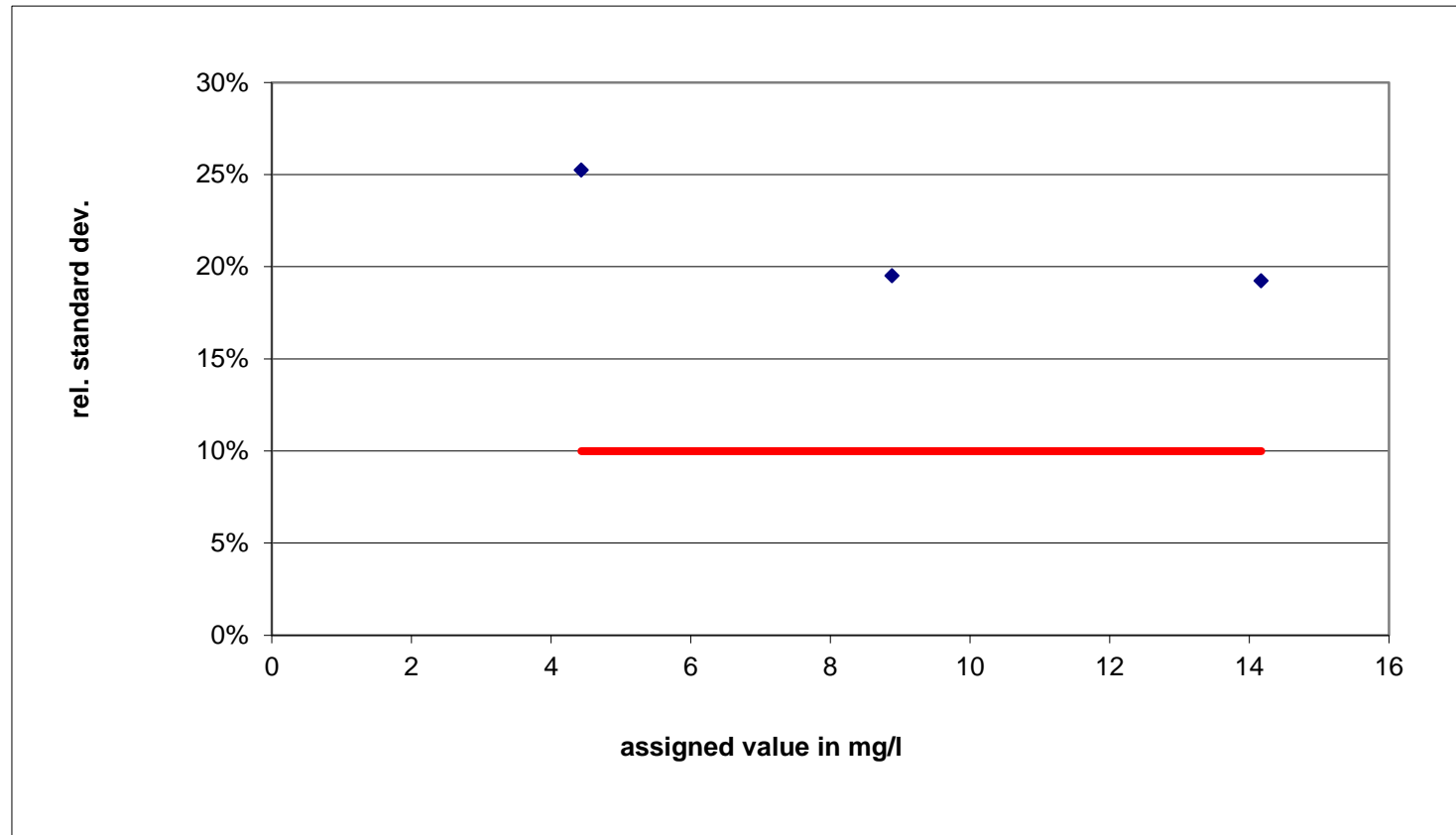
Potassium

mean vs. ref.-value



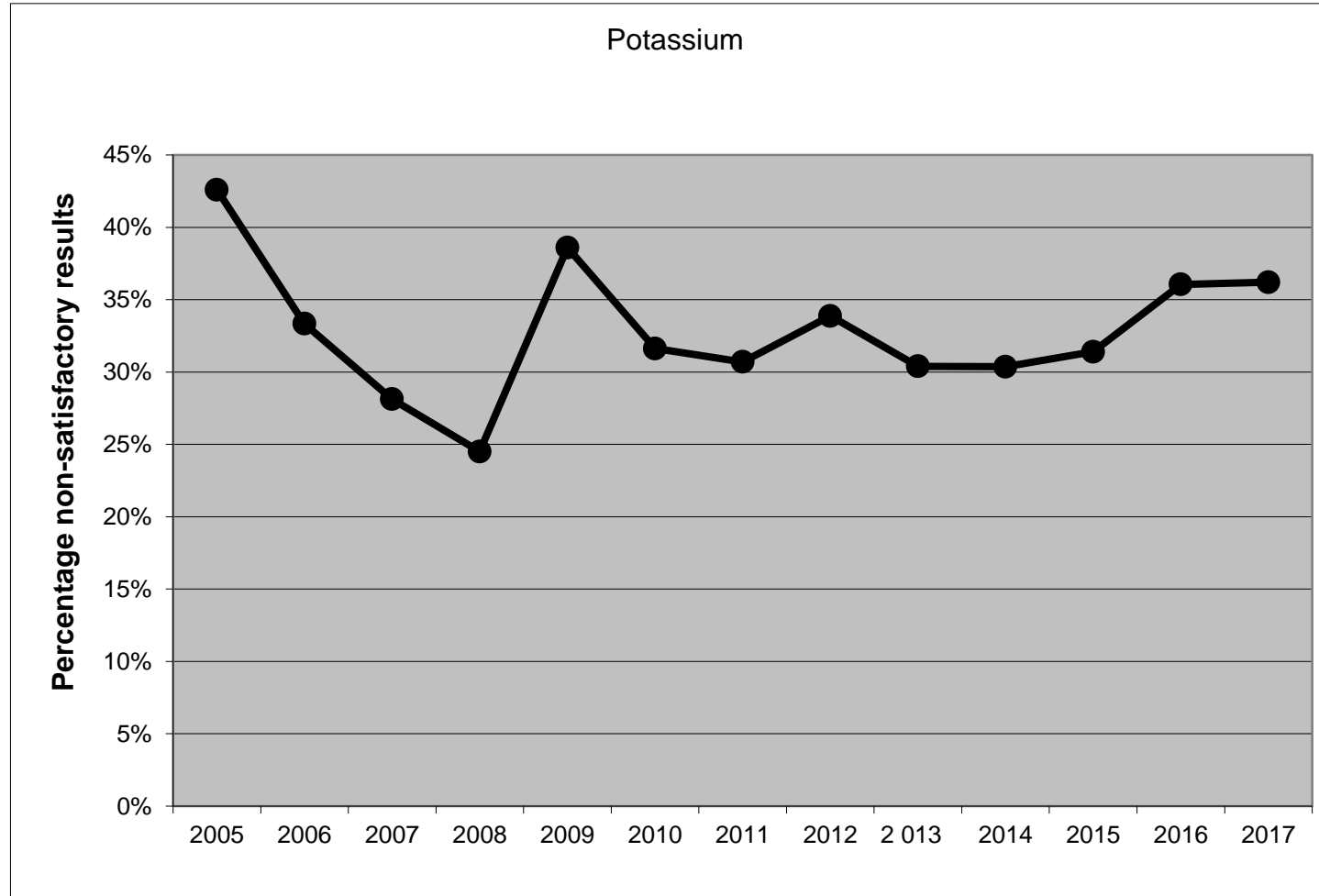
Potassium

Calculated standard deviation and limit



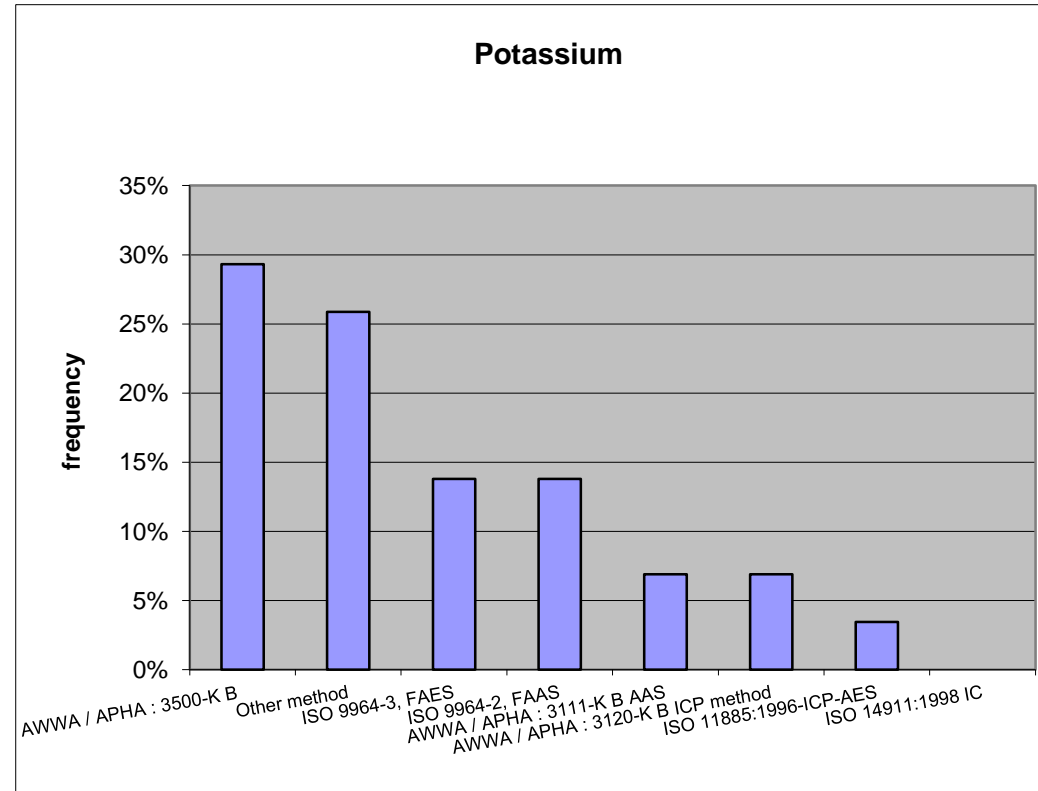
Potassium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



36.1% to 36.2% in 2017

Method used



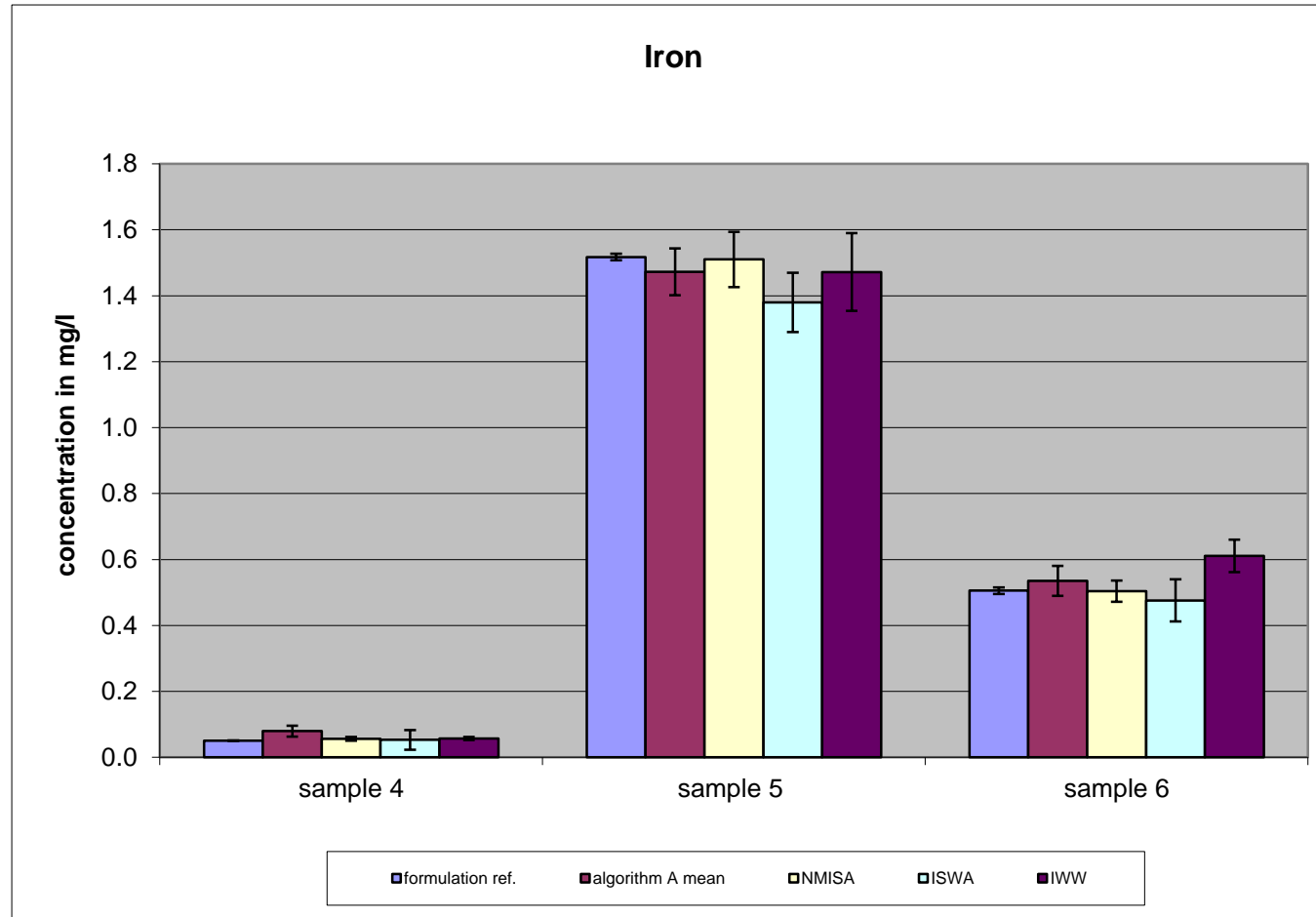
Summary Potassium

- Average recovery is 101 % k
- STDs still outside the limits
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results still high



