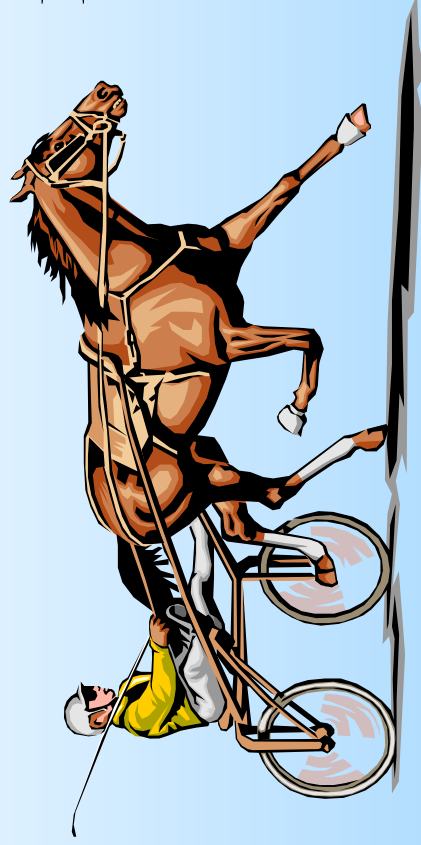


# QA/QC Systems Air Quality Measurements

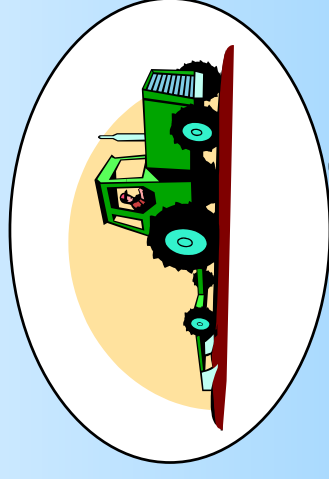
Visit from  
India, October 2002  
by  
Leif Marsteen  
NILU

# What is quality?

Depends on your needs

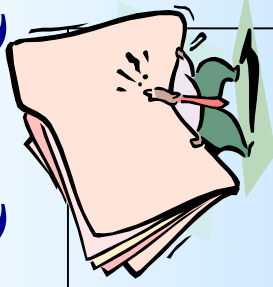


Horse racing - Speed



Farming  
- Strength

# Why QA/QC systems?



## CONTRA

- Increased costs
- Conservative
  - Resists changes
  - Too much to update
- Extra paper work
  - No time to do the job!
- Too many documents
  - Impossible to learn

## Myths or reality?

## PRO

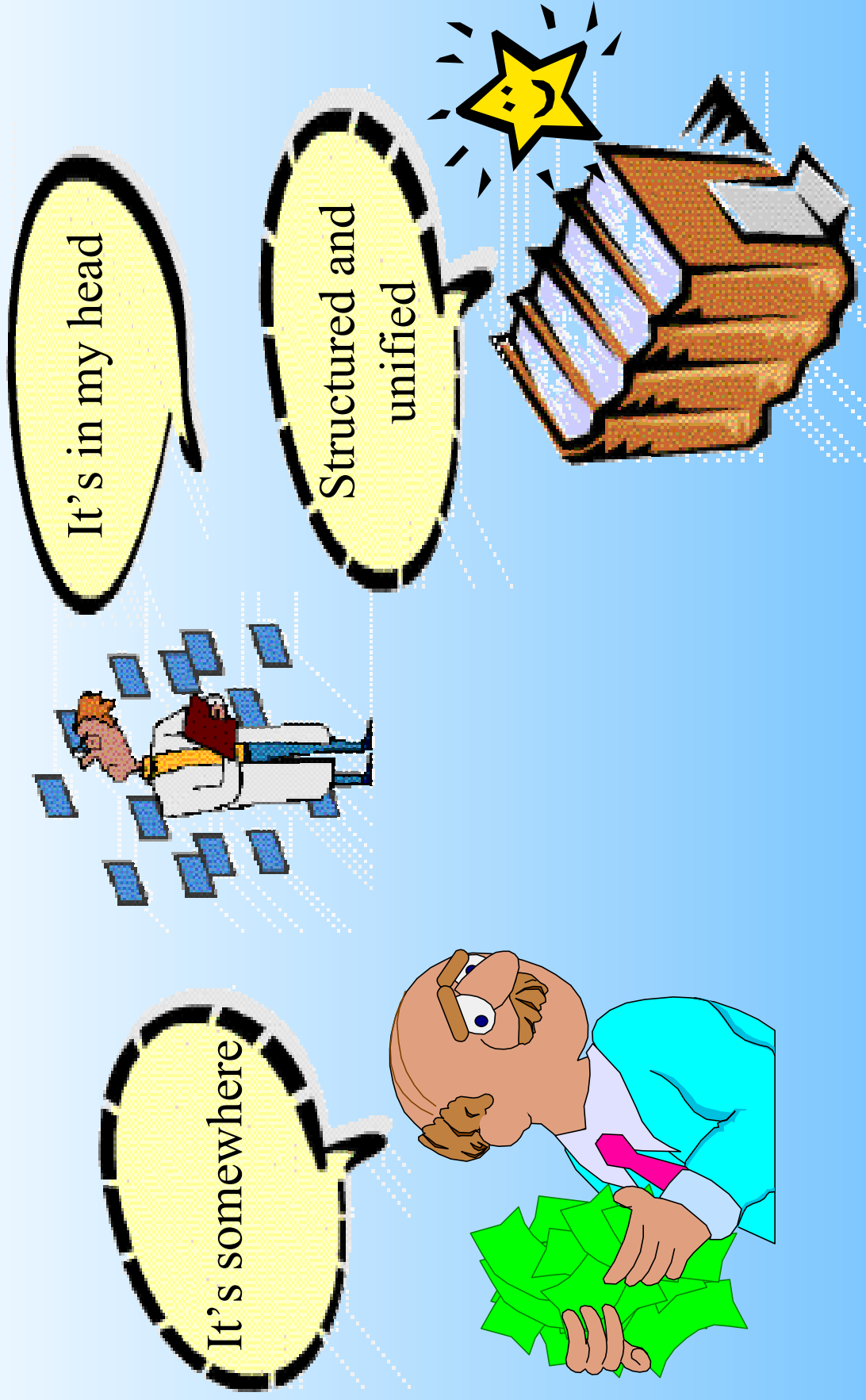
- Competitive edge
- Operations documented
- Results documented
- Easy training
  - Documentation exists