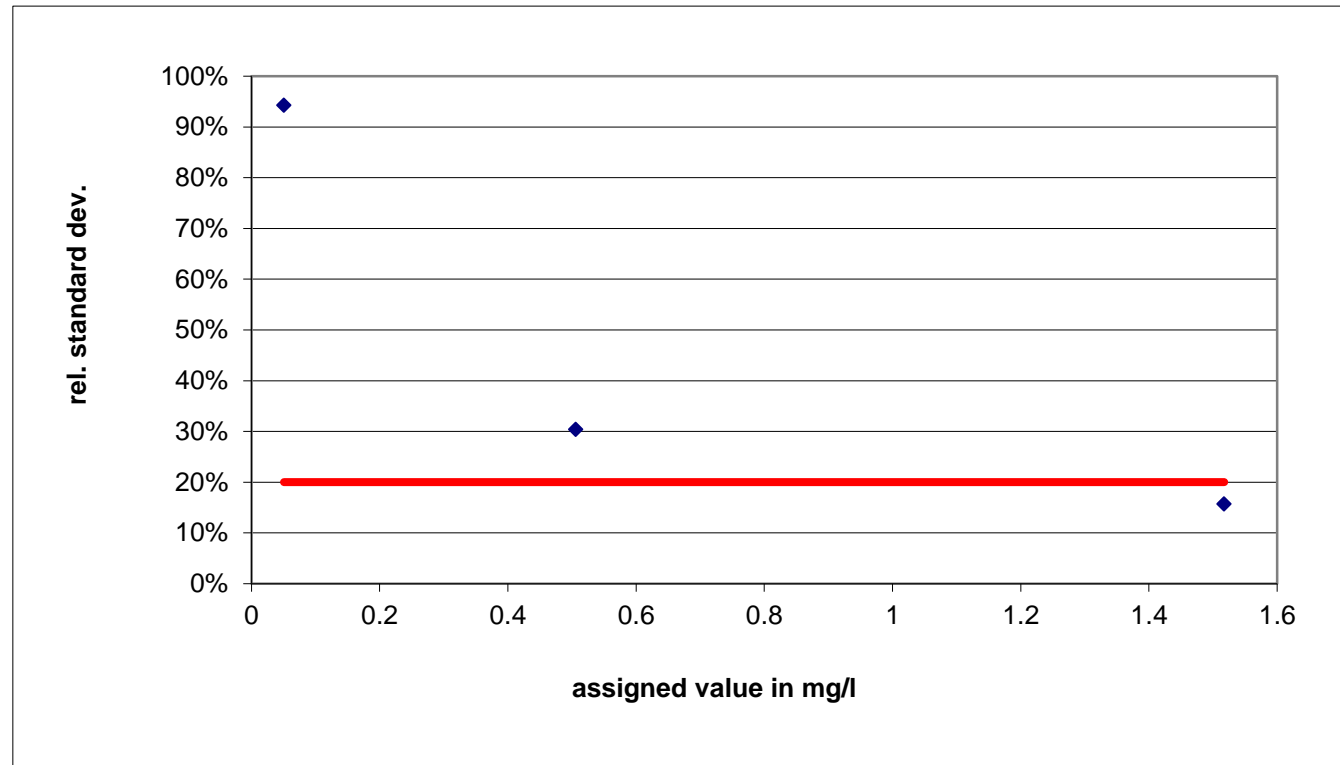
Iron

mean vs. ref.-value



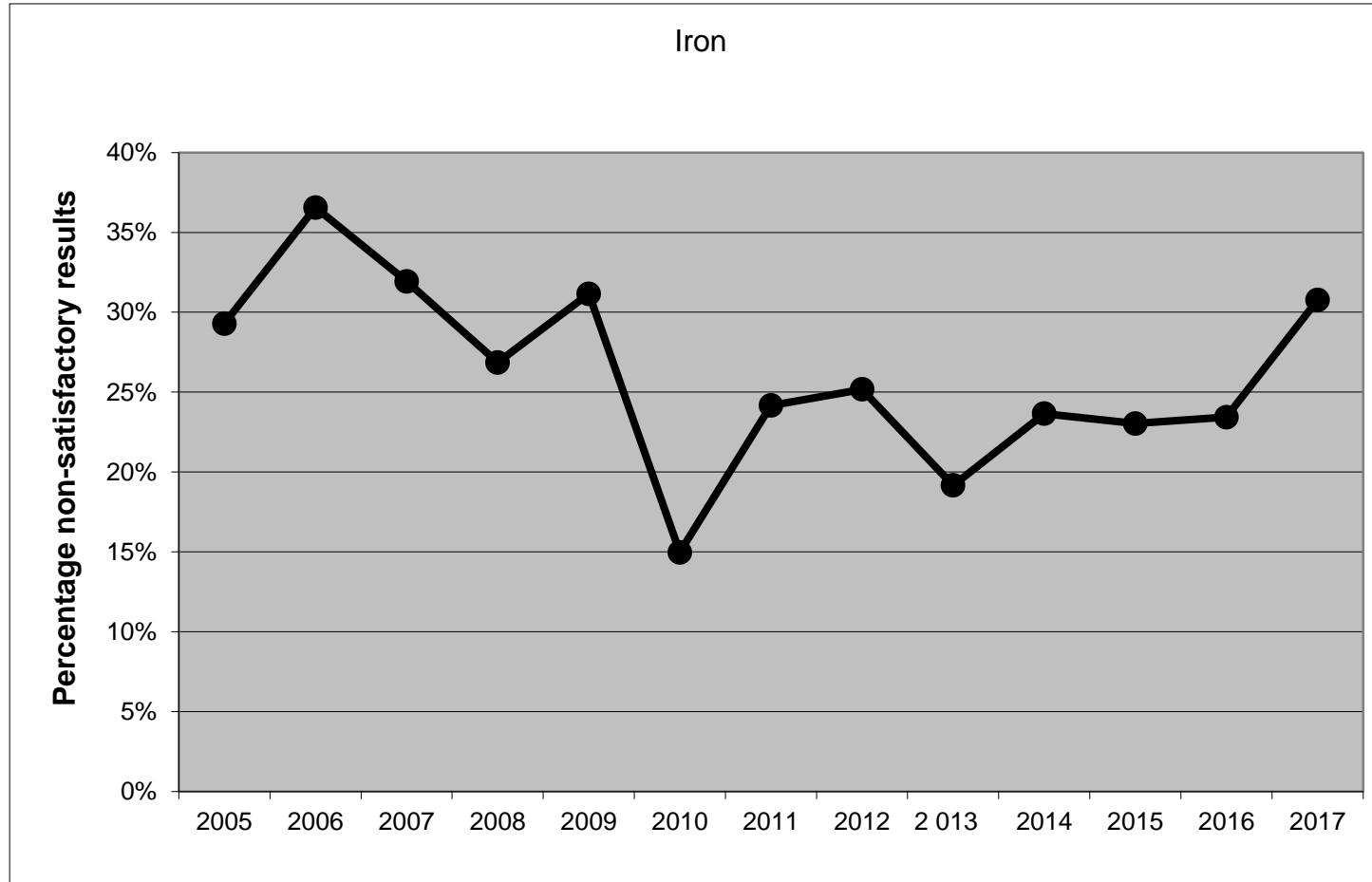
Iron

Calculated standard deviation and limit

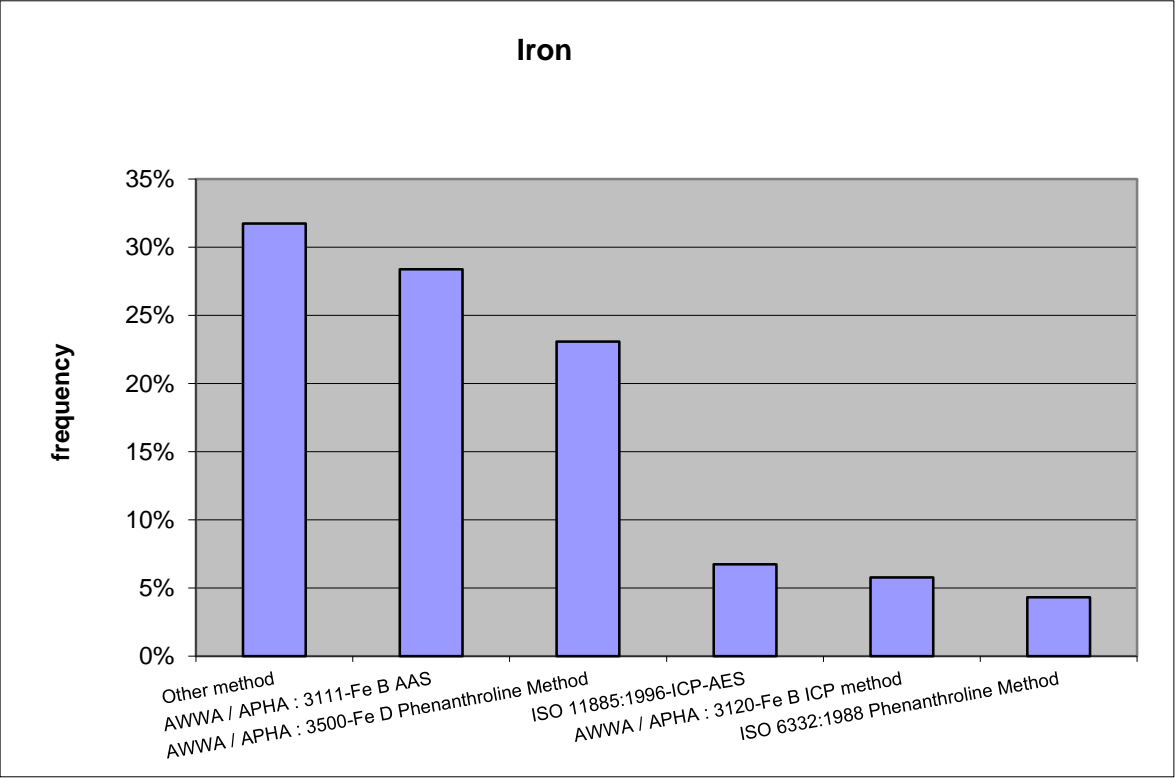


Iron

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



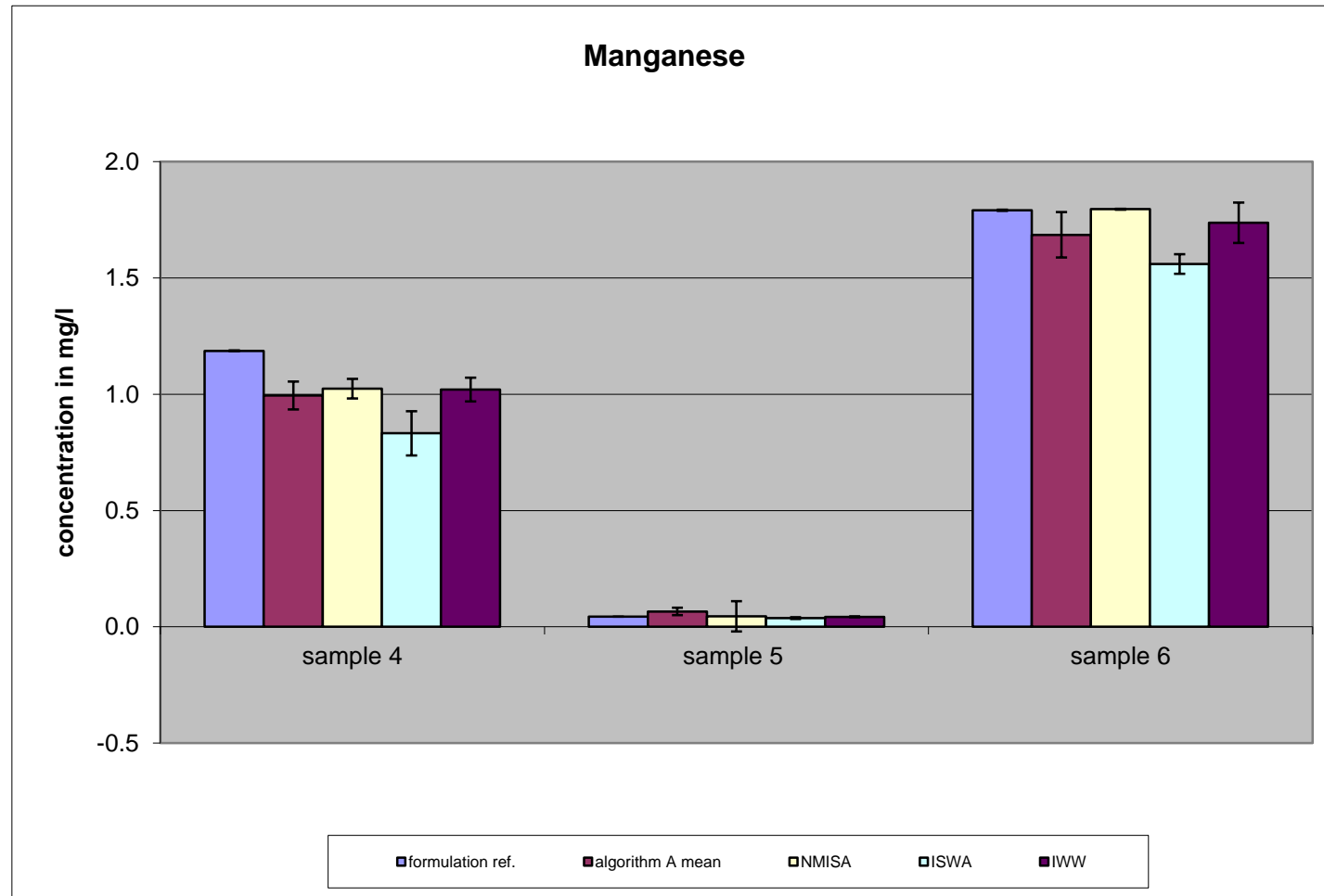
Summary **Iron**



- Average recovery is 98%
- Significant improvement in 2017 for the lowest (68% to 28%) Now we are back to a SD of **94.23**
- Problems with the lowest level – high blank
- Number of non-satisfactory results increased from **23.4%** to **30.8%** in 2017

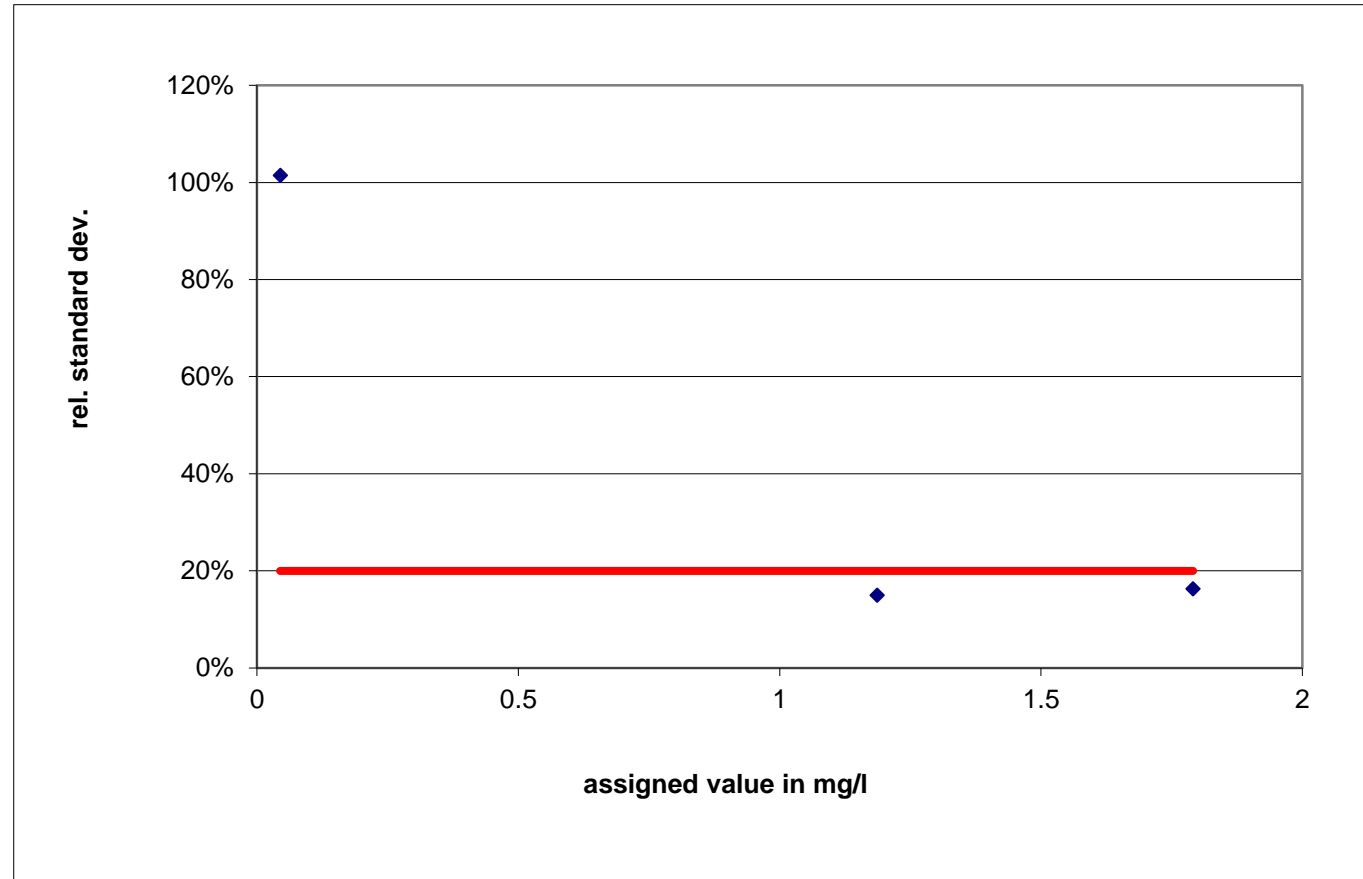
Manganese

mean vs. ref.-value



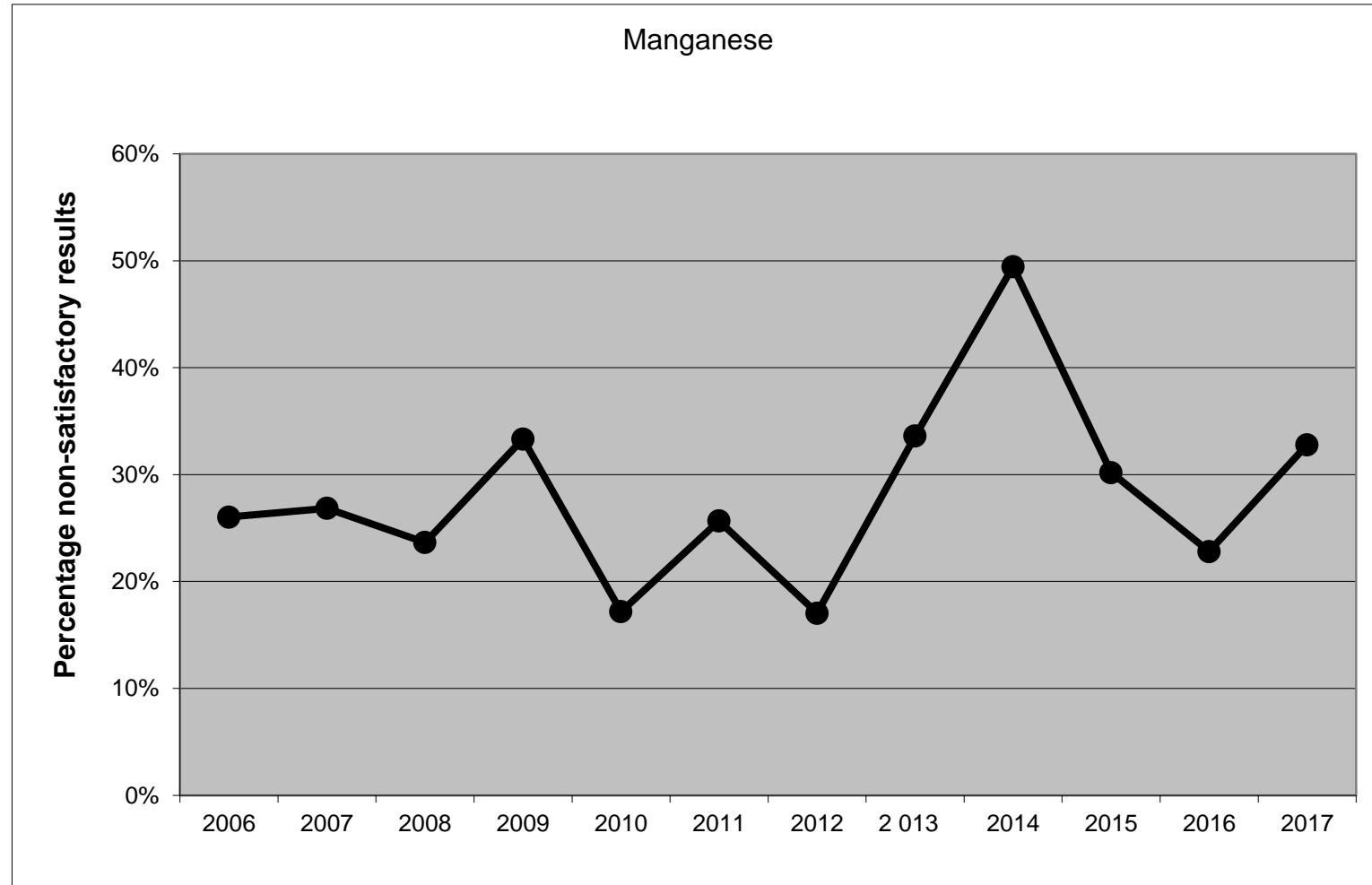
Manganese

Calculated standard deviation and limit

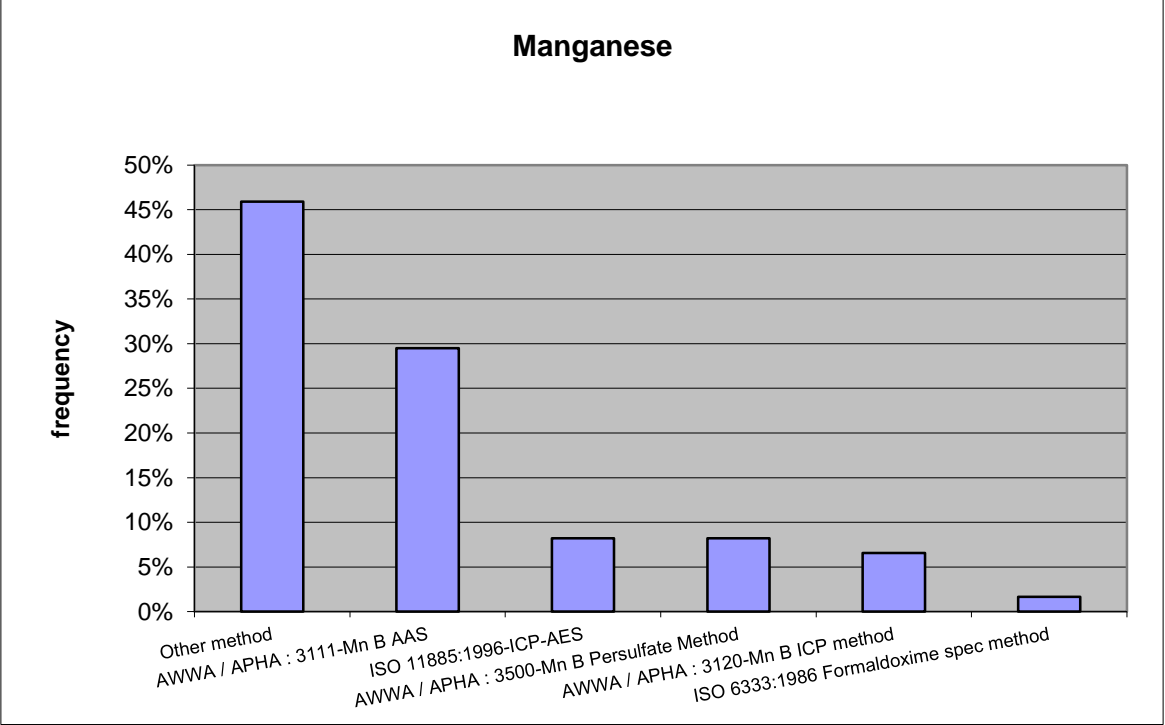


Manganese

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



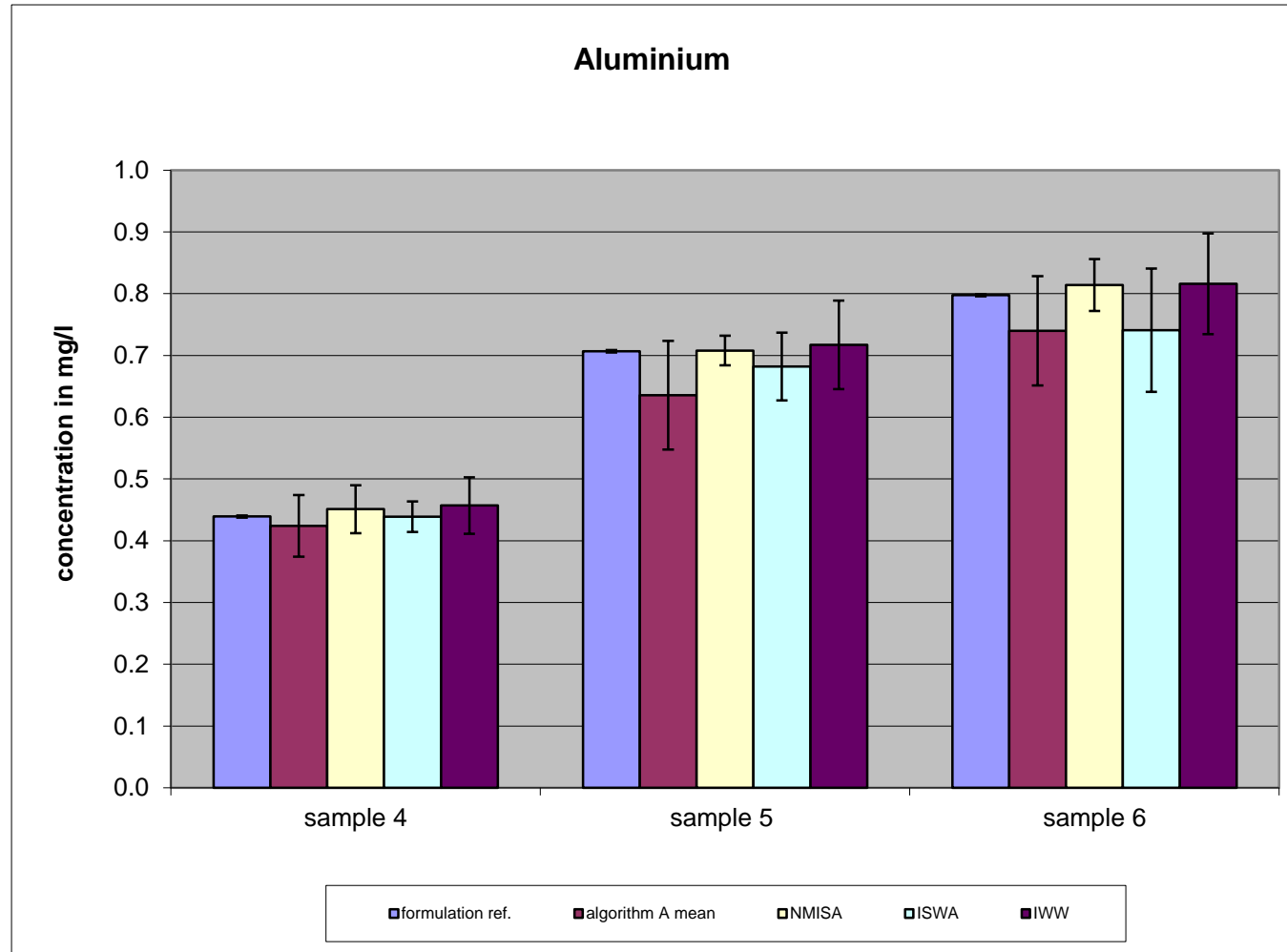
Summary Manganese



- STDs for second highest level and highest level are below 20 %
- Lowest level – STD of 101.5%
- Percentage of non-satisfactory results **22.8% to 32.8% in 2017**