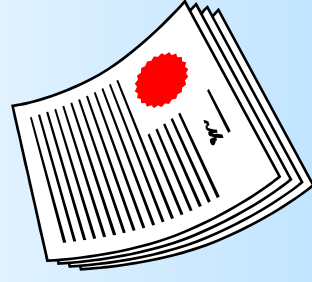
## Reliable results with known quality

We want information not only numbers

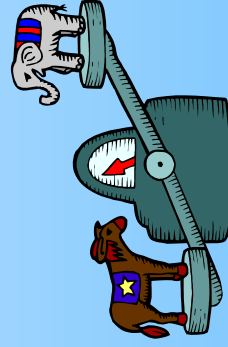
# Different levels of QA/QC



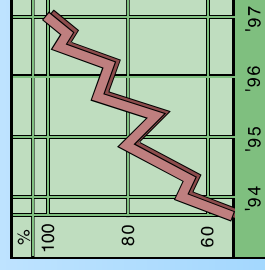
# Elements of the quality system



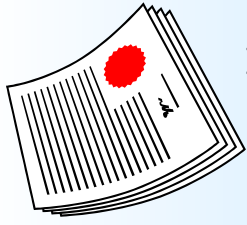
Quality Assurance



Quality Assessment



Quality Control



# Quality Assurance

All planned and systematic activities which are needed to assure and demonstrate the predefined quality of data

## 1) Monitoring Objectives    3) Equipment selection

Determine use of data, e.g. monitoring of trends

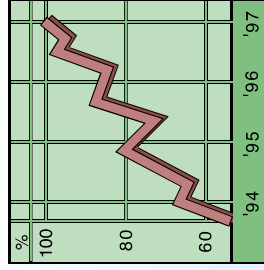
Results must fulfil the DQO.  
Select best measuring practice (surrogate DQOs)

## 2) Data Quality Objectives

Determine necessary data quality to fulfil the Monitoring Objectives

## 4) Site selection

Must be representative for the Monitoring Objectives



# Quality Control

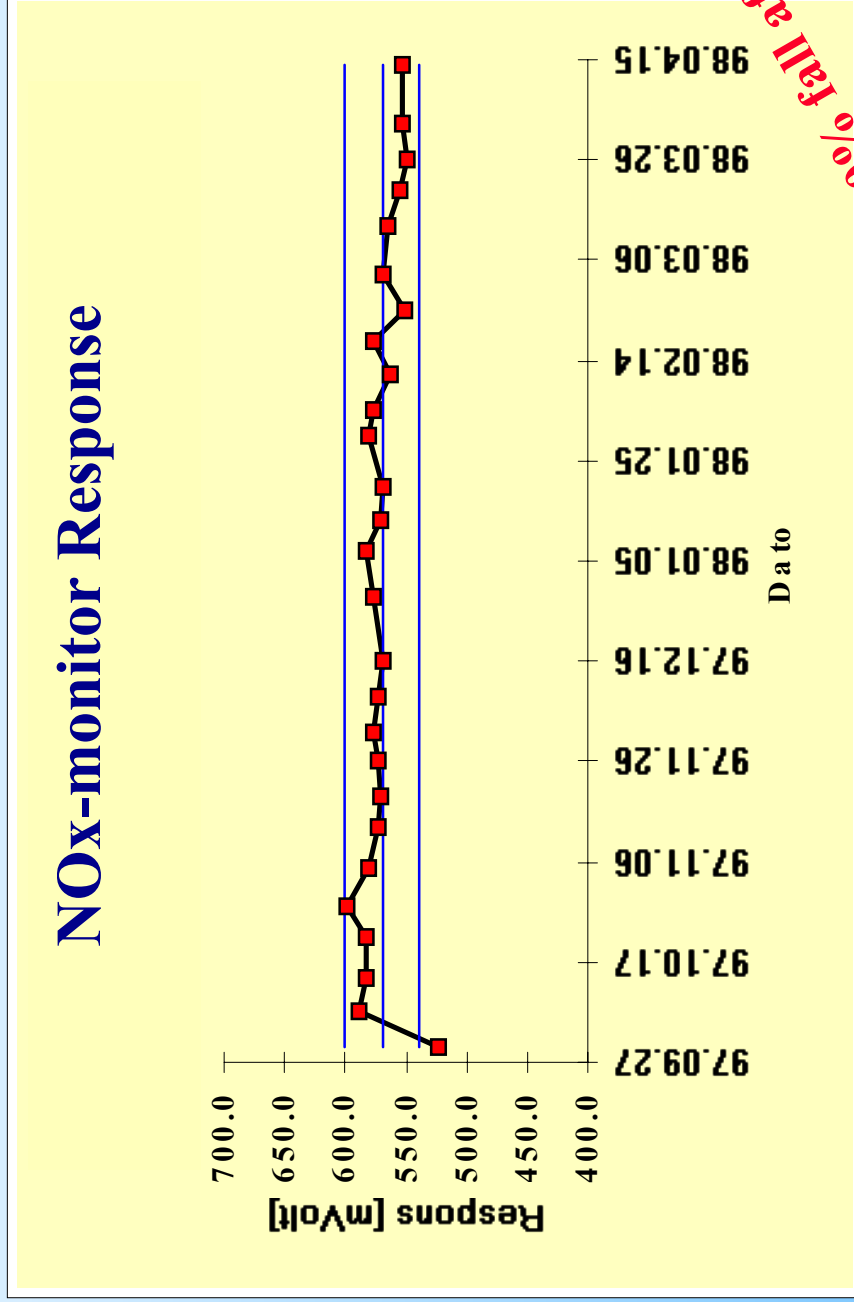
Operational techniques and activities that are undertaken to fulfil the quality requirements

- Calibration and maintenance plan
- Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs)
  - Describe how to perform and document all operations
  - Maintenance, calibration, repairs, data validation, e.t.c.
- All operations are documented in forms
- All forms are stored in files for later reference



# The Necessity of Quality Control 1

Site: 1099 Kirkeveien Comp: NO

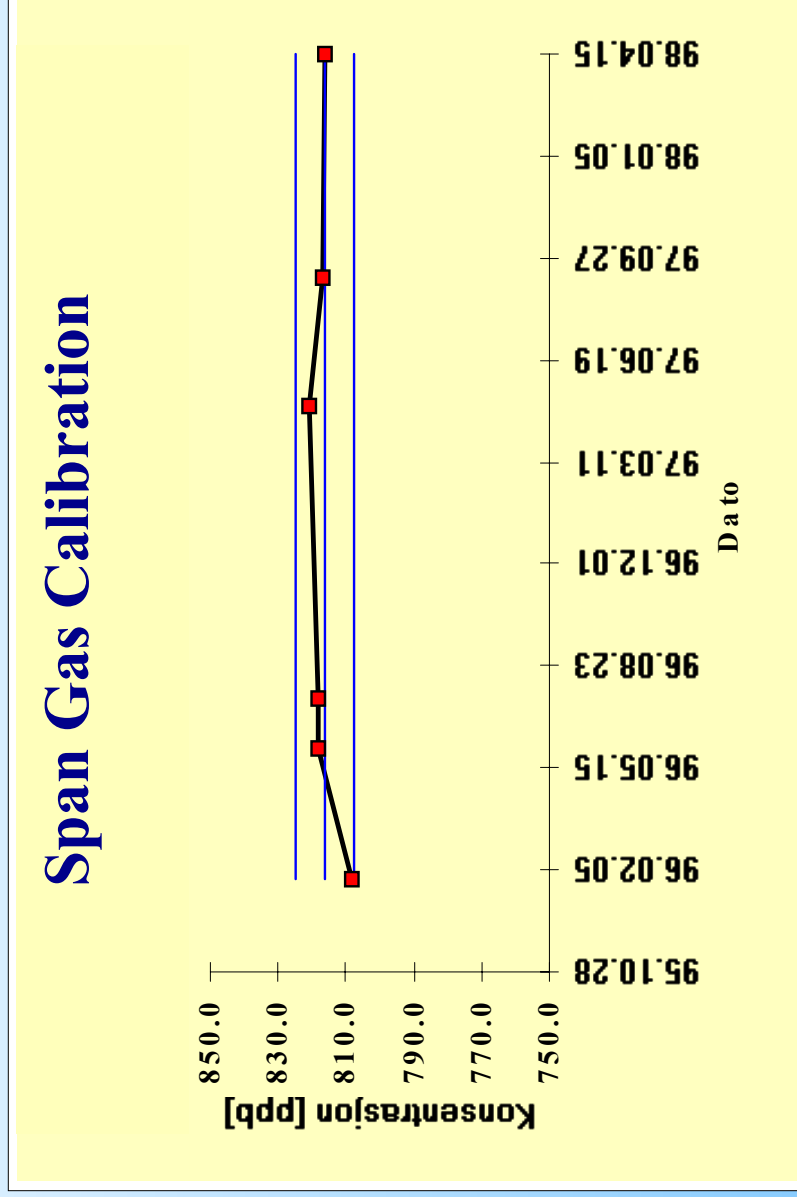




# The Necessity of Quality Control 2

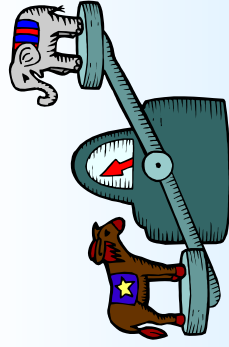
Bestemmelse av span gass

Comp: NO



Øvre gr: 825.2  
 Middle: 816.3  
 Nedre gr: 807.5  
 Gr. %: + - 1.1  
 Min: 808.0  
 Max: 821.0

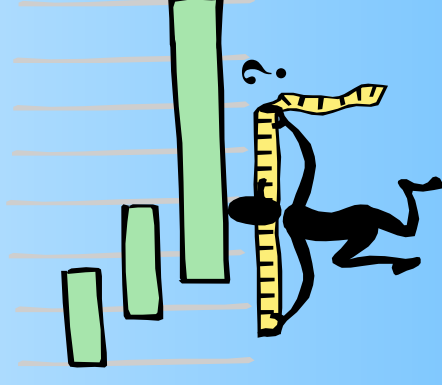
Good stability after 2 years



# Quality Assessment

Determining the actual quality of the data and if the data fulfils the Data Quality Objectives

- Audits
  - **System Audit:** Inspection of QA/QC plan and documents
  - **Performance Audit:** Instrument response is checked at the station using a test standard
- International intercomparisons
  - Instruments measure a test standard in parallel
- Round robin tests
  - A test standard is measured at each laboratory