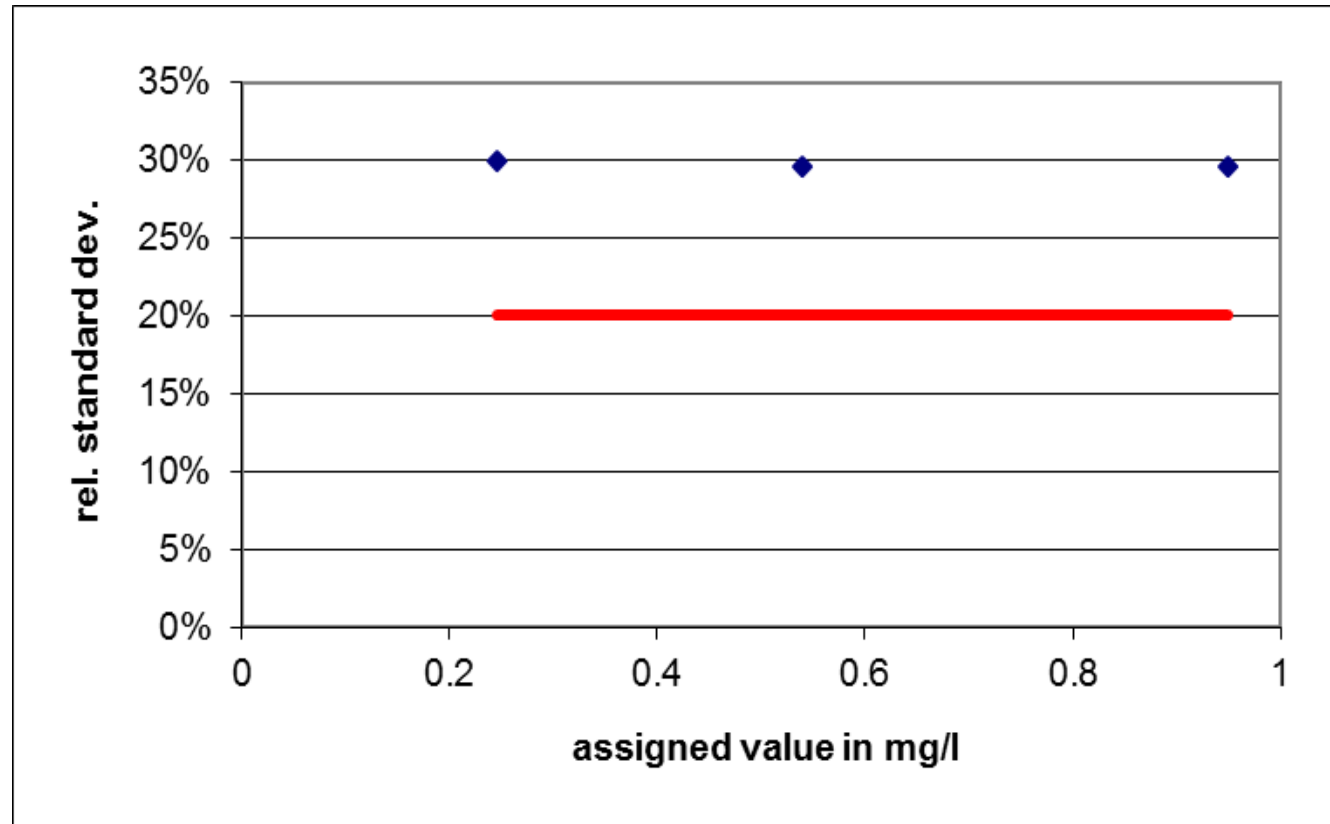
Aluminium

mean vs. ref.-value



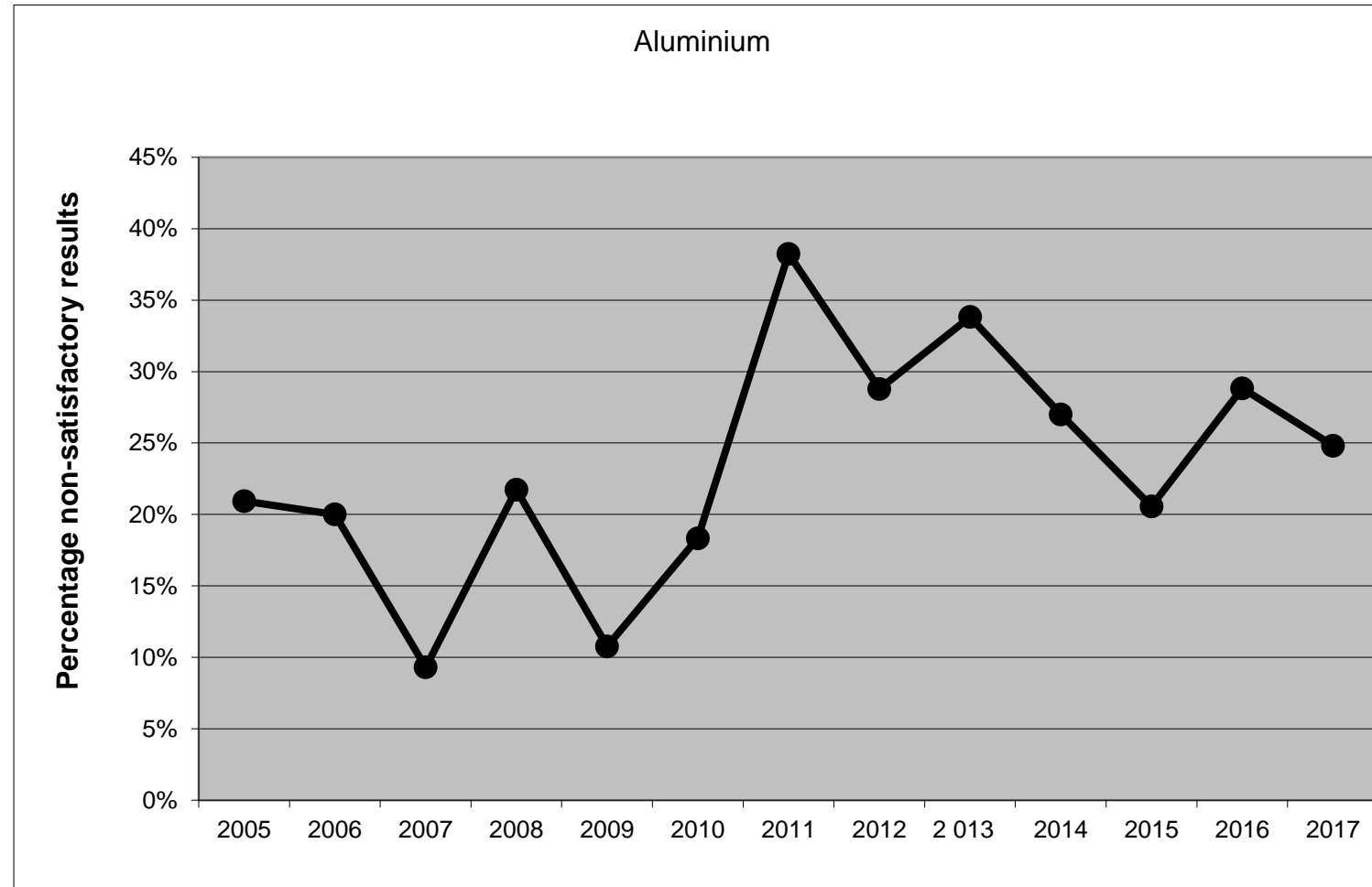
Aluminium

Calculated standard deviation and limit

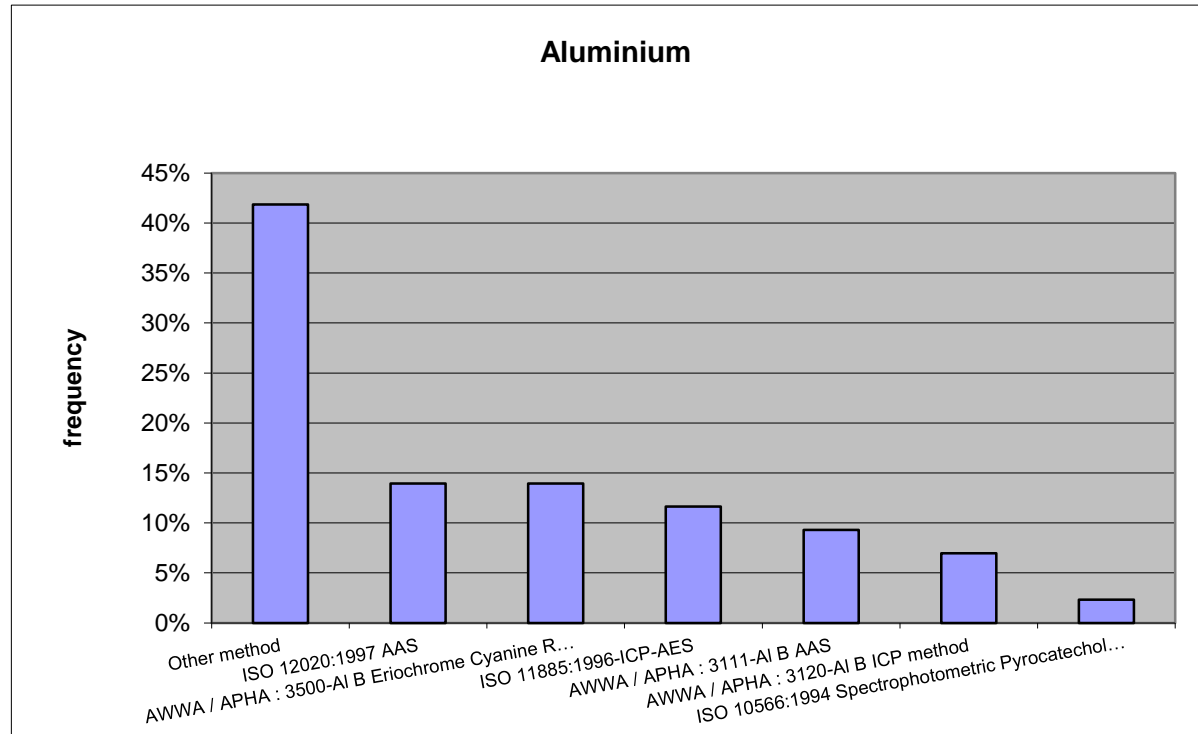


Aluminium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used

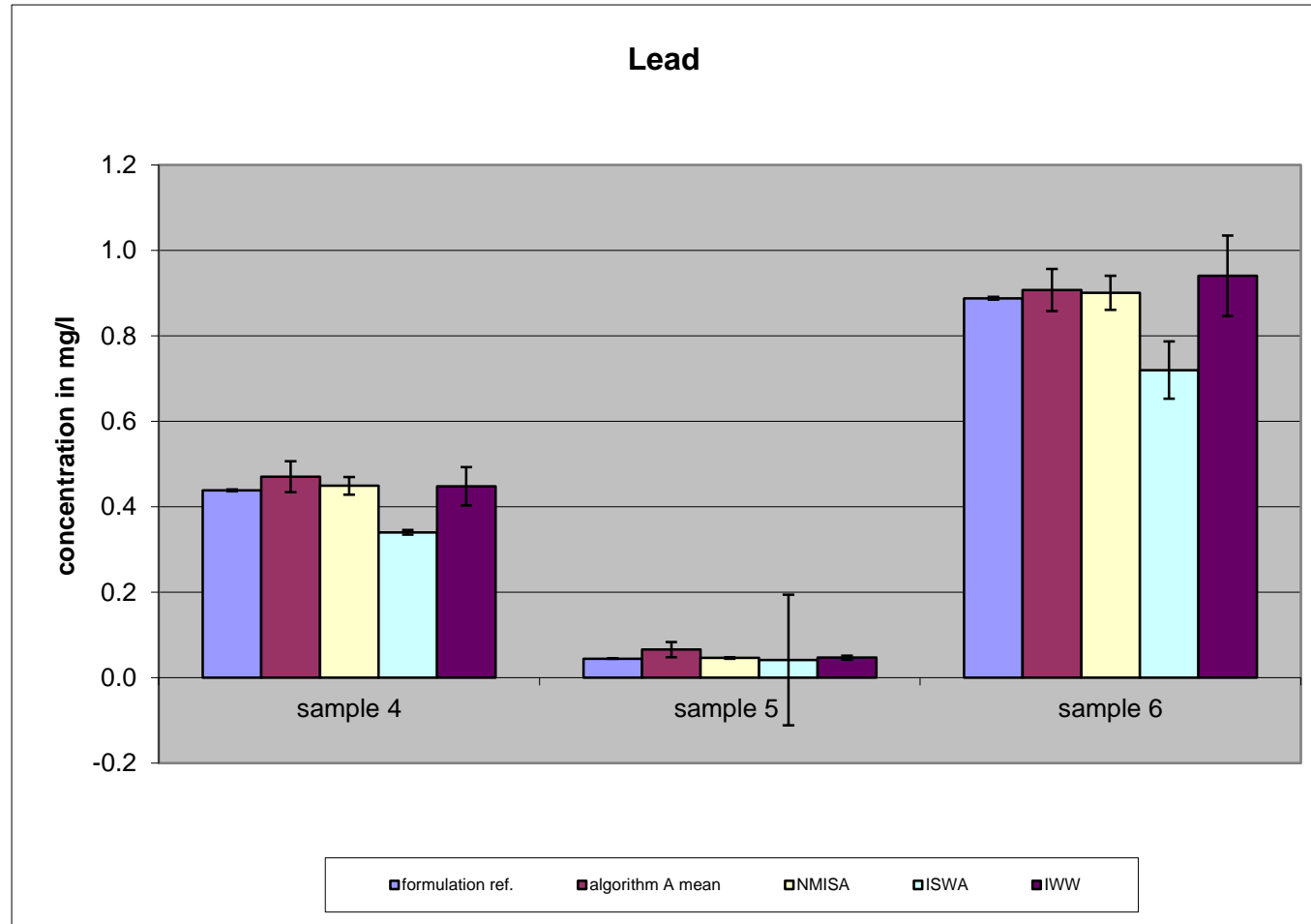


Summary **Aluminium**



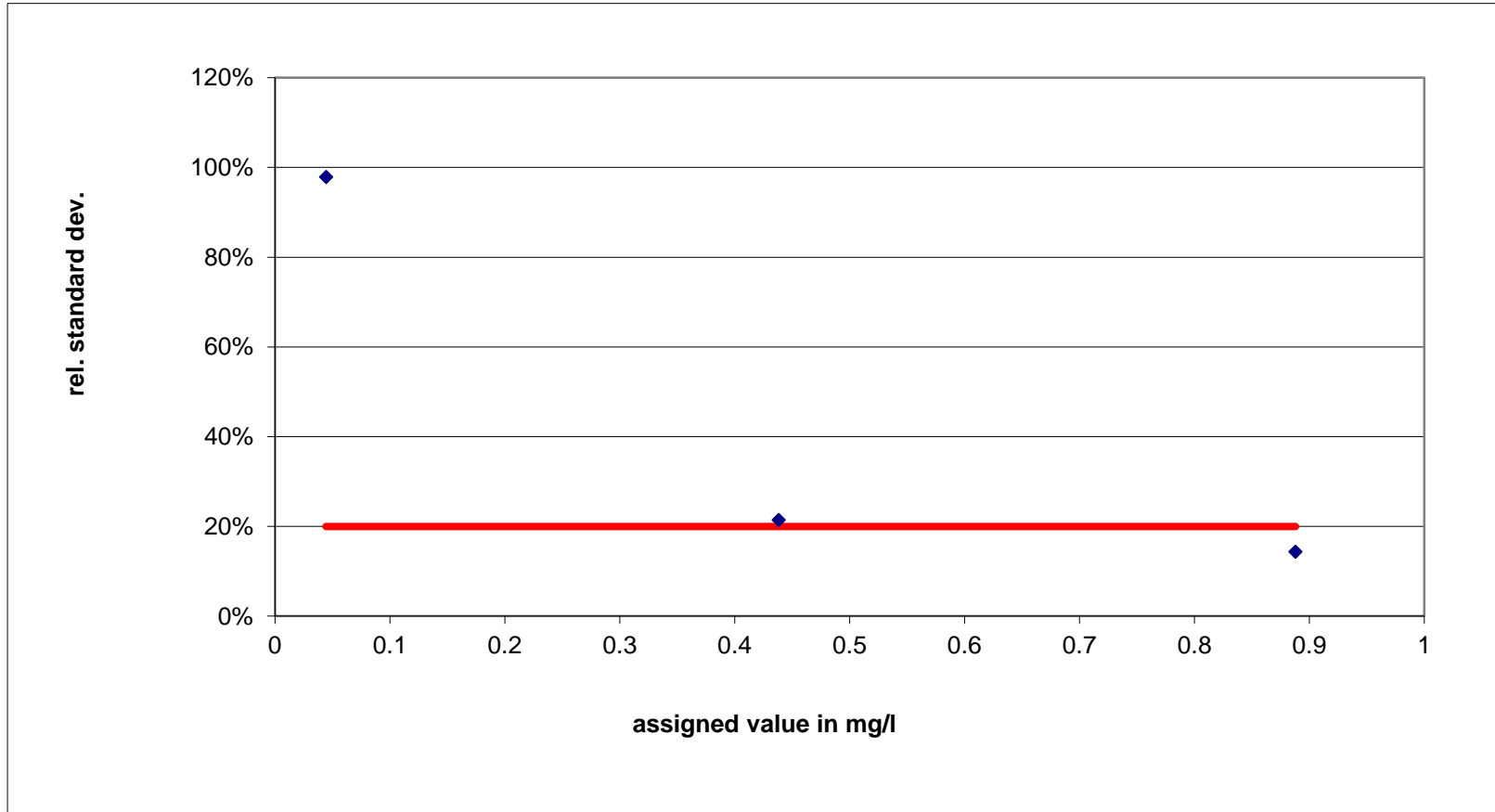
- 41.9 % “other methods”
- SDs above the limit for all three levels
- Percentage outliers reduced from 28.8% to 24.8% in 2017
- Problems with the AAS method

Lead mean vs. ref.-value



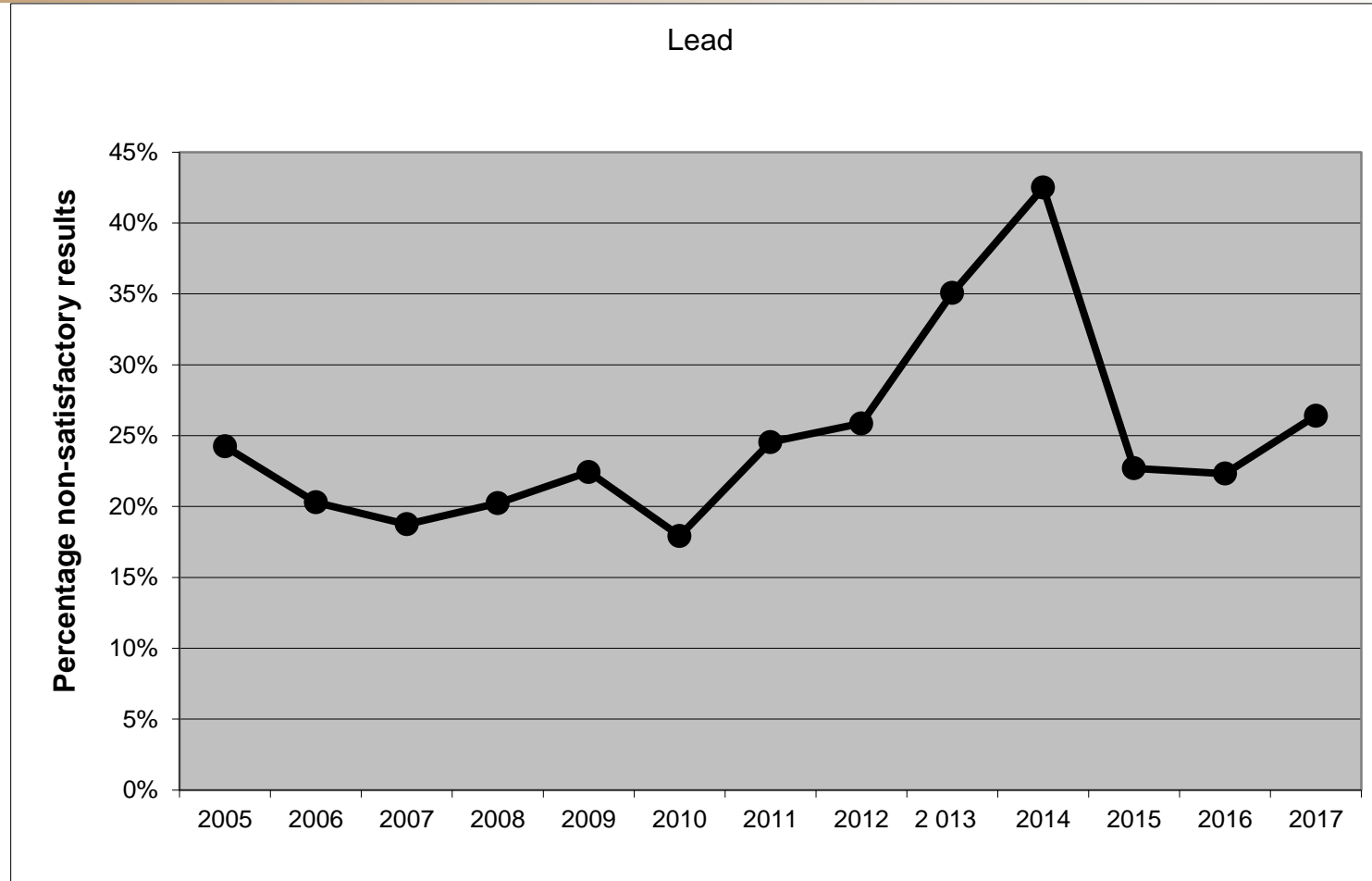
Lead

Calculated standard deviation and limit

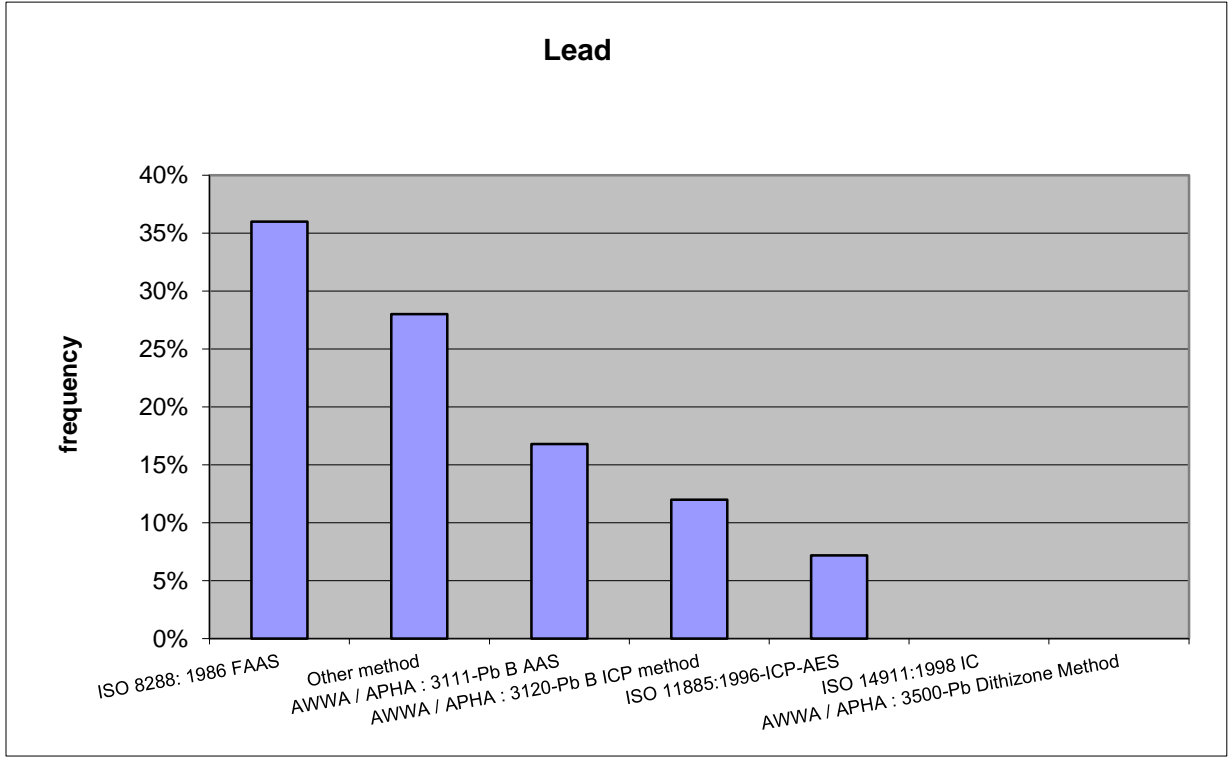


Lead

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



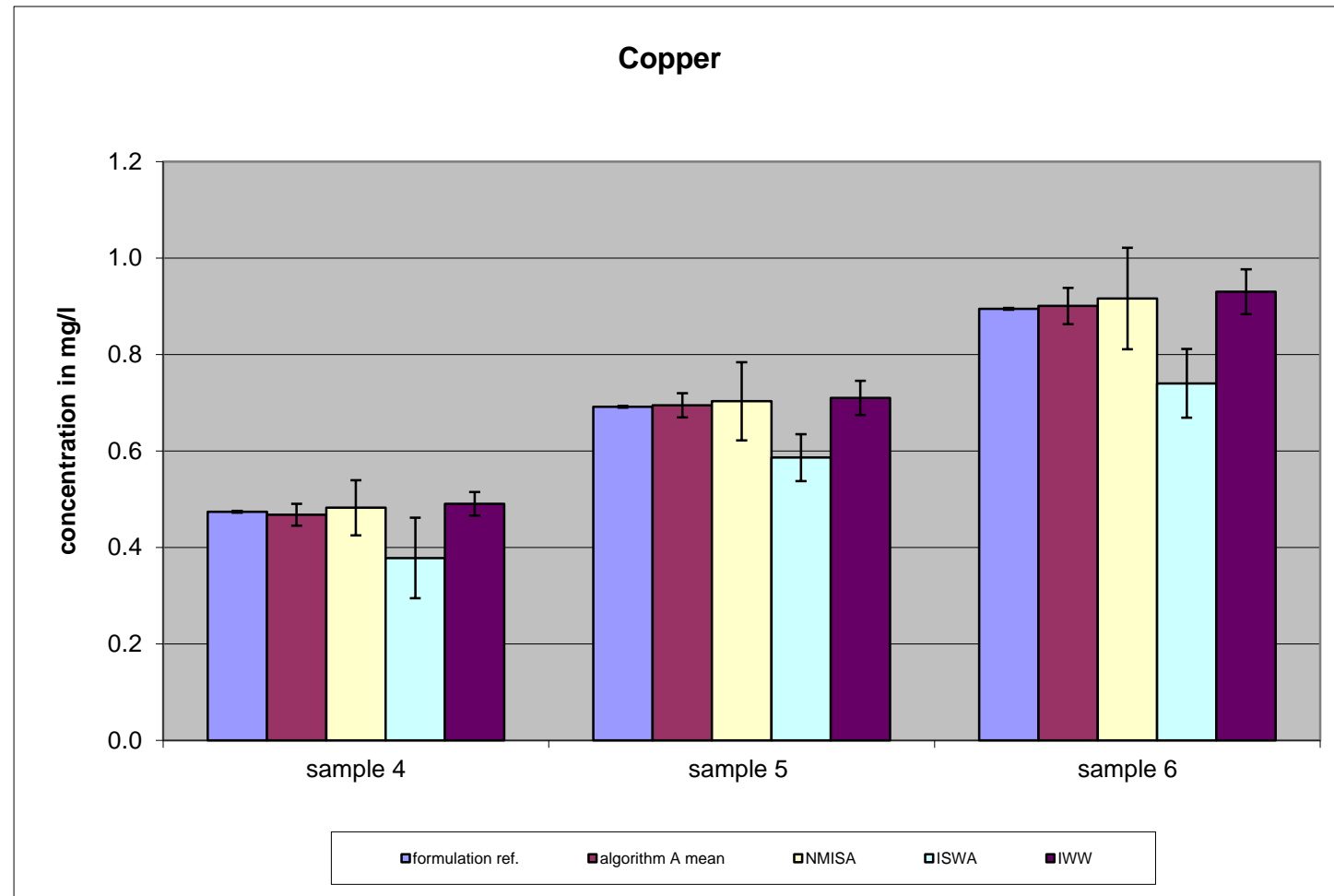
Summary Lead



- Average recover is 103.2%
- Obviously problems with the lowest level – high blank?, high STD (97.9 % !)
- STDs for the other levels are 21.42% and 14.36%
- Variety of all the other methods causes a problems
- 28% of “other” methods