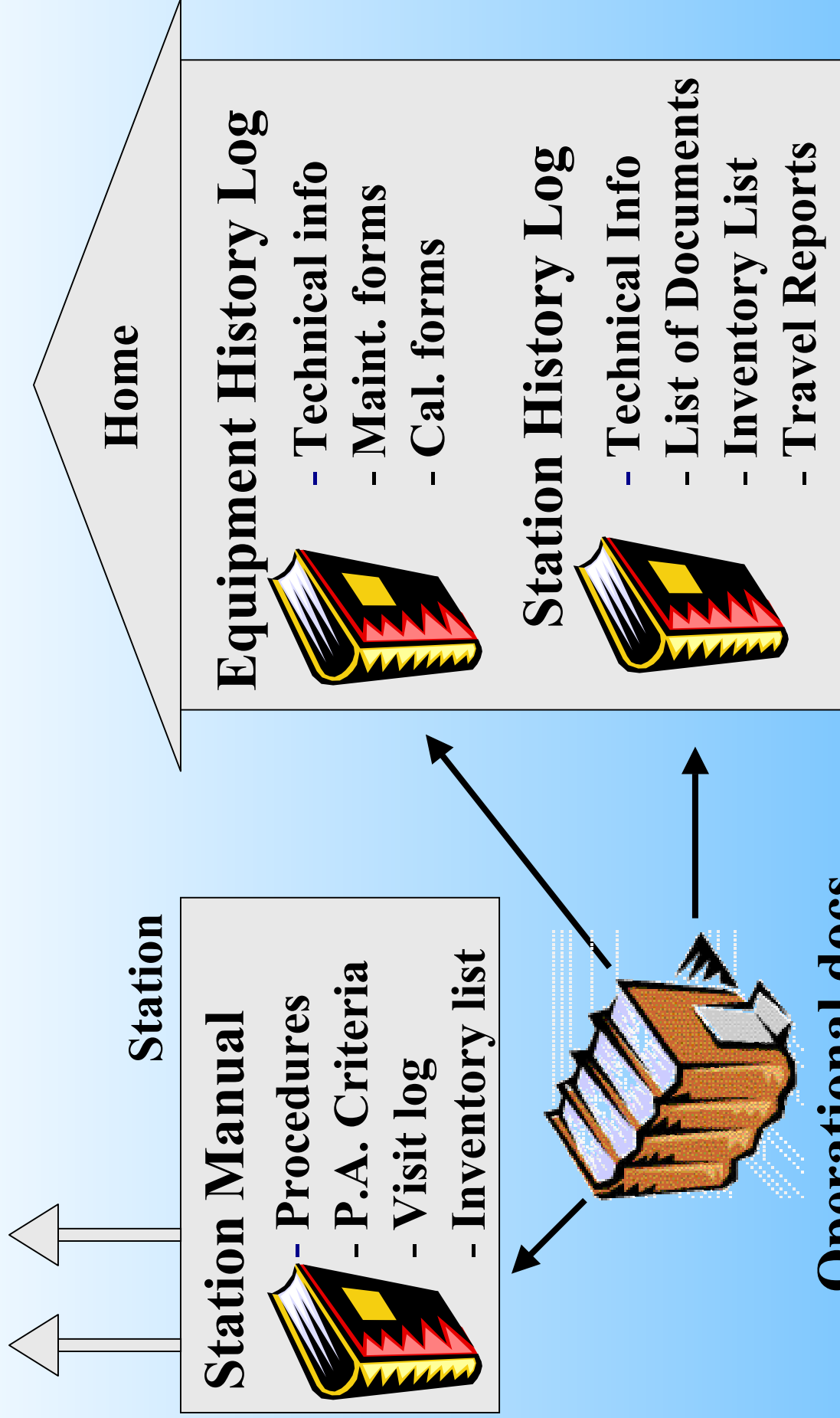


# Quality Manual – Operational Part

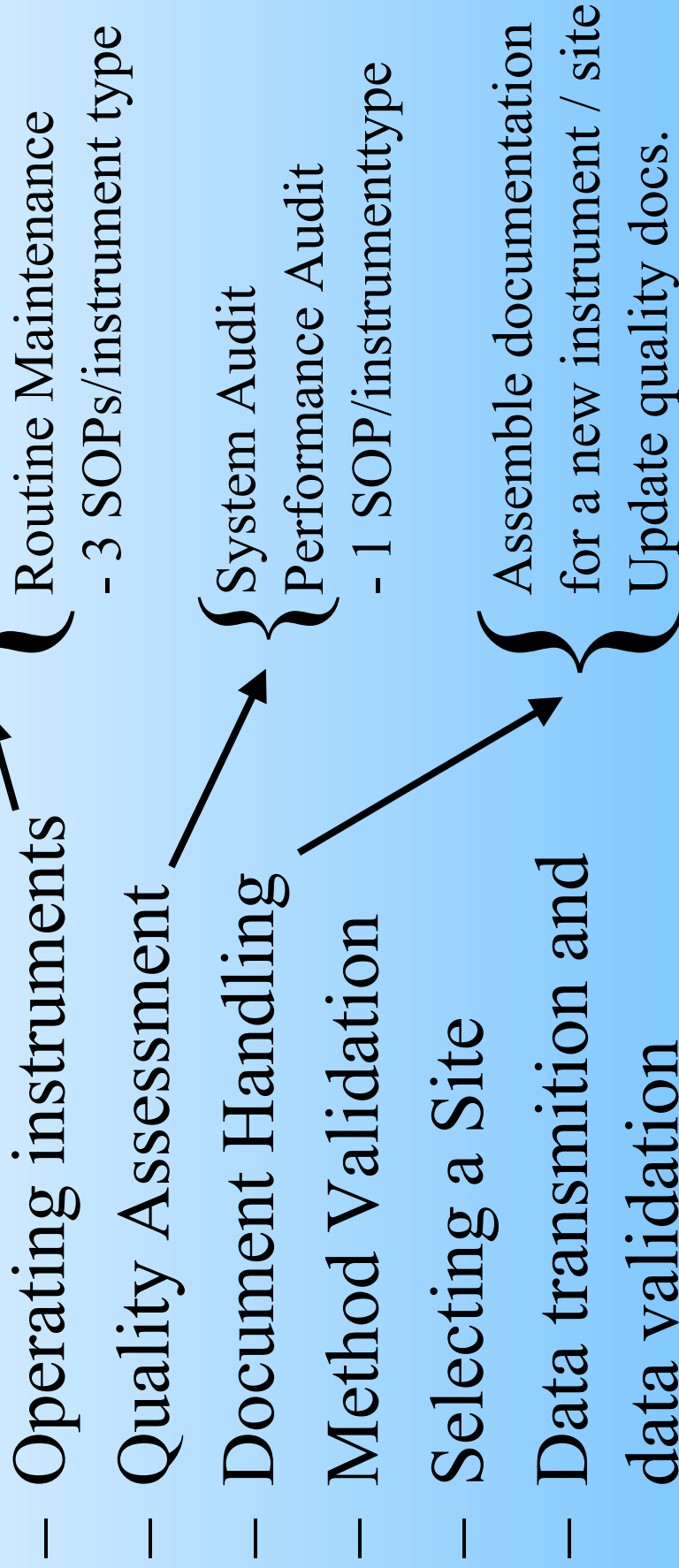
## Overview

1. Operator manuals used in the networks
2. Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs)
3. Performance Acceptance Criteria
4. Description of traceability and calibrations
5. Document handling