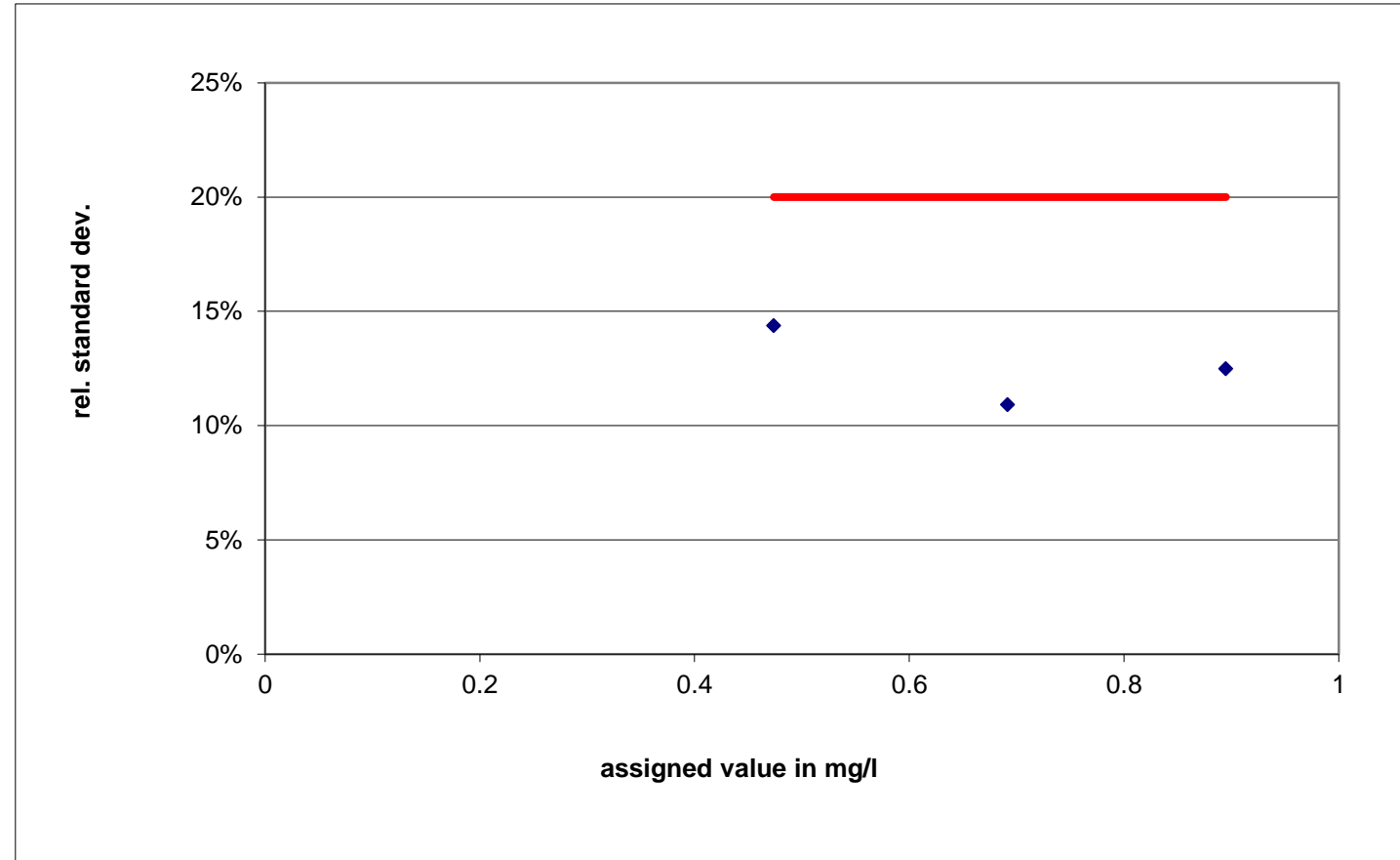
Copper

mean vs. ref.-value



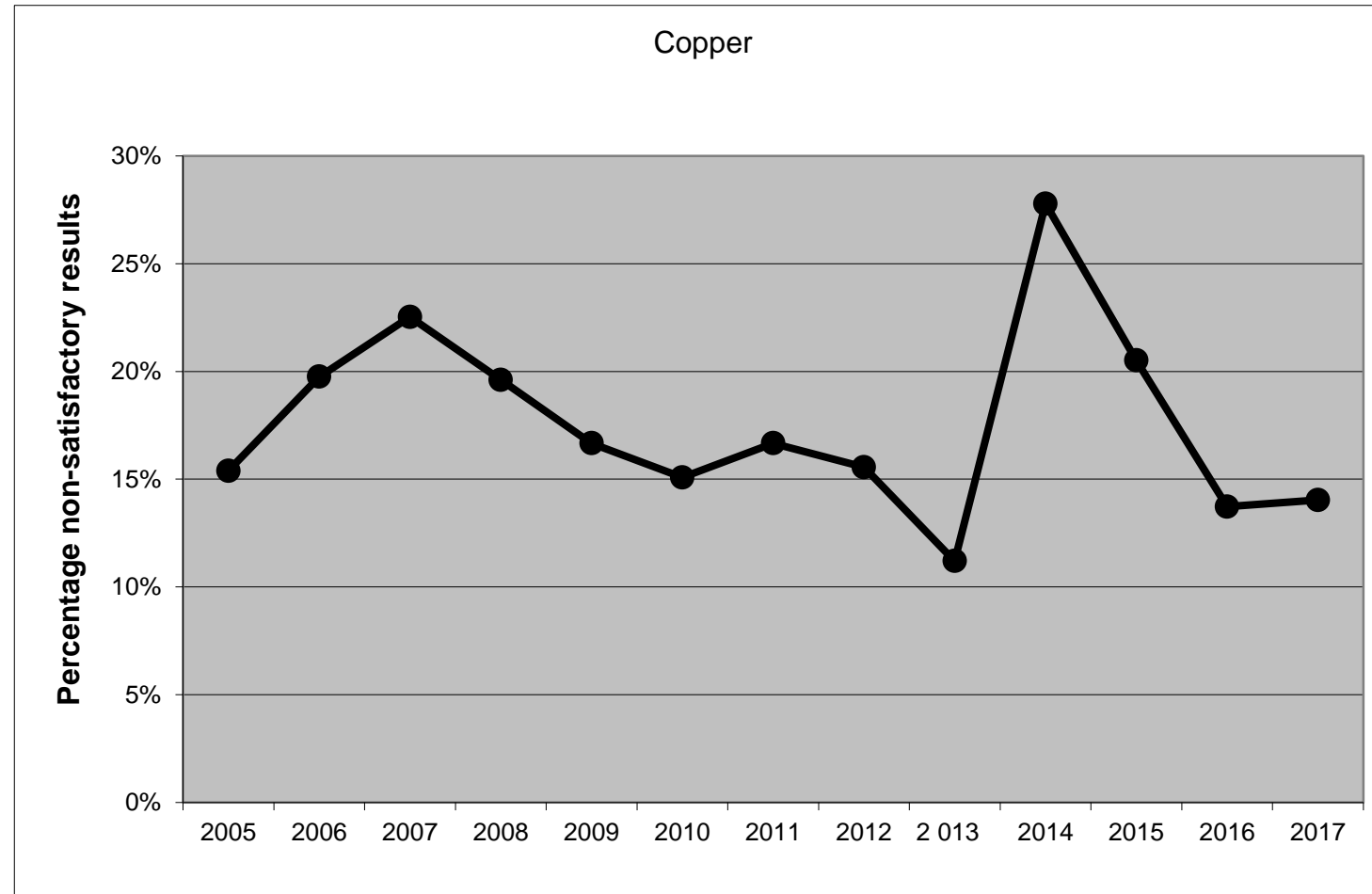
Copper

Calculated standard deviation and limit

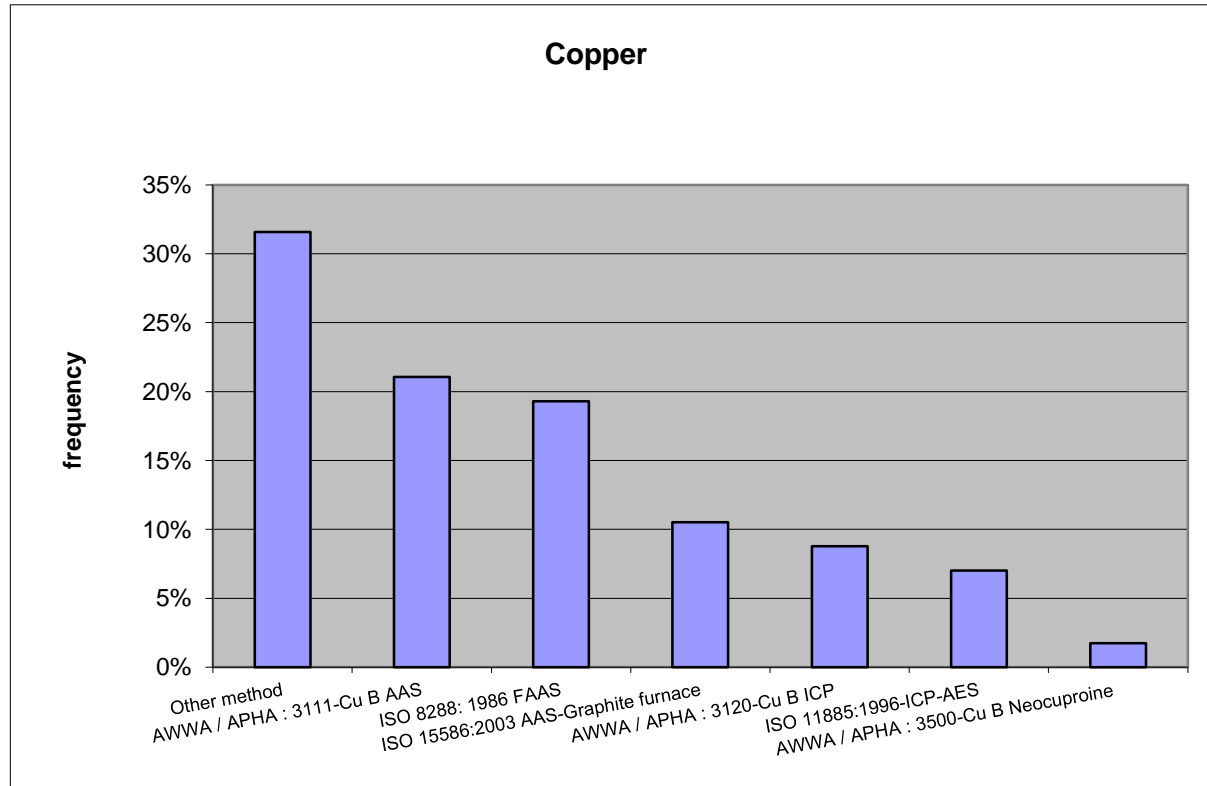


Copper

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



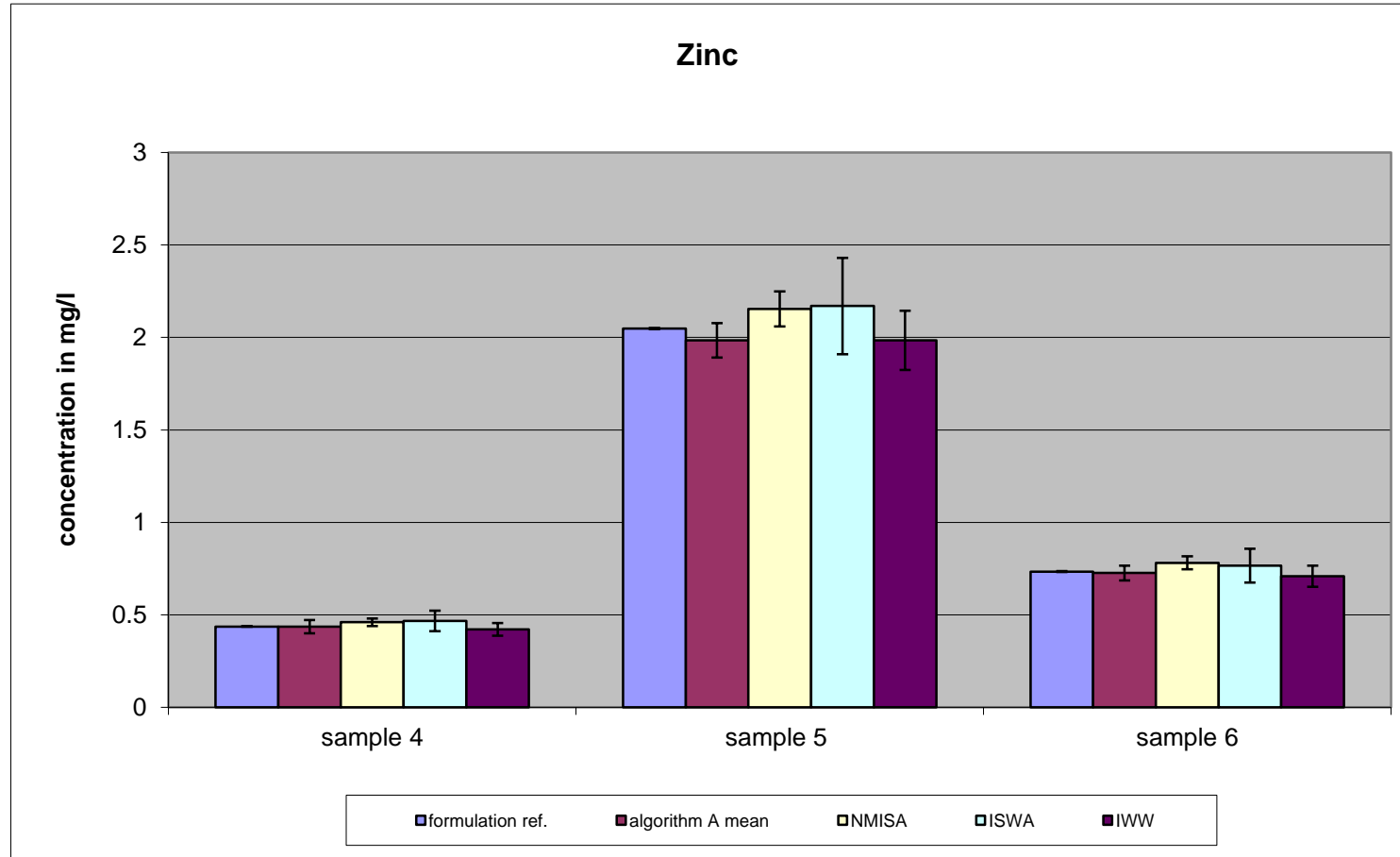
Summary Copper



- Perfect recovery of 100.3%
- Standard deviations below 20% for all three levels
- Non satisfactory results remained similar than in 2016 - 13.7% to 14.0% in 2017
- 31.8% of "other" methods

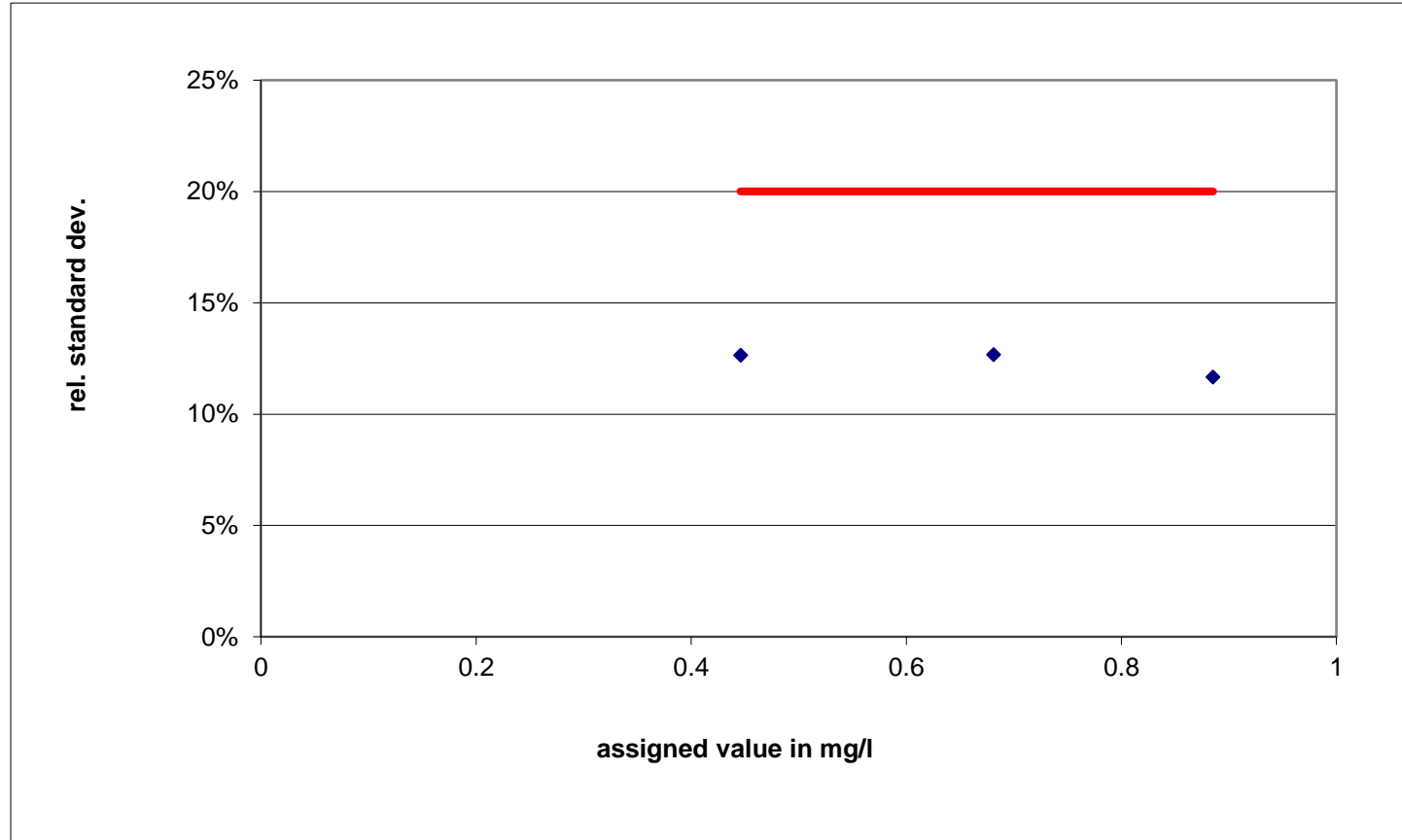
Zinc

mean vs. ref.-value



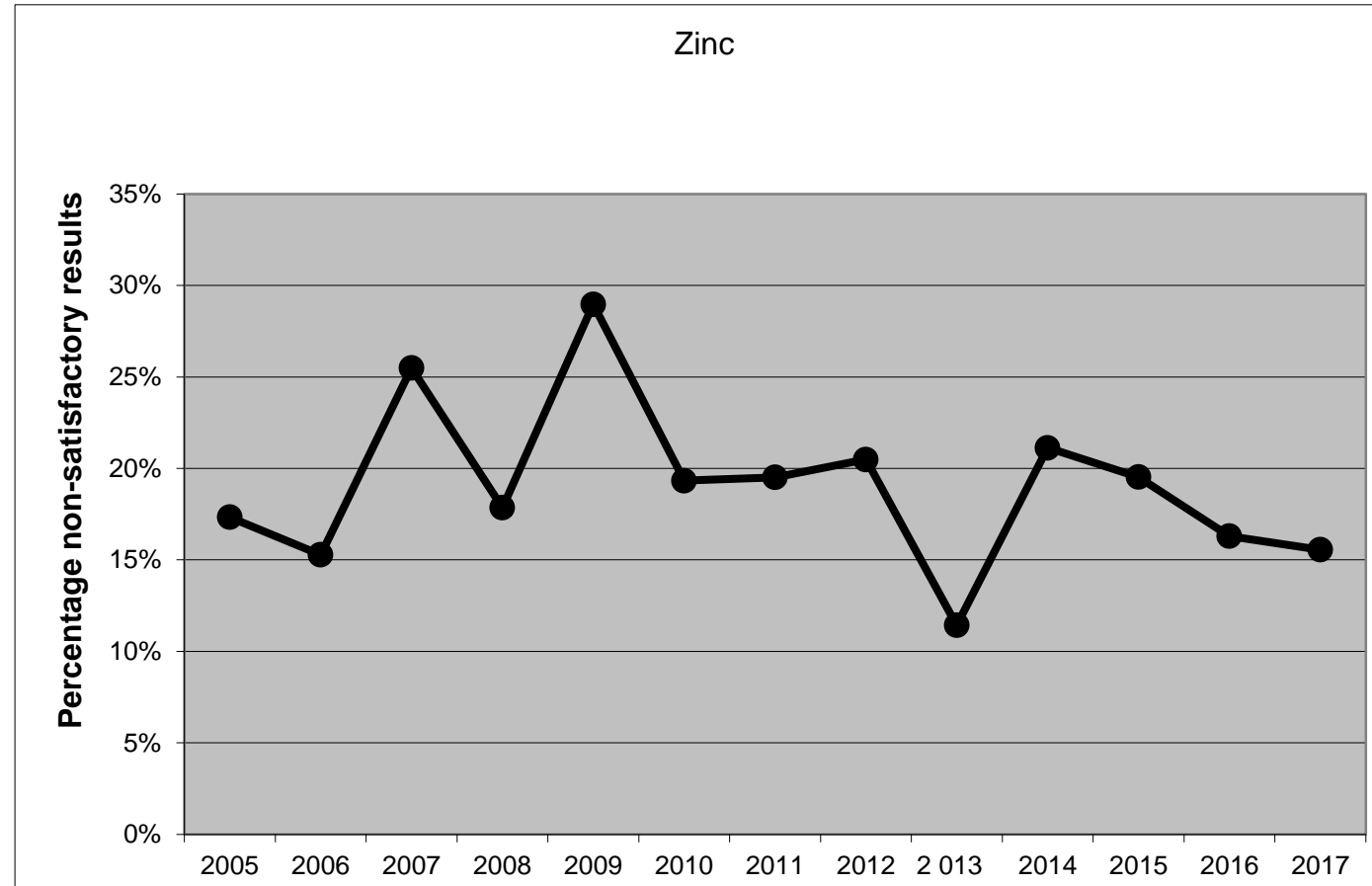
Zinc

Calculated standard deviation and limit

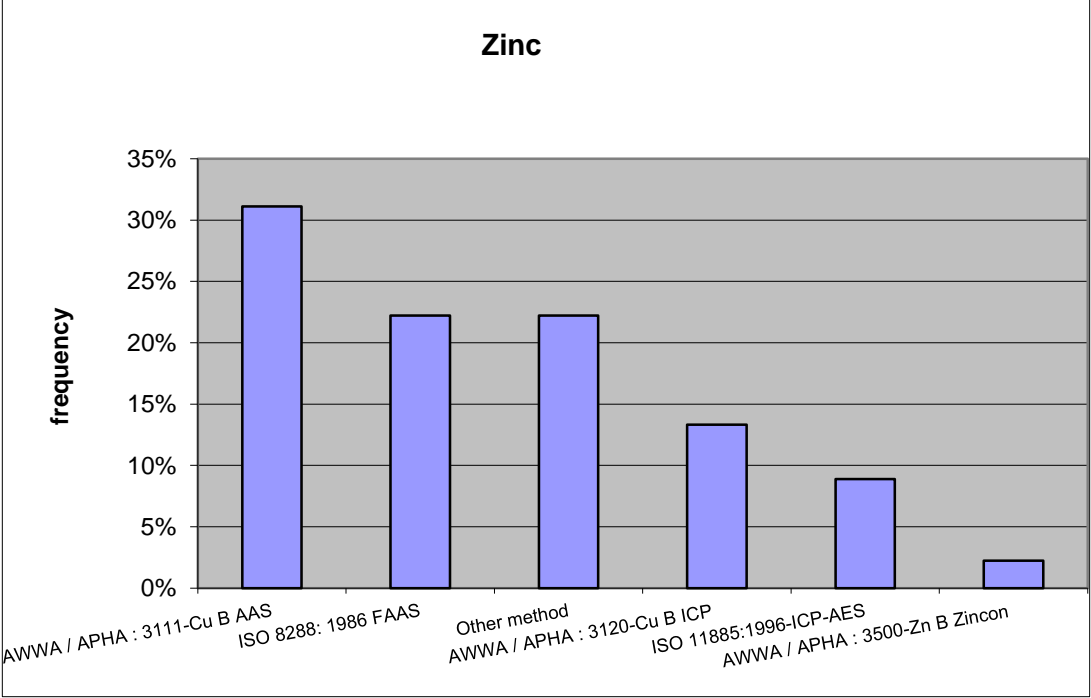


Zinc

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



Summary **Zinc**

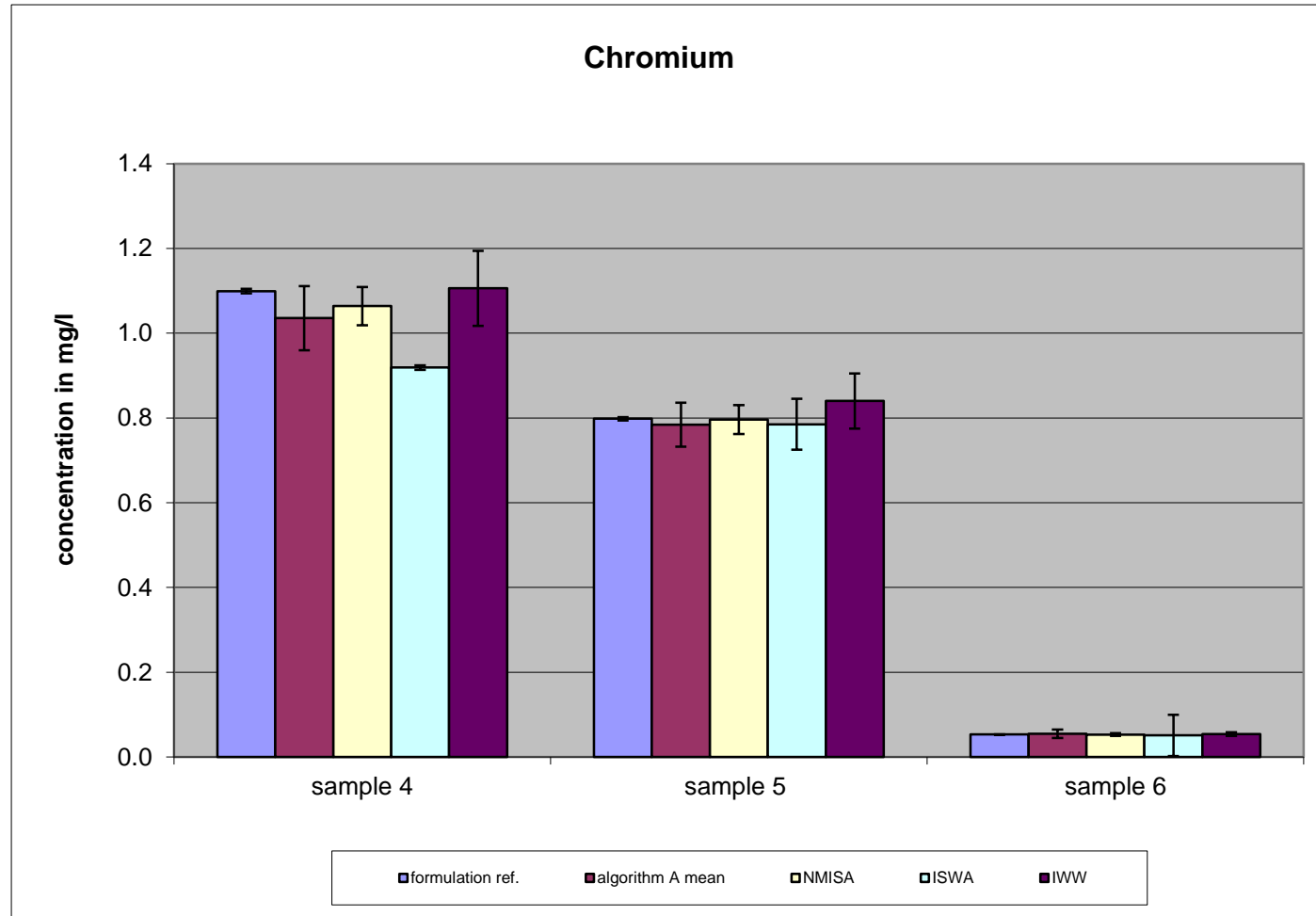
23.20%
15.32%
12.78%

- Perfect recovery of 101.69%
- Standard deviations below 20% for all three levels
- 22.2 % of "other" methods
- Slight improvement for the percentage of non-satisfactory results - 16.3% to 15.6% in 2017



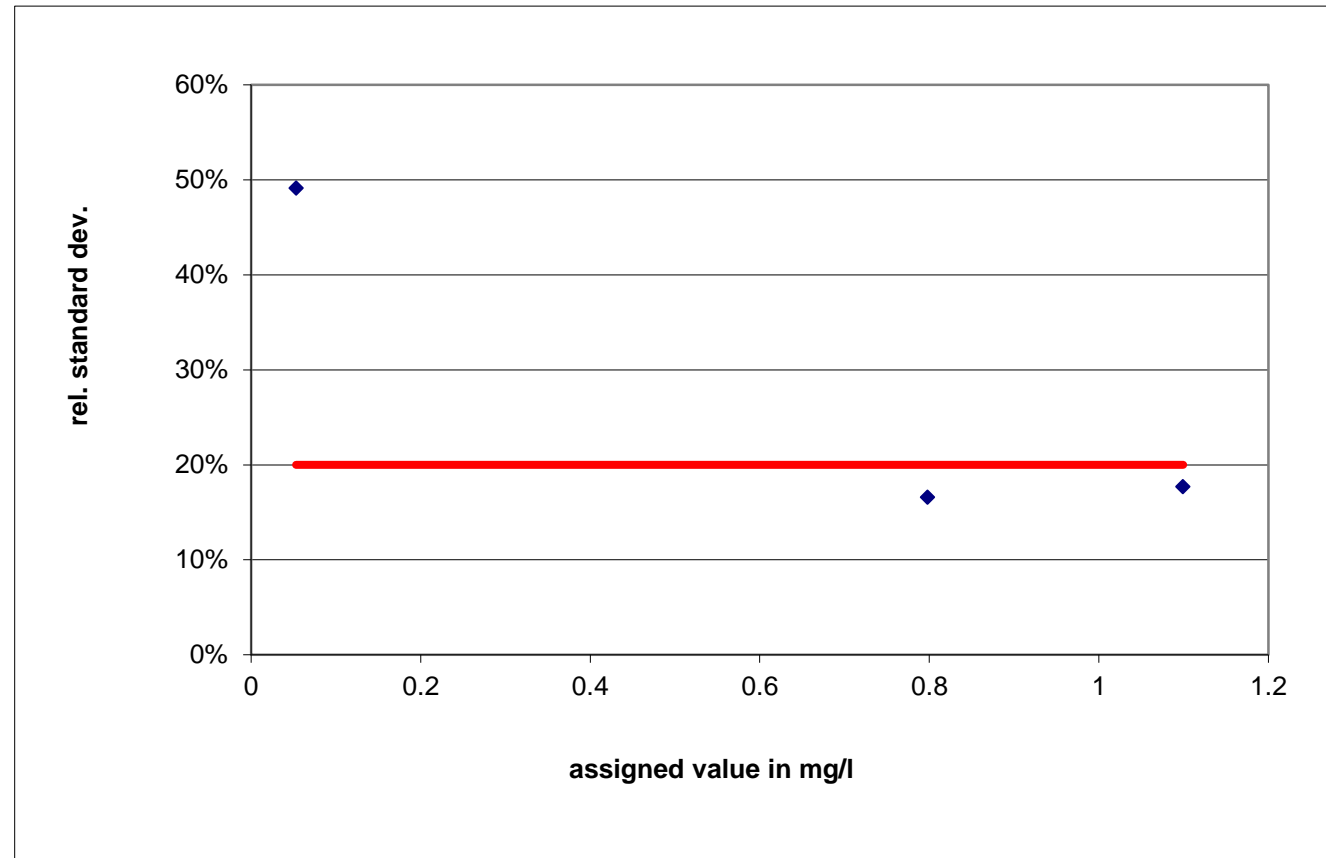
Chromium

mean vs. ref.-value



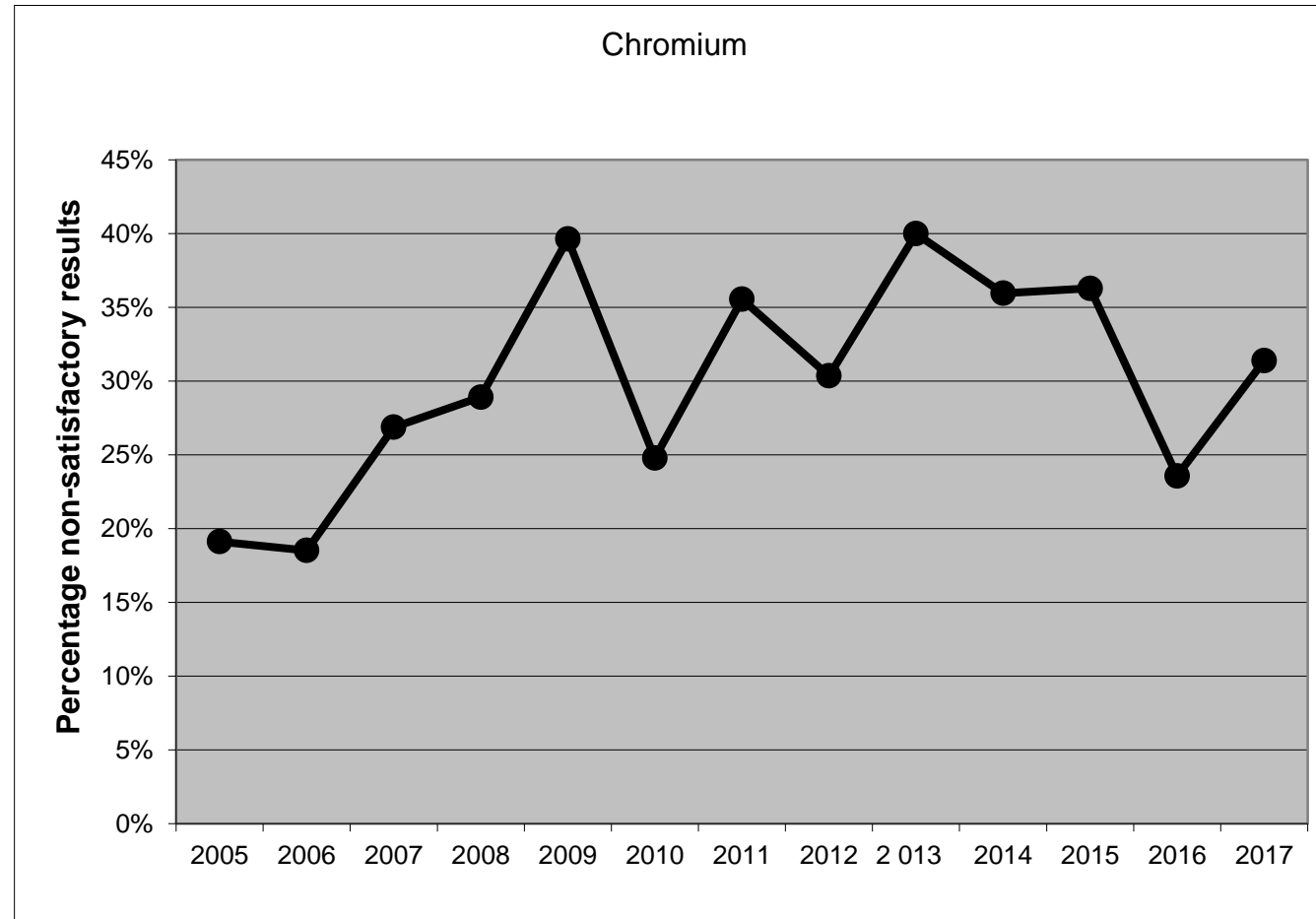
Chromium

Calculated standard deviation and limit

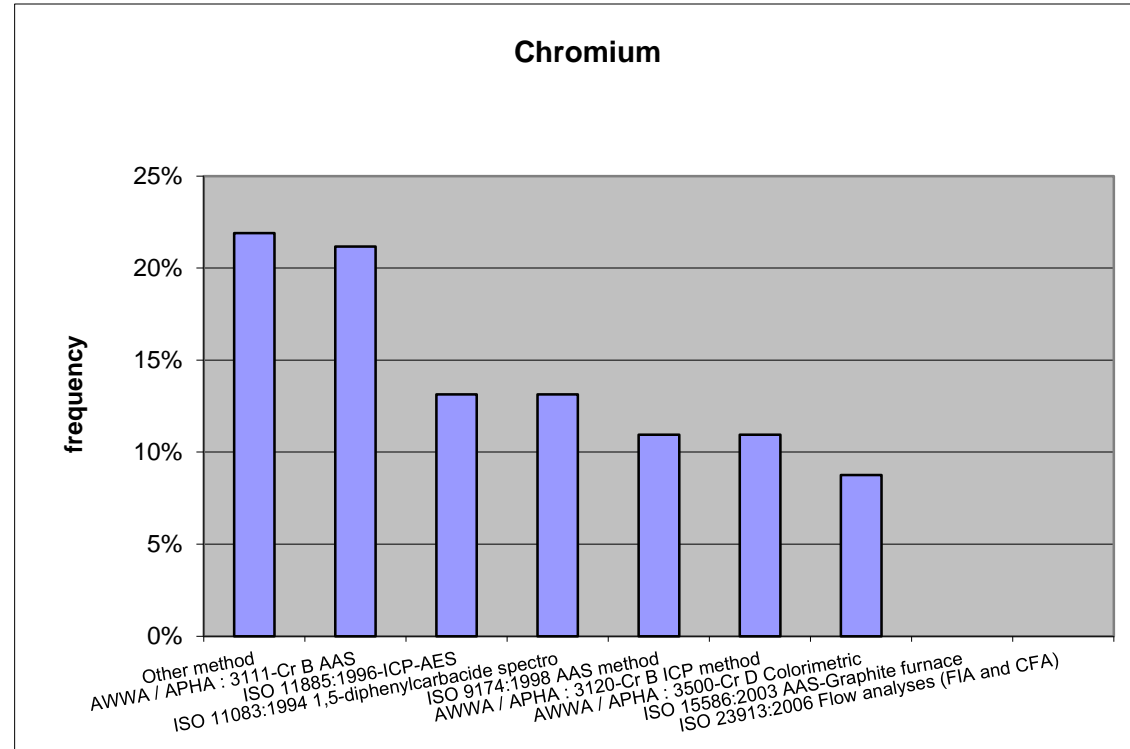


Chromium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



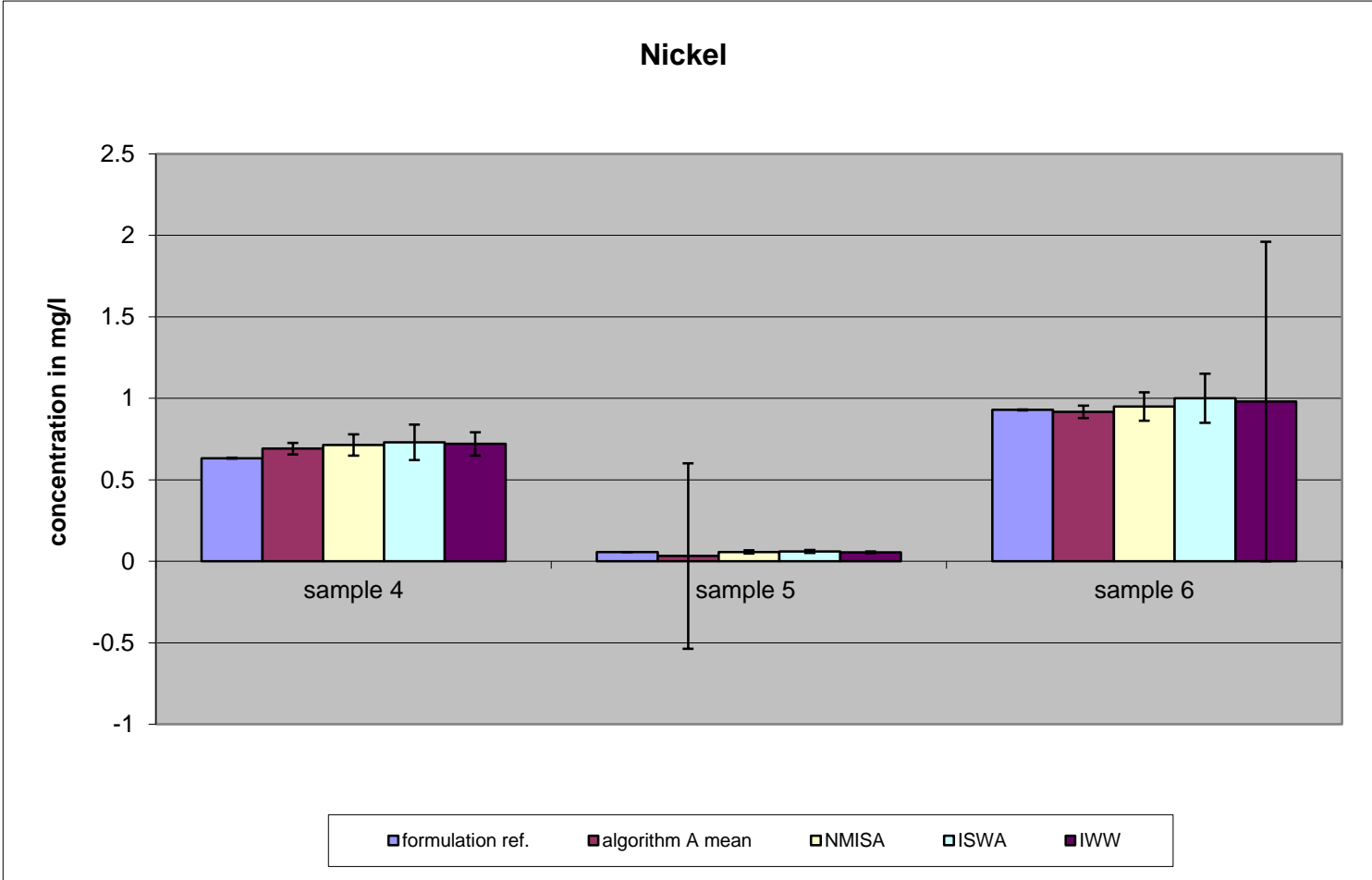
Summary Chromium



- Average recovery is 95.6% - not bad
- Blank problems with the lowest level – SD of 49.1%
- 21.9% “other” methods
- Percentage non-satisfactory results slightly improved - 23.6% to 31.4% in 2017