# 1. Manuals used in the networks



# 2. Standard Operations Procedures



# 2.1. SOP - Operating instruments

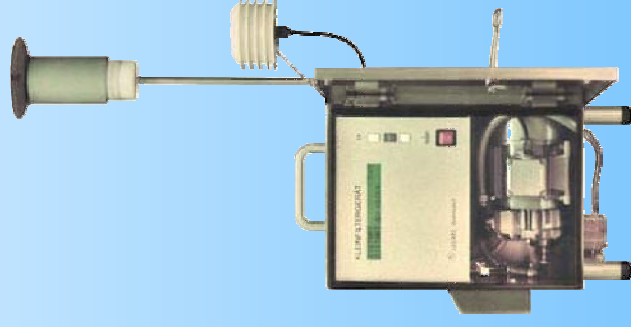
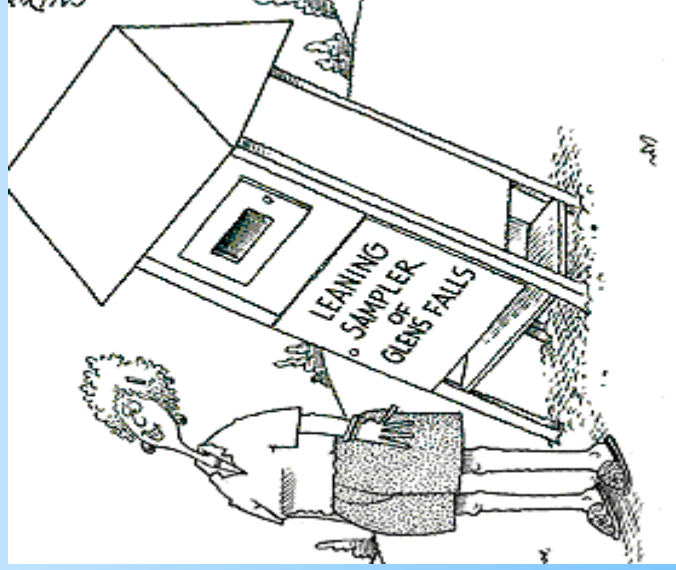
## Zero calibration of monitors

1. On the monitor press the **MENU** pushbutton to enter the monitor menu and select **CALIBRATION** using the arrow buttons. Press **ENTER** to enter the **CALIBRATION** menu.
2. Select **CALIBRATE ZERO** using the arrow buttons. Press **ENTER** to enter the **CALIBRATE ZERO** menu.
3. Press **ENTER** to calibrate the zero level. Wait 10 seconds then press **RUN** to return to the Run screen. The monitor is now zero level calibrated.



## 2.2. SOP - Method Validation

- Reference methods are defined in
  - EU's daughter directive, USEPA, other national EPAs
- European standards describe the measurement methods and procedures for testing alternative methods

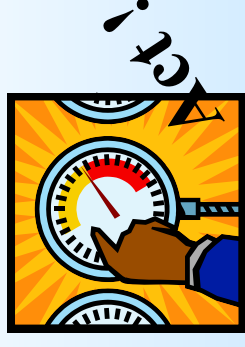


?



Test procedure:  
- EN12341

# 3. Performance acceptance criteria



## Criteria for gas monitors

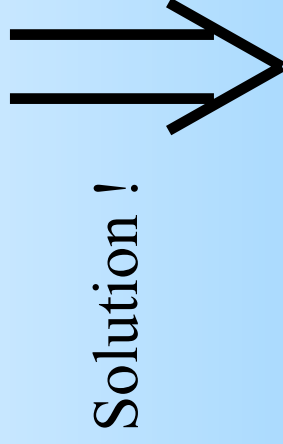
Type	Monitor Range	Zero level		Span level	
		Stability	Recalibrate	Stability	Recalibrate
SO2	1000 ppb	0 ± 2.0 ppb	-3 > Z > 5	± 2.0 %	± 15.0 %
NOx	1000 ppb	0 ± 2.0 ppb	-3 > Z > 5	± 2.0 %	± 15.0 %
CO	100 ppm	0 ± 0.2 ppm	-0.2 > Z > 1	± 2.0 %	± 15.0 %
HC	20 ppm	0 ± 0.1 ppm	-0.1 > Z > 0.5	± 2.0 %	± 15.0 %
O3	500 ppb	0 ± 2.0 ppb	-3 > Z > 5	± 2.0 %	± 15.0 %

- All operators assess the instruments using common criteria
- Criteria specific for each measurement method



## 4. Traceability and Calibrations

Not practical to carry advanced calibration equipment to all sites



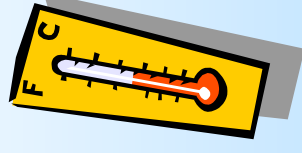
Solution !

System of **calibrations** og **documentation** makes it possible for an instrument to have a reference to a calibration standard of high quality without being in direct contact with it

# 4.1. Traceability

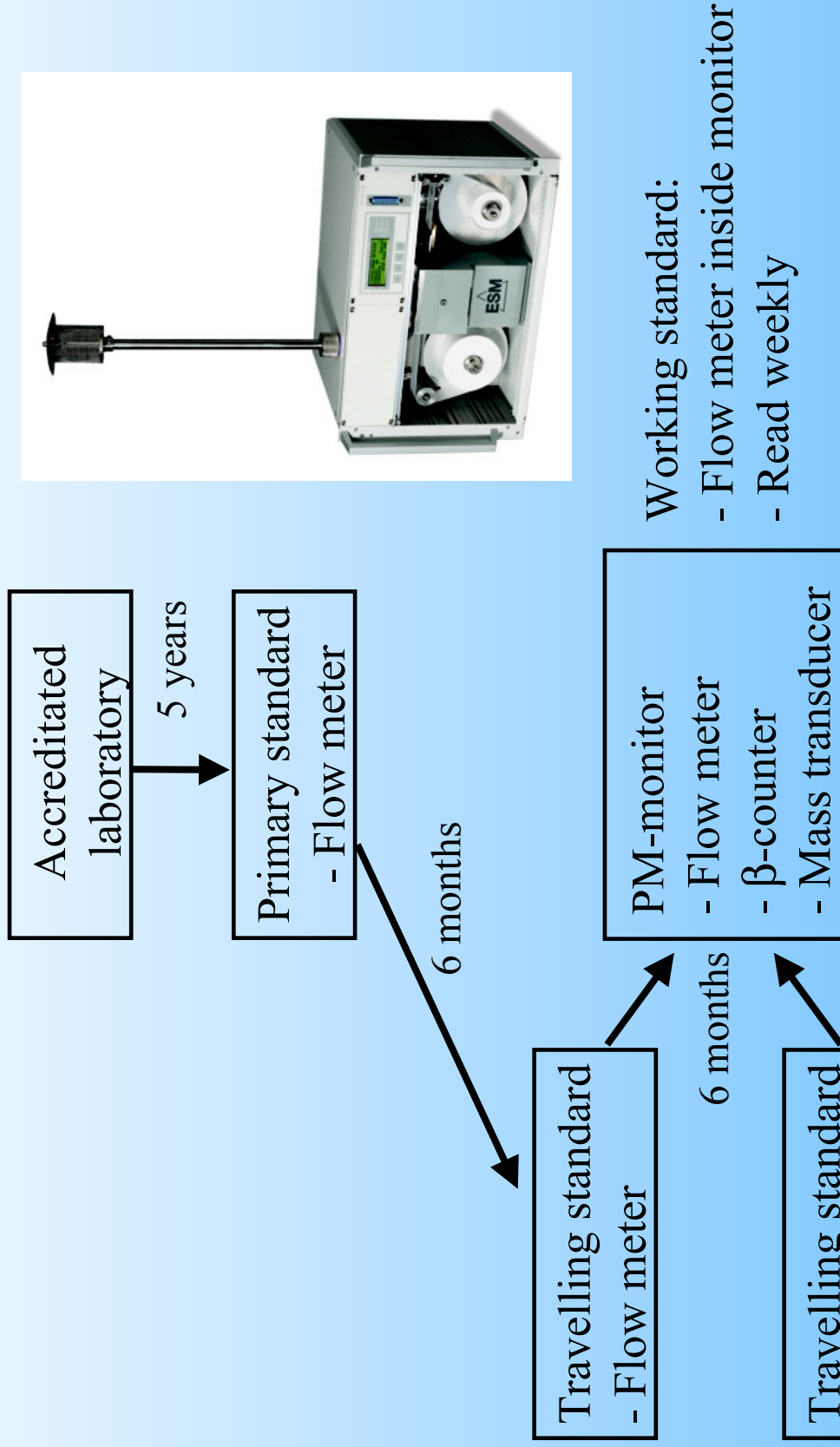
For each measurement method:

- Calibration methods
- Suggested calibration standards
- Time between calibration - Instruments and Standards

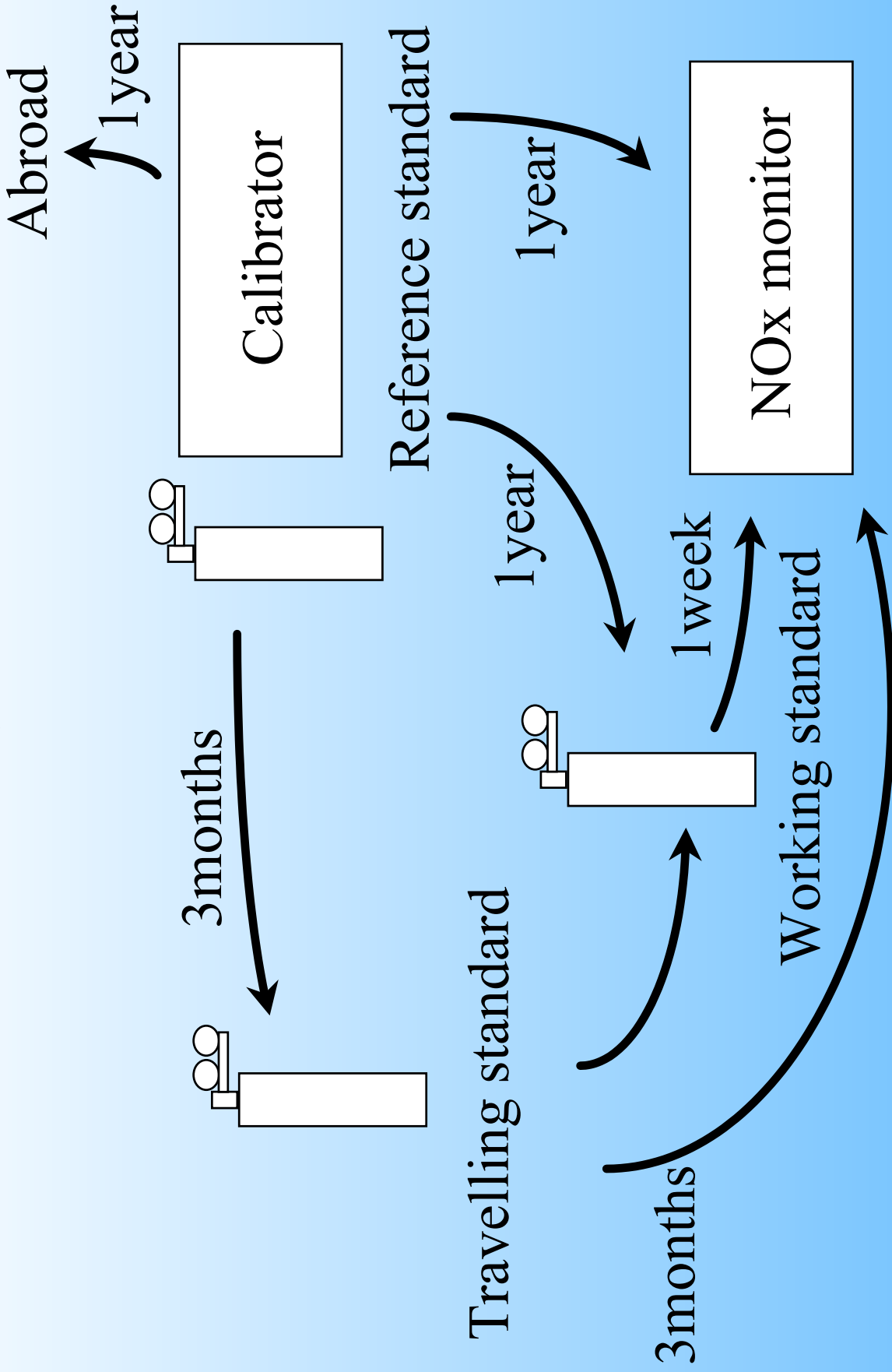


Calibration of PM-monitors	Suggested period	Reference std.
Flow-controllers (software)	6 months	Flow meter
Analog inputs and outputs	1-2 years	Multi meter
Flow-controllers (hardware)	1 years	Flow meter
Mass-transducer	1 years	Filter
Ambient temperature sensor	1 years	Thermometer
Barometric pressure sensor	1 years	Barometer

# 4.2. Traceability – PM-monitors



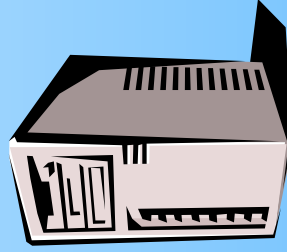
# 4.3. Traceability - Gas monitors



## 5. Document handling



- Version control
  - Assures all operators use the same document version
- List of all documents in the quality manual
  - Documents are copied from the manual as needed
- List of electronically stored documents
  - Excel sheets for calculating calibration results e.t.c.