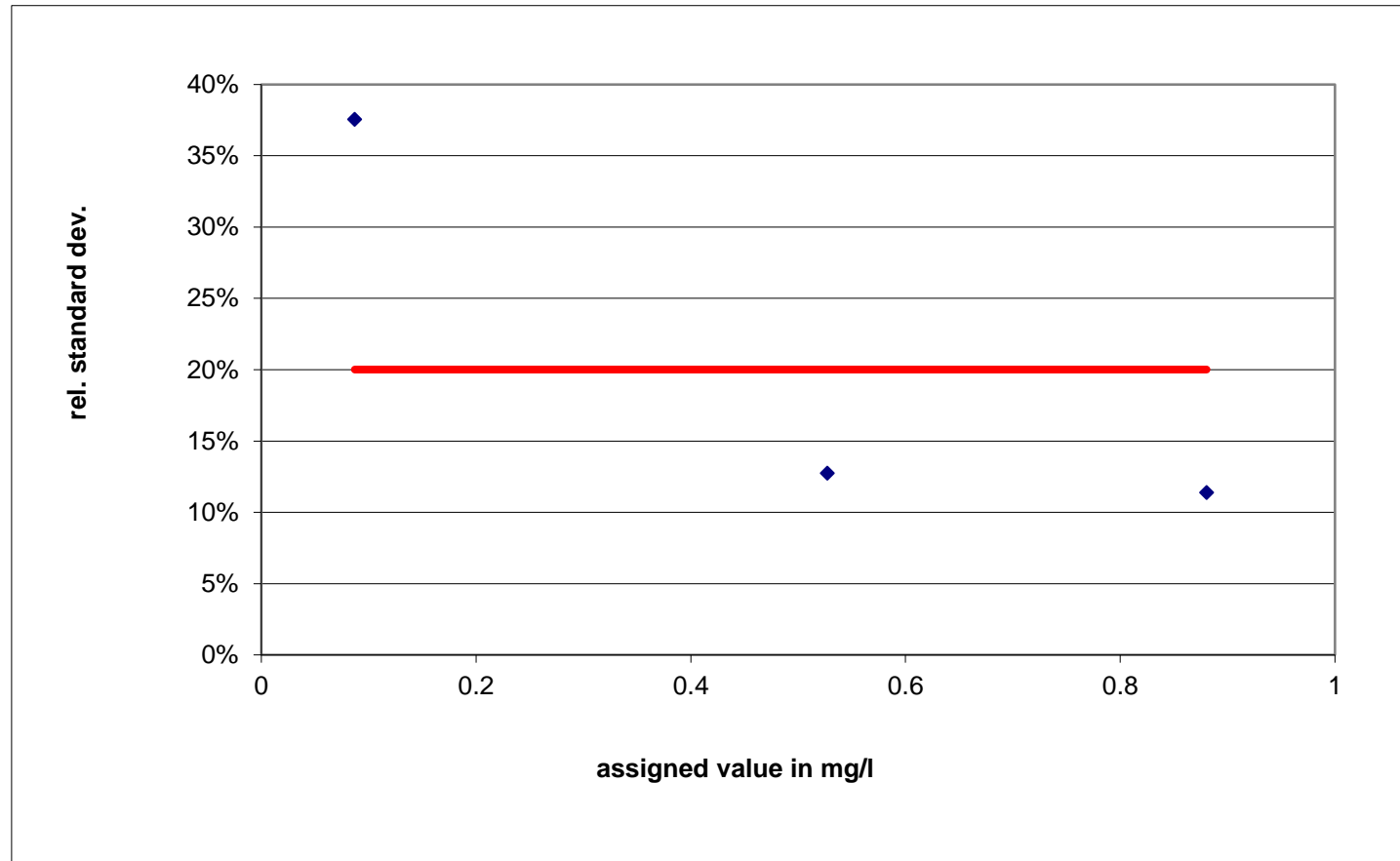
Nickel

mean vs. ref.-value



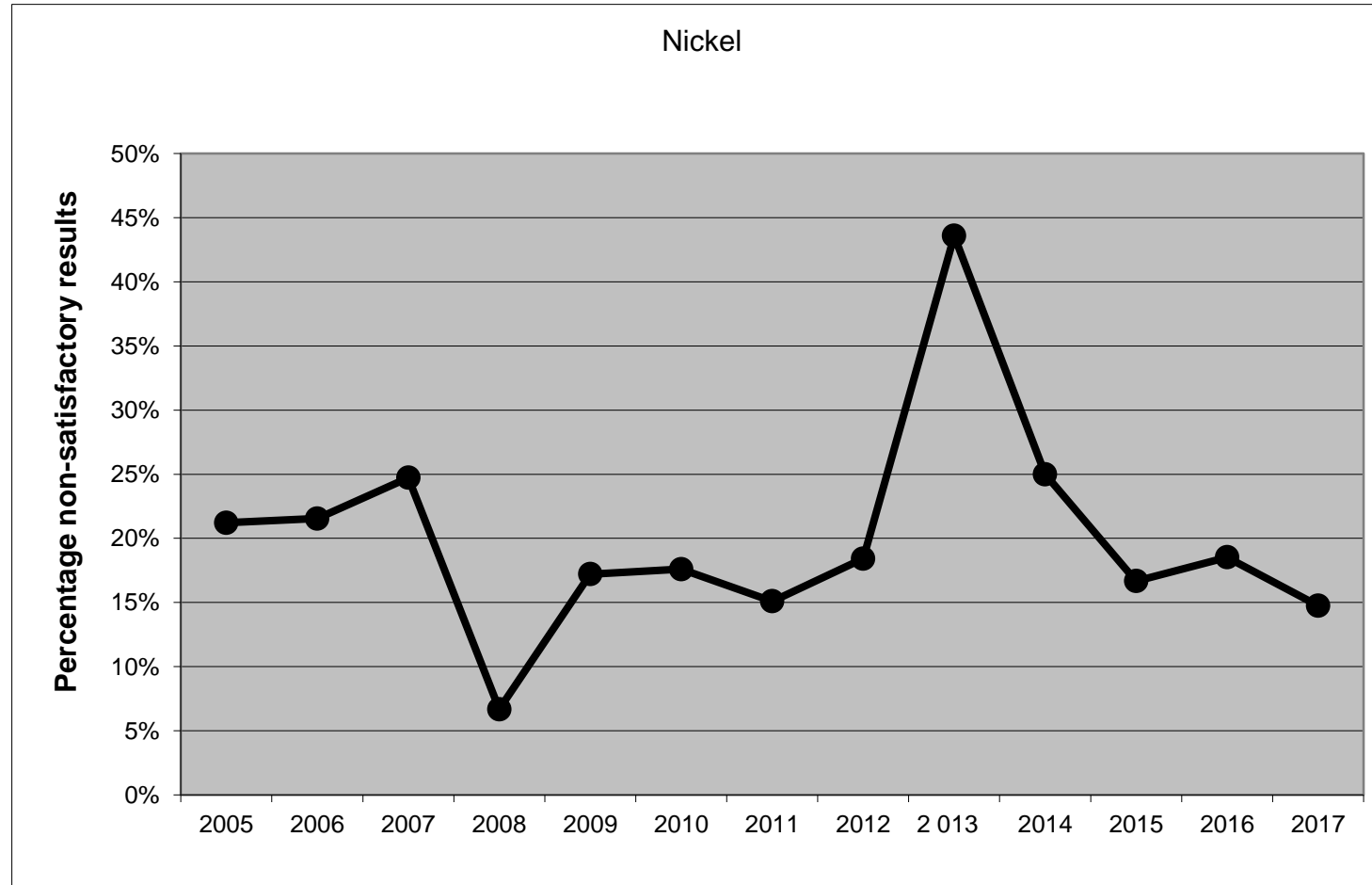
Nickel

Calculated standard deviation and limit

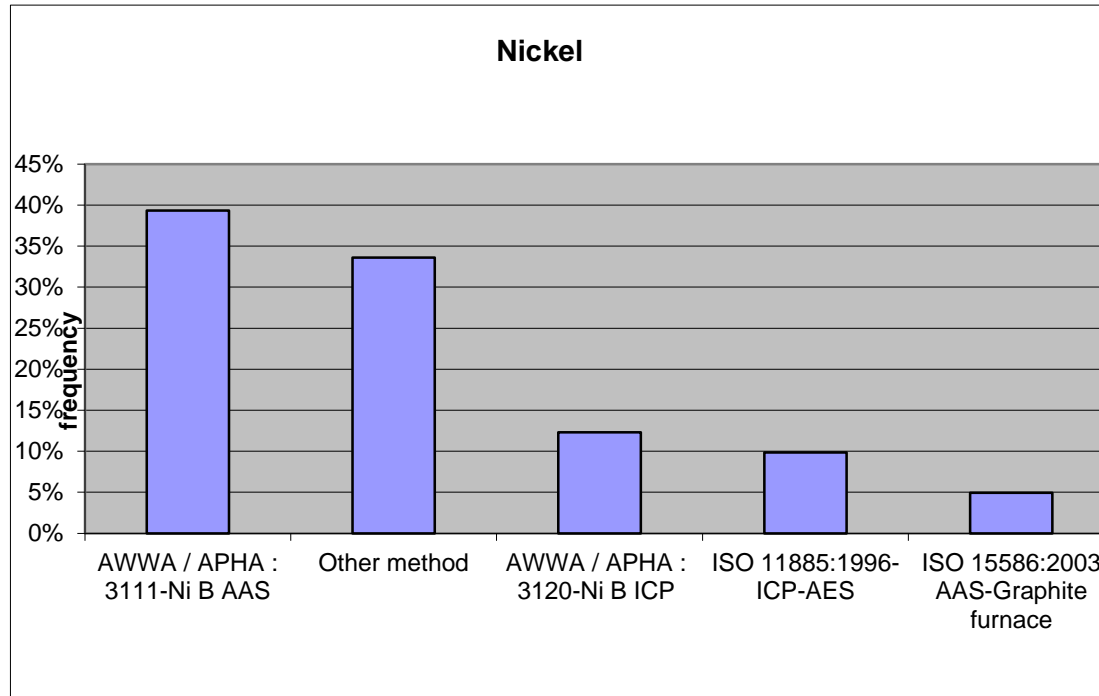


Nickel

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



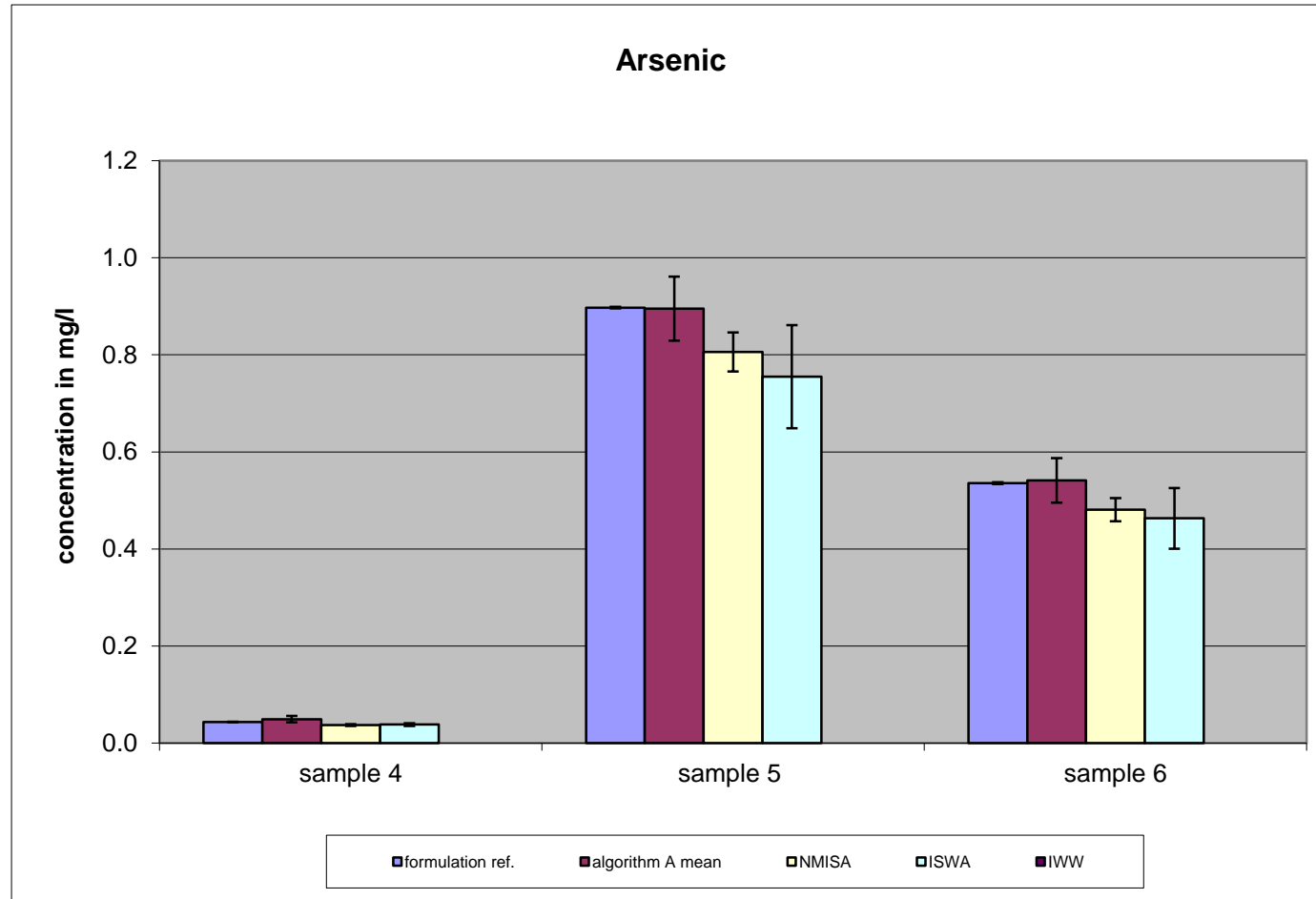
Summary **Nickel**



- High STD for the lowest level – Blank problems with the lowest level – SD of 37.6%
- The other two were both below 20%
- Percentage non-satisfactory results increased from 23.6% to 31.4% in 2017
- Average recovery is 99.1%
- 33.6% “other” methods

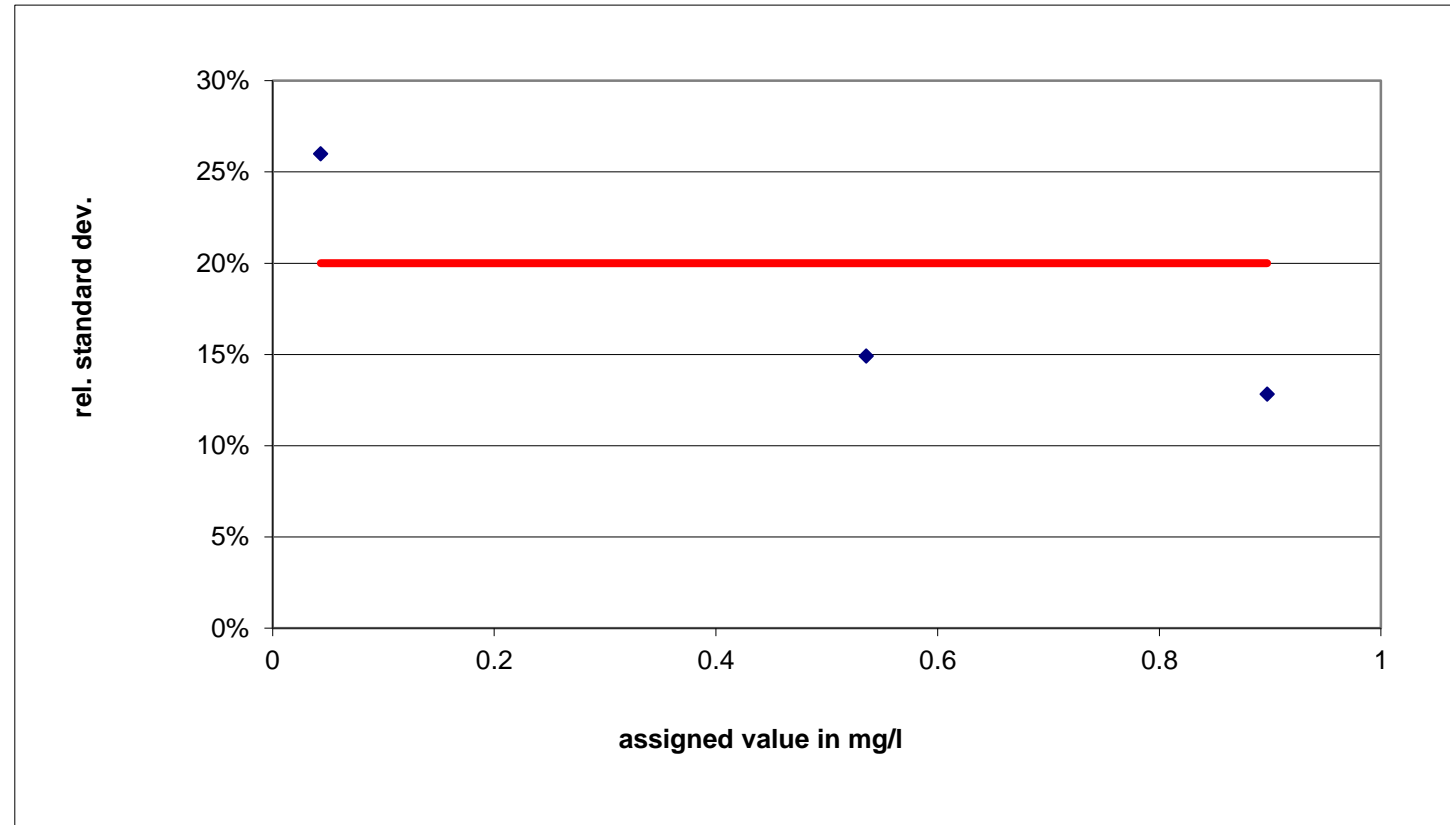
Arsenic

mean vs. ref.-value



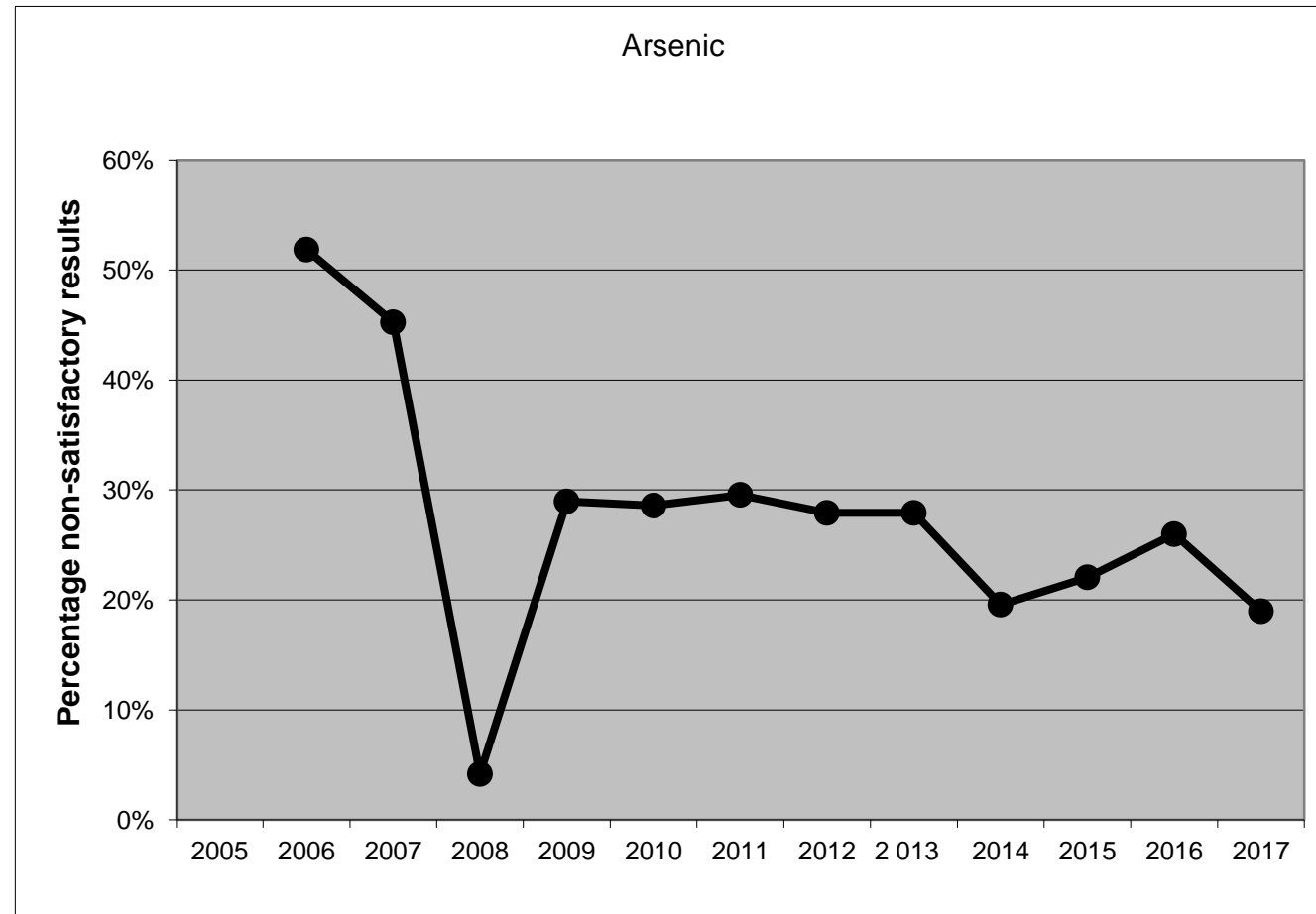
Arsenic

Calculated standard deviation and limit

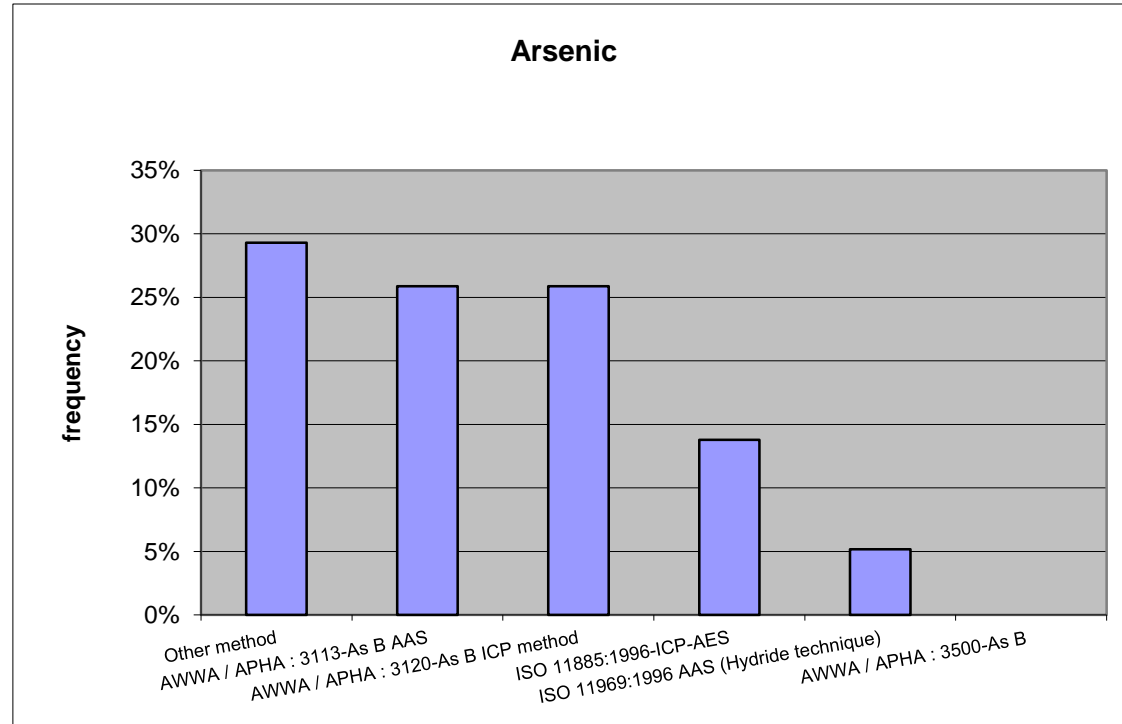


Arsenic

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



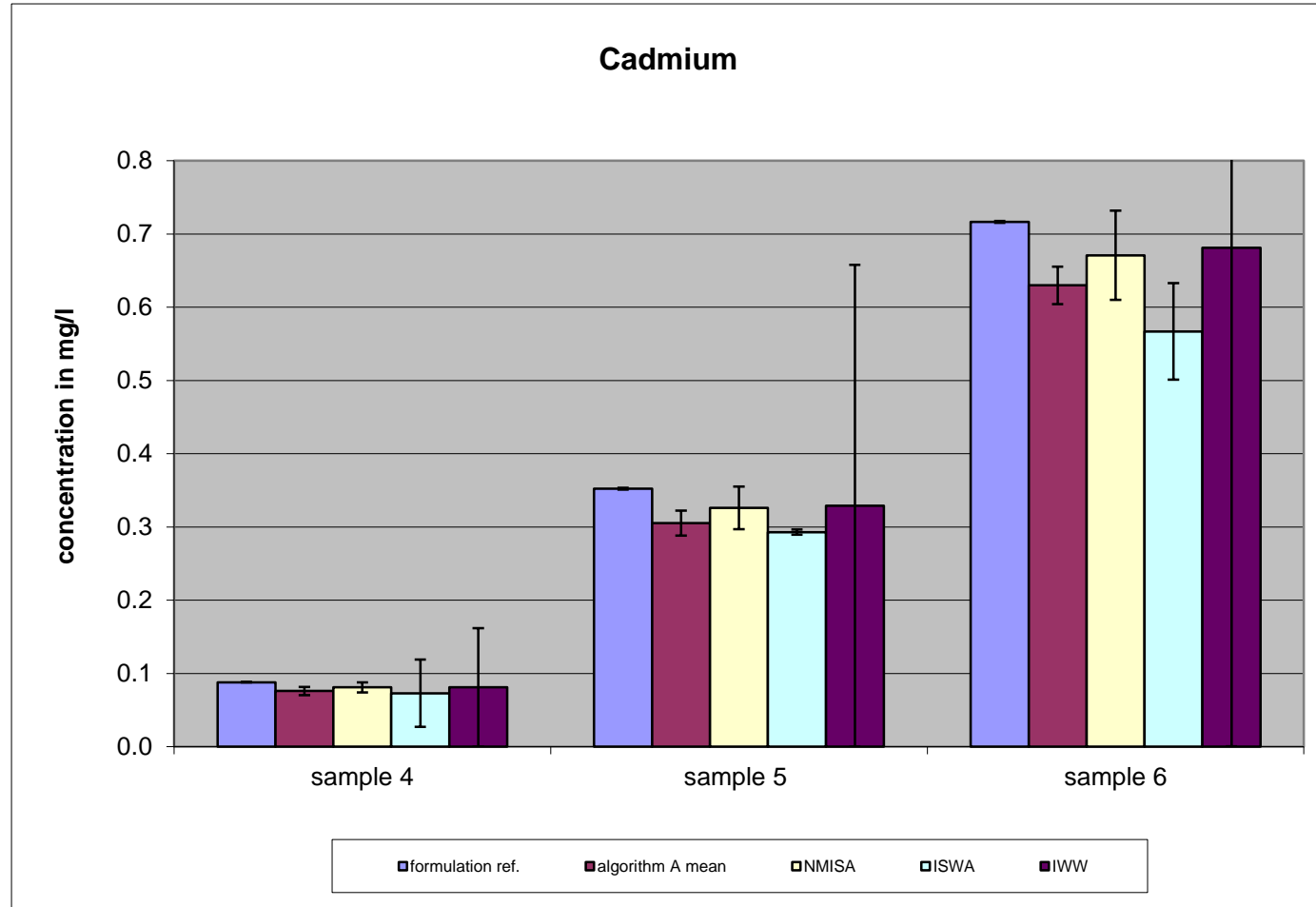
Summary **Arsenic**



- Average recovery is 100.1%
- Low number of values
- Problems with ICP and AAS method
- High STD for the lowest level – Blank problems with the lowest level – SD of 25.98%
- The other two were both below 20%
- Percentage non-satisfactory results increased from 26.0% to 19.0% in 2017

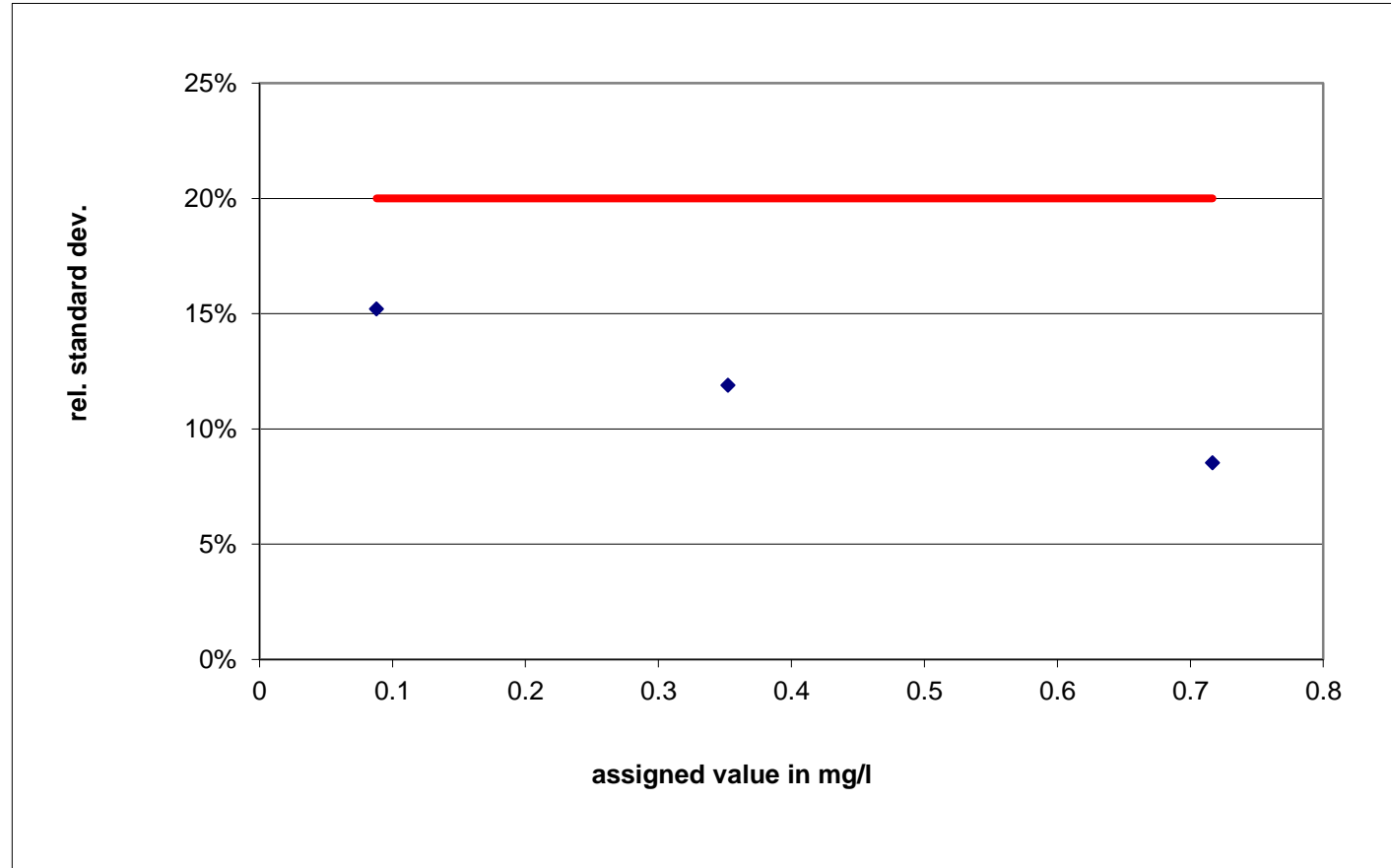
Cadmium

mean vs. ref.-value



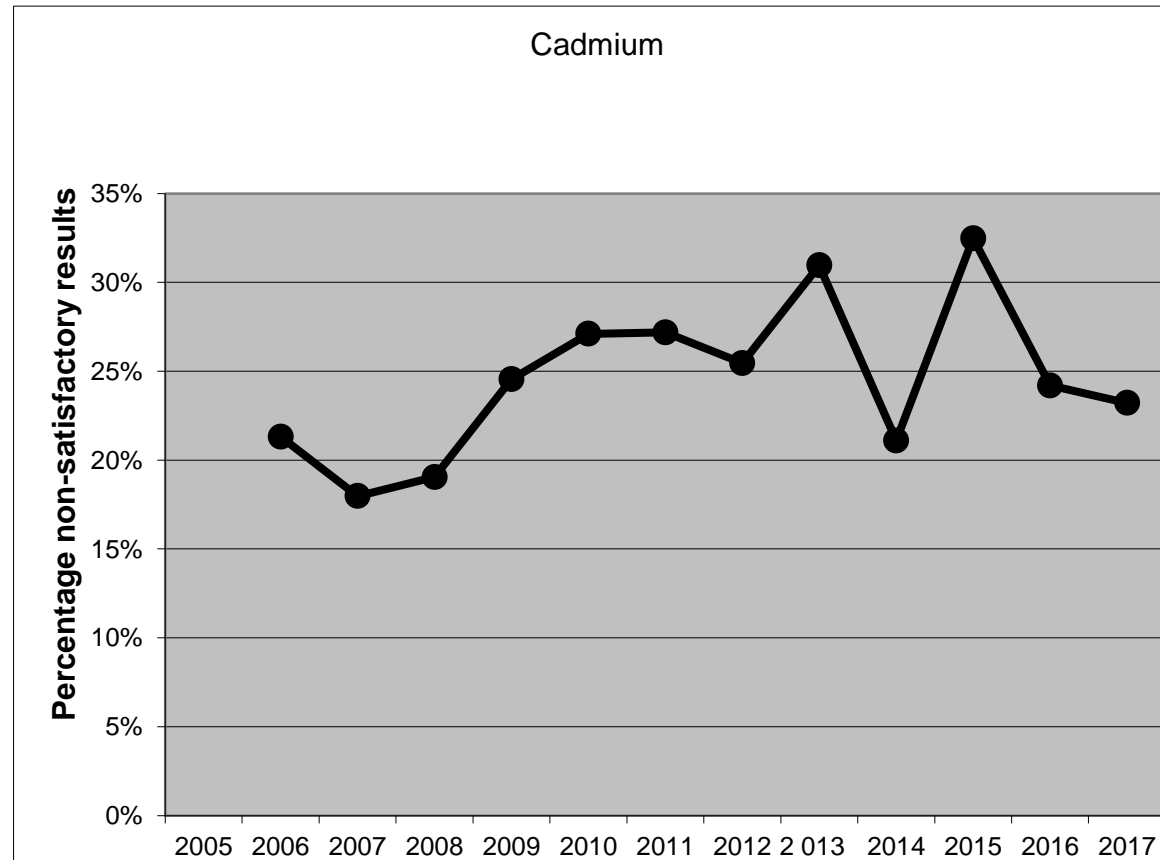
Cadmium

Calculated standard deviation and limit



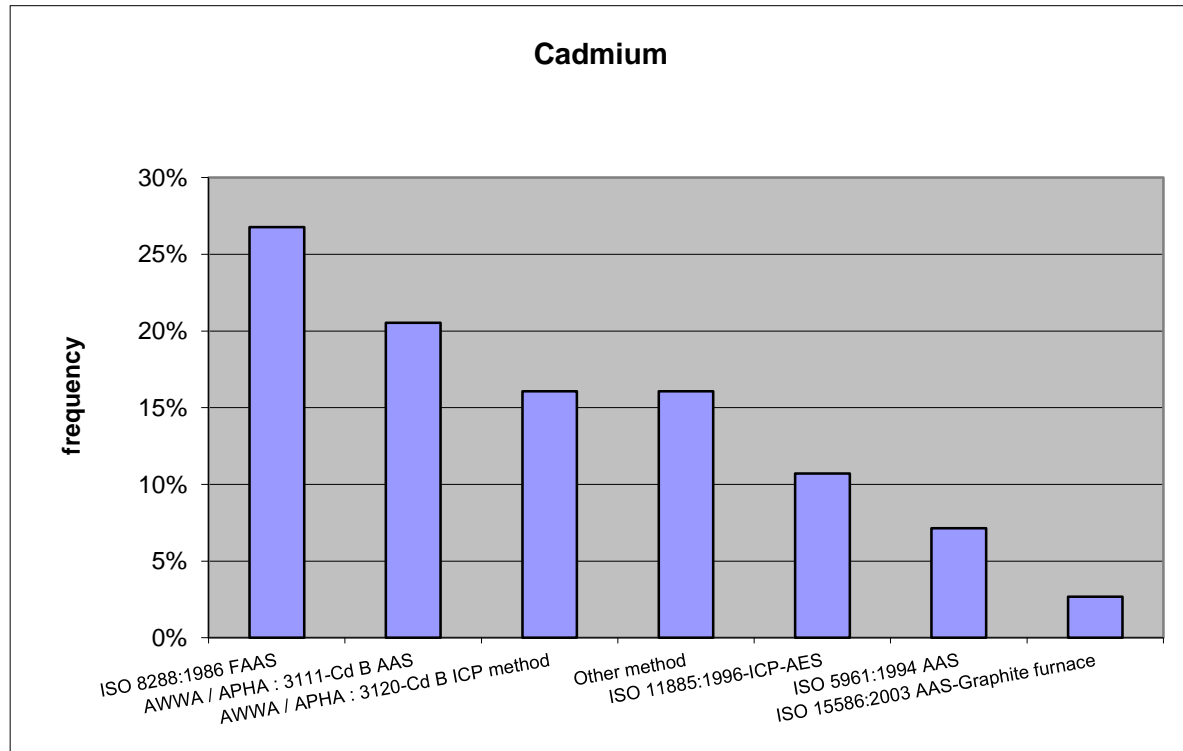
Cadmium

Percentage non-satisfactory results



24.2% to 23.2% in 2017

Method used



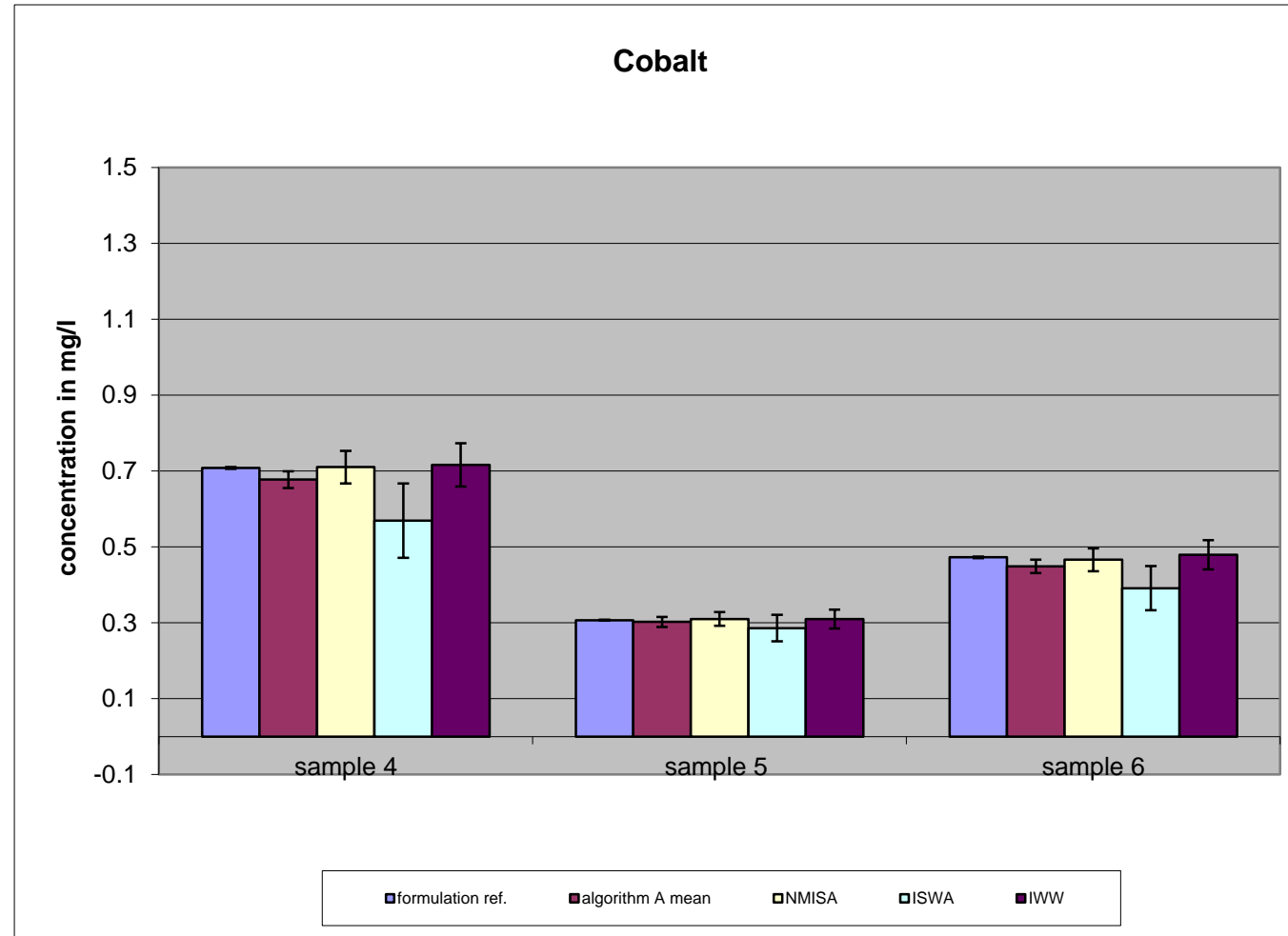
Summary Cadmium



- STDs varies were below 20% for all three levels
- % Percentage non-satisfactory results similar than in 2016
- No serious problems