# Standard Operations Procedures SOPs

Visit from  
India, October 2002  
by  
Leif Marsteen  
NILU

# The Operational Level

## The practical work

All what we do  $\Rightarrow$

- Daily tasks
  - Maintenance
  - Calibrations
  - Installations
- Laboratory work
- Field work

# Documentation

All tasks:

- Described in Standard Operations Procedures - SOPs



- Documented in forms



Results:

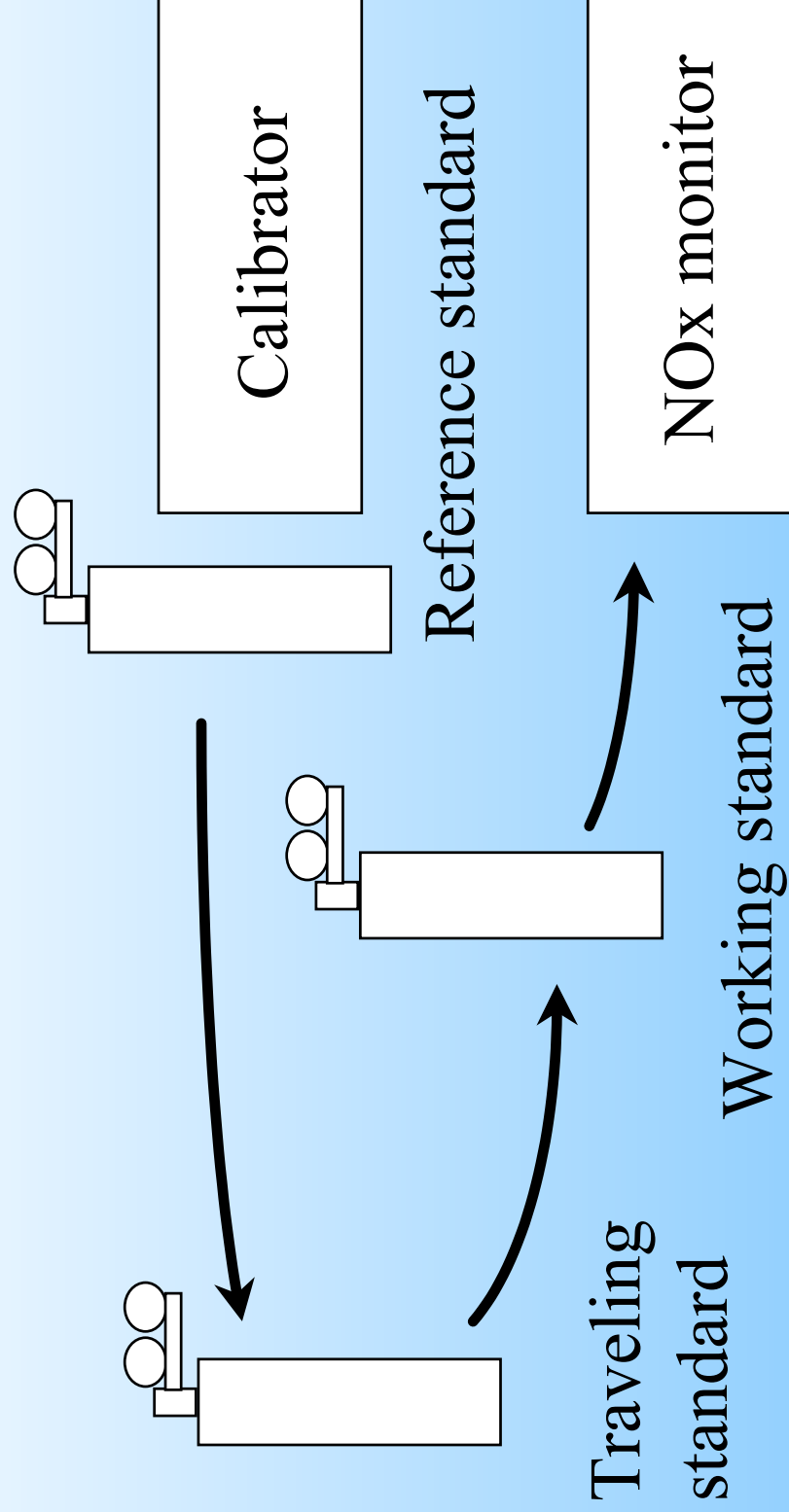
- Everybody performs tasks in the same way
- Repeatable
- Can compare results

- Information is stored
- Can be reviewed later

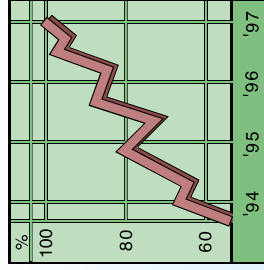


# Task example

## Traceable chain of calibrations



→ Complicated - Procedure necessary and all steps must be documented



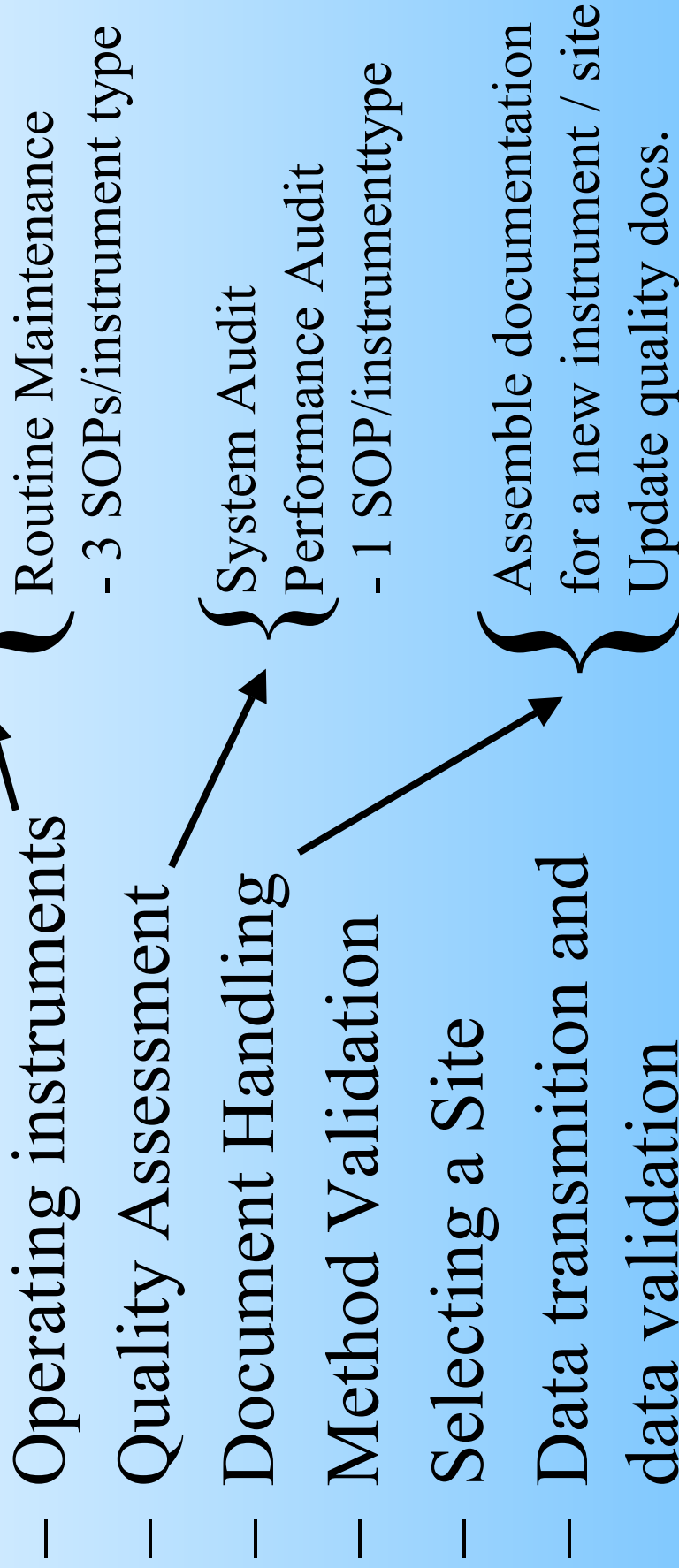
# Quality Control

Operational techniques and activities that are undertaken to fulfil the quality requirements

- Calibration and maintenance plan
- Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs)
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# Standard Operations Procedures



# SOP formats

- Purpose of SOP
- Applicability and description of equipment
- Responsibilities
- Instrumentation
- Documentation
- Procedure

# Standard Operations Procedures

## Example - Routine maintenance SO<sub>2</sub> monitor

- **Purpose of SOP**
  - To maintain the gas monitor in good working order.
- **Applicability and description of equipment**
  - This SOP applies to the maintenance of SO<sub>2</sub> gas monitors
- **Responsibilities**
  - Personnel performing routine maintenance on gas monitors shall use this procedure when performing the above mentioned task

# Standard Operations Procedures

## Example cont. - Routine maintenance SO<sub>2</sub> monitor

- **Instrumentation**
  - TEI 145 zero/ span check calibrator
  - TEI model 42C SO<sub>2</sub> monitor
- **Documentation**
  - Form: Routine maintenance, TEI model 43C SO<sub>2</sub> monitor
- **Instructions on performing the task**
  - The practical work



# Standard Operations Procedures

## Example cont. - Instructions

1. On the monitor press the **MENU** pushbutton to enter the monitor menu and select **CALIBRATION** using the arrow buttons. Press **ENTER** to enter the **CALIBRATION** menu.
2. Select **CALIBRATE ZERO** using the arrow buttons. Press **ENTER** to enter the **CALIBRATE ZERO** menu.
3. Press **ENTER** to calibrate the zero level. Wait 10 seconds then press **RUN** to return to the Run screen. The monitor is now zero level calibrated.



# 2.1. SOP - Operating instruments

## Zero calibration of monitors

1. On the monitor press the **MENU** pushbutton to enter the monitor menu and select **CALIBRATION** using the arrow buttons. Press **ENTER** to enter the **CALIBRATION** menu.
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3. Press **ENTER** to calibrate the zero level. Wait 10 seconds then press **RUN** to return to the Run screen. The monitor is now zero level calibrated.





# Form - Maintenance

## Routine maintenance. TEI model 43C SO2 monitor

Station name	Station Id.	Instr. ser.no.
Date		
Start time/ Stop time		
Ambient Monitor	SO2	
	PMT	
	Lamp	
	+5 Supply	
	+15 Supply	
	-15 Supply	
	Battery	
Diagnostics	Internal	
	Chamber	
	Pressure	
	Flow	
	Intensity	

	Internal	
	Chamber	
	Pressure	
	Flow	
Alarms	Intensity	
	Volt	
	SO2	
Filter	Changed	
Silica PT	Blue fract. / Changed	
	Serial no.	
	Pressure	
Z/S check monitor	Z/S unit	Cert. conc.
	Range	
	Response	Zero
		Span

# Form - Dynamic calibration

Guest		Reference	
Owner: Cairo U.	SO2	Cal. lab: Mon.lab.	Gas std: Scott, SO2, 1%
Monitor: TEI 43C	Range: _____ ppb	Calibrator: TEI 146	Ser. no: ALM043897
Ser. no: _____	Cal. bkg: _____ ppb	Ser. no: 57545-317	SO2: 101.06 ppm
Date: _____	Cal. Cof: _____	Purpose: _____	

## Parameter SO2

Zero air [LPM]	Gas [SCCM]	Ref. [ppb]	Guest [ppb]	G - R [ppb]	Statistics, y=ax+b
8.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Scale f: 1.001
8.00	21.0	264.6	260.0	-4.6	Regression
8.00	42.0	527.8	530.0	2.2	Scale f: 1.002
8.00	50.0	627.7	620.0	-7.7	St. error: 0.007
8.00	63.0	789.6	789.0	-0.6	St. error y estimate: 4.539
					r2: 0.99984