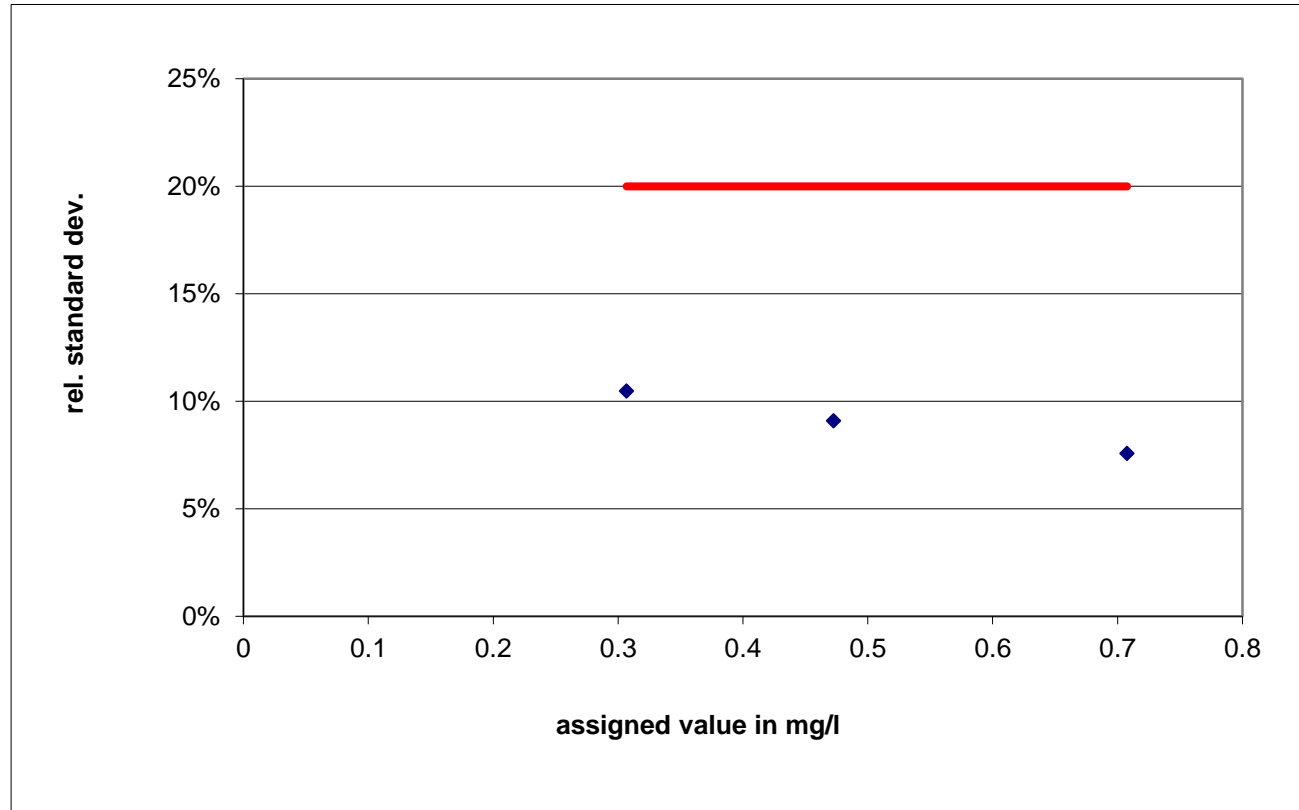
Cobalt

mean vs. ref.-value



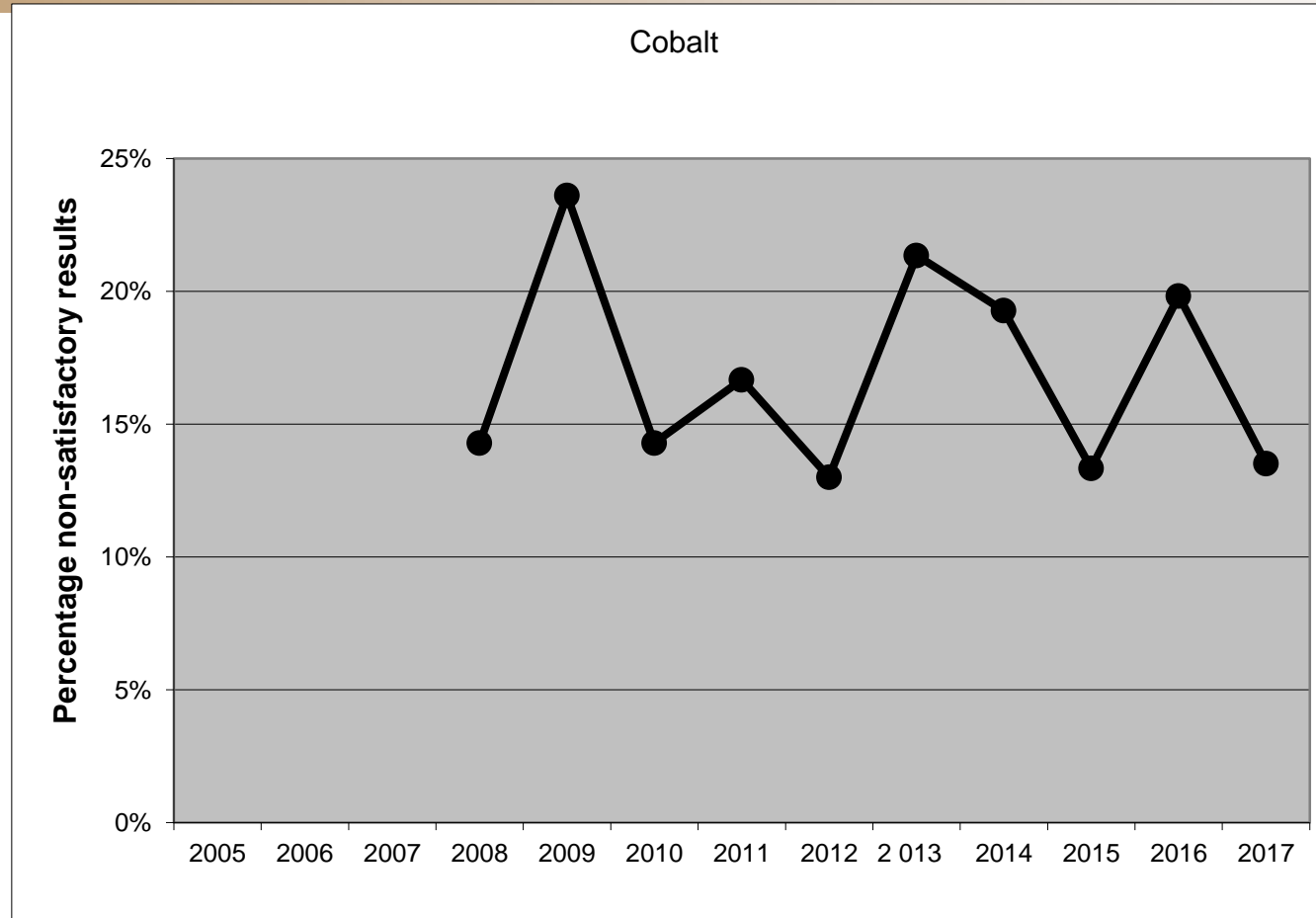
Cobalt

Calculated standard deviation and limit

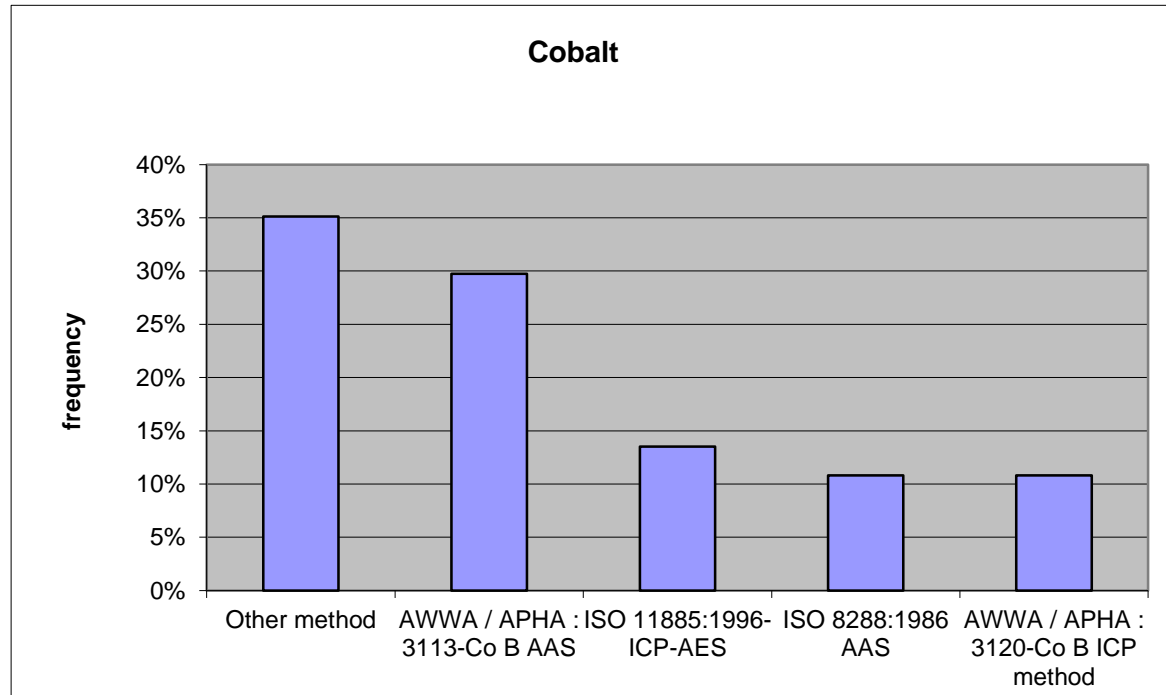


Cobalt

Percentage non-satisfactory results



Method used



Summary **Cobalt**

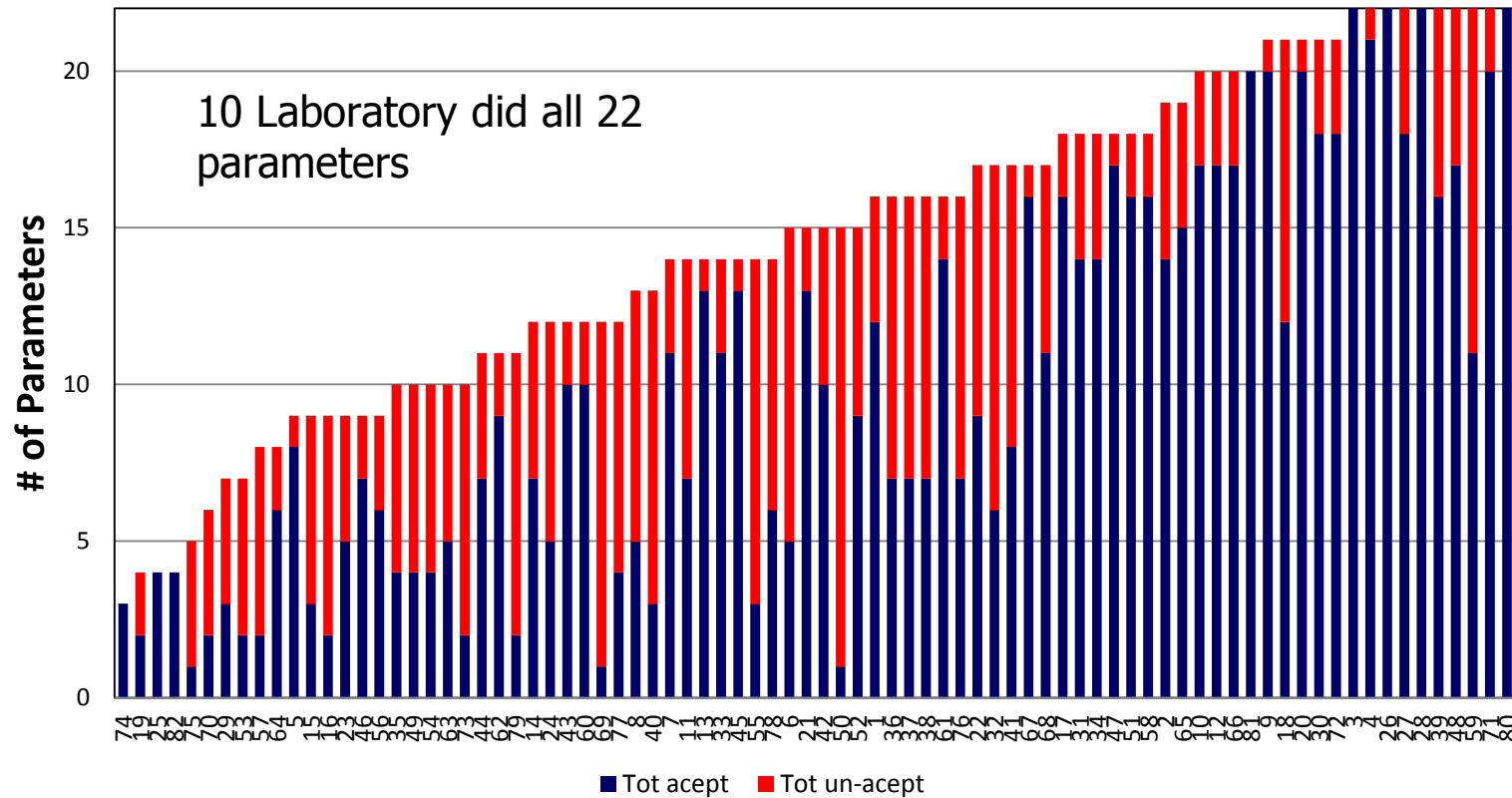
- Average recovery is 95.8%
- STDs all below 20%
- 35.1% use "other" methods
- No serious problems



Parameters analysed



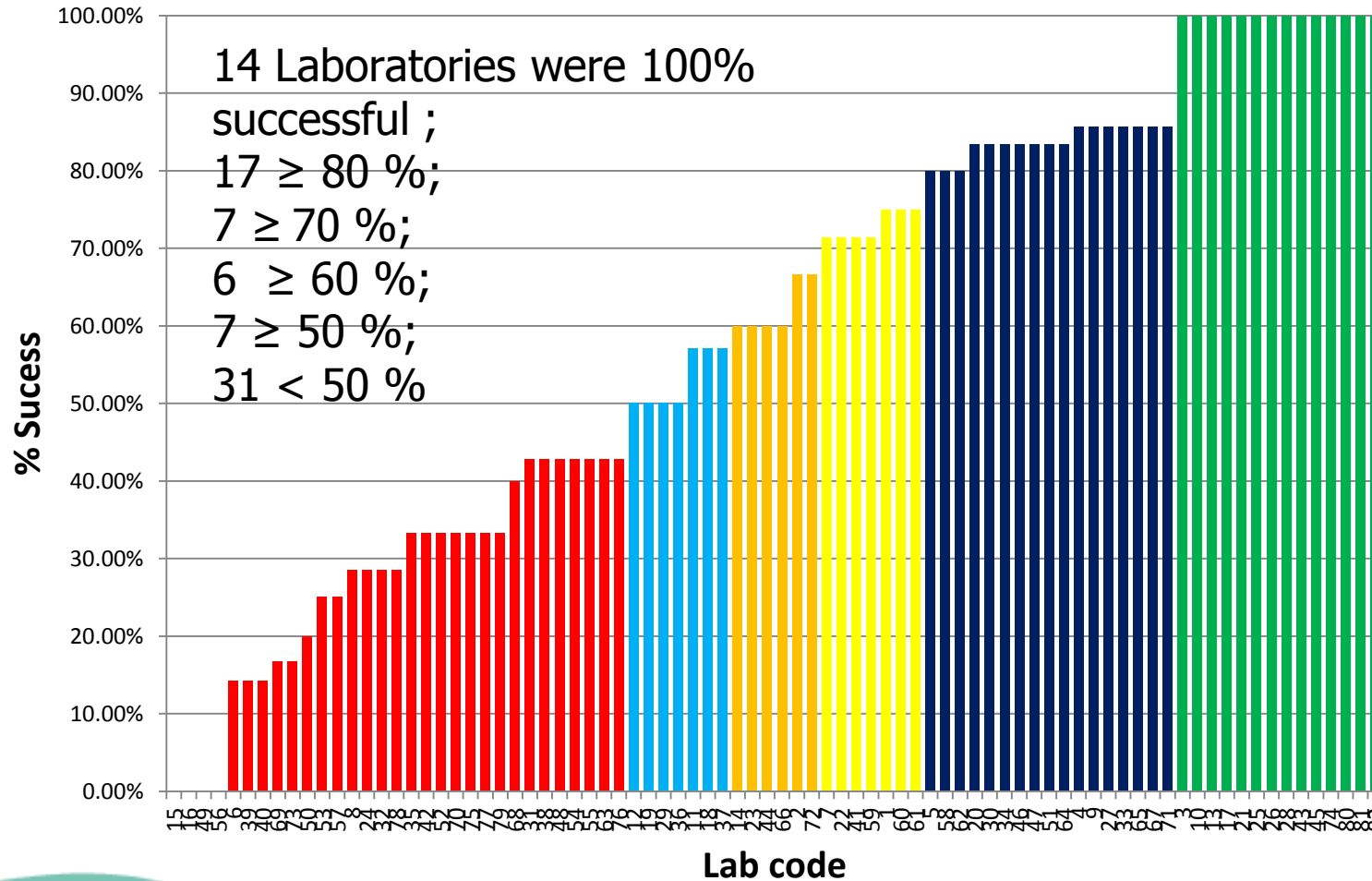
Parameters analysed



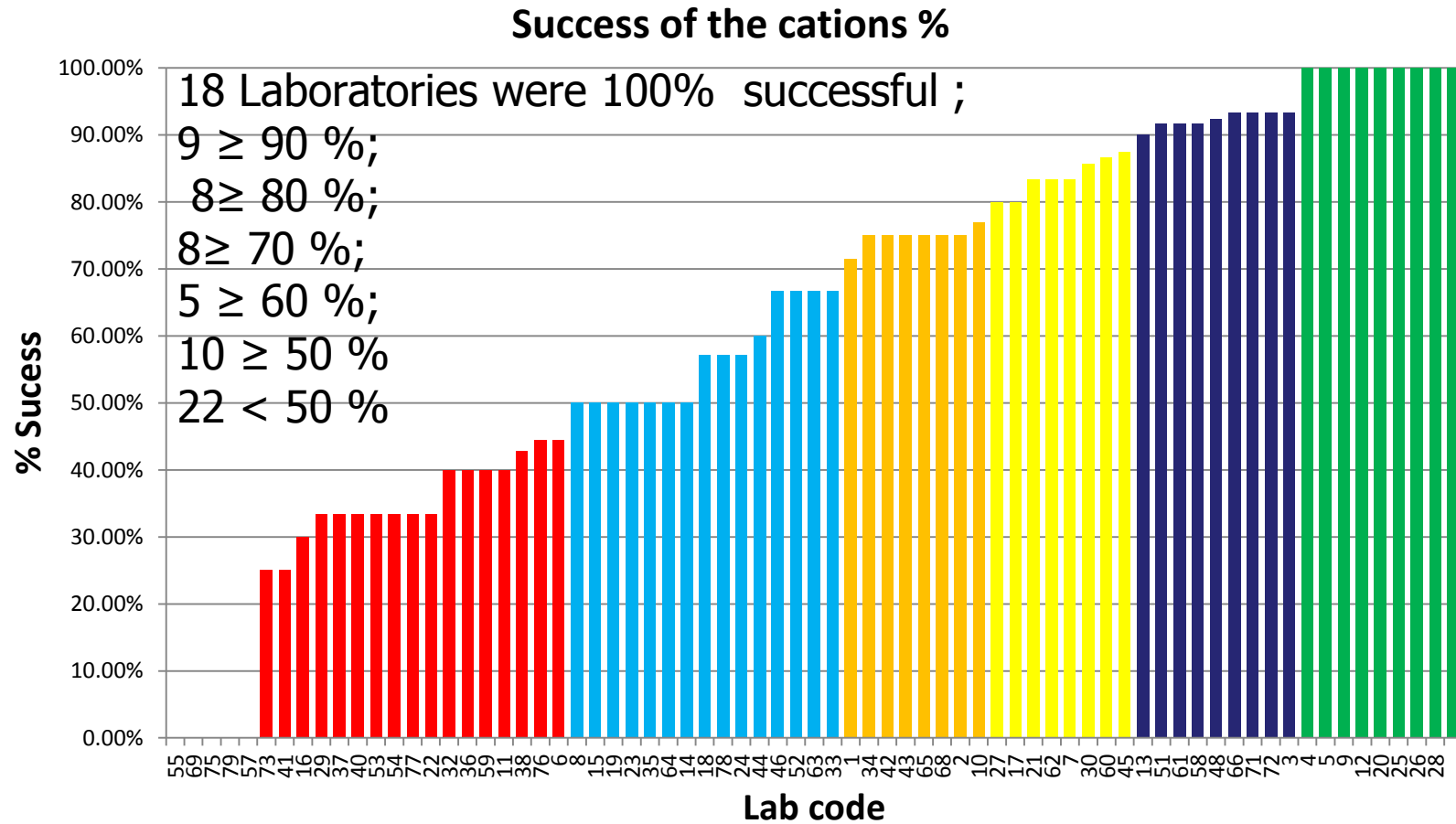
% Overall success of anions



Overall success of Anions %



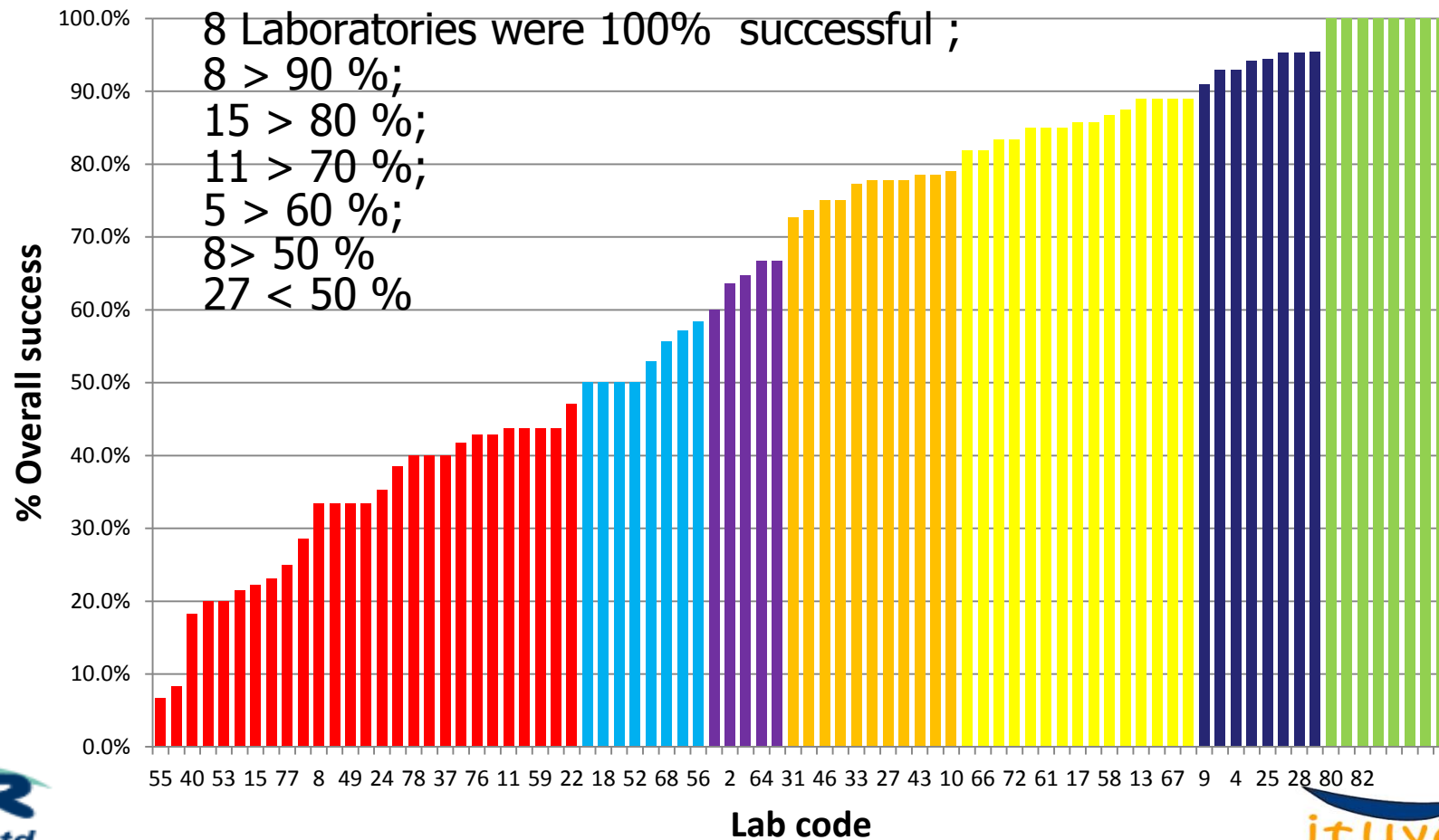
% Overall success of cations



% Overall performance



Overall Performance %



Challenges 2018



- Participants do not honour the stated deadlines
- Registration forms are sometimes still not clear – email addresses are important participation.
- No registration forms – no samples
- No proof of payment – no samples
- No results – no evaluation reports
- Standard deviations are too high
- Correct procedures for implementation of methods
- Wrong unit reporting remains a challenge
- Corrective actions are still not implemented

Conclusion



- Laboratories will have to pay for distribution and participation – if you do not analyse the samples – waste of money
- Overall the results of this PT round indicated a worse performance than 2016
- 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 evaluation and assessment procedure is fit for the purpose

Conclusion



- Software addresses 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
- 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 and to compare with peers and
- Jessica Klazen did a very good job

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Questions





Thank you!