Table 1 contains the definitions IDEM/OWQ will utilize in interpretation of terminology. Contractors must use the IDEM Definition column when referring to the item listed. Cross Ref represents typical industry acronyms or terms.

| **Table 1 : Definitions** | | | |
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| **IDEM Definition** | **Cross Ref** | **Type** | **Description** |
| % Solids |  |  | Total percent solids as determined in a 103-105 degree Centigrade oven. |
| Ambient Water |  |  | Waters in the natural environment (e.g., rivers, lakes, streams, and other receiving waters), as opposed to effluent discharges. |
| Analytical Shift |  |  | All of the 12-hour period during which analyses are performed. The period begins with the analysis of the LFB and ends exactly 12 hours later. All analyses both started and completed within this 12-hour period are valid. |
| ASTM Type 1 |  | Reagent Water | Water demonstrated to be free from the analyte(s) of interest and potentially interfering substances at the MDL for an analyte in the referenced method. Type I reagent water has a minimum resistivity of 10 megohms-cm, @ 25°C (in-line). |
| Batch |  |  | A group of samples extracted, digested, diluted, or treated and analyzed at the same time and in the same manner. Refer to the relevant method for defining the size of a batch. When no batch size is specified, a batch is comprised of 10 or less samples. Reagents, reagent water and solid phase disks or cartridges (SP's), used for sample prep, internal standards, spike solutions, surrogates, etc., must be prepared or drawn from the same source or lot. A new batch must be started with any change in lot or solution. If a solution of reagents, e.g. fortification solution or CCC solution, is changed, a new batch must be created, even if the individual lot numbers of reagents, in the new solution, are the same as used in the old solution. If reagent water is exhausted before reaching the limit of a batch, a new batch must be created. If a new lot of SP's are used, a new batch must be created. |
| BOD |  |  | Biochemical Oxygen Demand. |
| BTU |  |  | British Thermal Unit. |
| Bubbler Blank |  |  | The process of analyzing water in the bubbler, including purging Hg from the water, trapping the Hg purged on a sample trap, desorbing the Hg onto an analytical trap, desorbing the Hg from the analytical trap, and determining the amount of Hg present. The blank is somewhat different between days, and the average of a minimum of the results from three bubbler blanks must be subtracted from all standards and samples before reporting the results for these standards and samples. |
| CAL |  | Calibration Standard | A solution prepared from the dilution of stock standard solutions. The CAL solutions are used to calibrate the instrument response with respect to analyte concentration. |
| Case | Project |  | Deprecated sample event grouping replaced by Project and Project ID. |
| CB |  | Calibration Blank | A volume of ASTM type I water or reagent water fortified with the same matrix as the calibrations standards, but without the analytes, internal standards, or surrogate analytes. The calibration blank is a zero standard and is used to define the baseline of the instrument. |
| CCC |  | Continuing Calibration Check | Used to demonstrate acceptable initial calibration and confirm continued acceptable analytical performance. The CCC is ran immediately after initial calibration, recalibration and periodically throughout an analysis. With methods that utilize procedural standards (see PSC), analysis of the LFB may be used as a CCC, unless prohibited by the method. |
| CCC | CCV | Continuing Calibration Verification | See Continuing Calibration Check (CCC). |
| CF |  |  | Calibration Factor. |
| COD |  |  | Chemical Oxygen Demand. |
| CRQL |  |  | Contract Required Quantitation Limits. CRQLs listed are the higher values of laboratory reported MDL= s or method MDL= s times a factor of 3.18 as recommended in USEPA wastewater compliance guidance. Typically the resulting values are rounded to number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10n, where n is an integer. CRQLs are equivalent to PQLs, MLs, RLs, or Method Reporting Limits (MRLs) in various methods and EPA guidance documentation. |
| D001 |  |  | Ignitability - as defined in 40 CFR 261.21 and SW-846. |
| D002 |  |  | Corrosivity - as defined in 40 CFR 261.22 and SW-846. |
| D003 |  |  | Reactivity - as defined in 40 CFR 261.23 and SW-846. |
| Dissolved |  |  | The concentration of analyte that will pass through a 0.45 µm membrane filter assembly, prior to sample acidification. |
| DQA |  | Data Quality Assessment | Quality Assurance/Control assessment level specified in Section 2. Dictates QA/QC and reporting requirements. |
| Duplicate |  |  | One sample split into two laboratory samples and analyzed separately with identical procedures. |
| EDD |  |  | Electronic Data Deliverable – Electronic file(s) created by the contractor for transmitting and reporting analytical data. Transmission specifications vary by OWQ group. |
| EDI |  |  | Electronic Data Import – Format Specification developed by IDEM WAPB for import of lab data and lab QC to the AIMS database (see Attachment D5). |
| EPTOX |  |  | Extraction Procedure Toxicity - as defined in 40 CFR 261.24 and SW-846, minus the organic parameters and including nickel. |
| EPTOX15 |  |  | Extraction Procedure Toxicity with Organics - as defined in 40 CFR 261.24 and SW-846, including nickel. |
| Equipment Blank |  |  | An aliquot of reagent water that is subjected in the lab or field to all aspects sample collection and analysis, including contact with all sampling devices and apparatus for sample collection have been adequately cleaned before shipment to the field site. An acceptable equipment blank must be achieved before the sampling devices and apparatus are used for sample collection. In addition, equipment blanks should be run on random, representative sets of gloves, storage bags, and plastic wrap for each lot to determine if these materials are free from contamination before use. |
| Extractor |  |  | The extractor used for the Extraction Procedure Toxicity test must be equivalent to those shown in Figures 103, Method 1310 of SW-846. |
| FD1 and FD2 |  | Field Duplicates | Two separate samples collected at the same time and place under identical circumstances and treated exactly the same throughout field and laboratory procedures. Analyses of FD1 and FD2 give a measure of the precision associated with sample collection, preservation, and storage, as well as with laboratory procedure. |
| FIA |  |  | Flow Injection Analyzer. |
| Field Blank |  |  | Quality control blanks prepared on‑site during sampling by pouring analyte‑free water into appropriate sample containers for each analyte group of interest. Field blanks are chemically preserved, stored, transported and analyzed with the collected field samples. |
| FRB |  | Field Reagent Blank | An aliquot of reagent water or other blank matrix that is placed in a sample container in the laboratory and treated as a sample in all respects, including shipment to the sampling site, exposure to sampling site conditions, storage, preservation, and all analytical procedures. The purpose of the FRB is to determine if method analytes or other interferences are present in the field environment. |
| FRB | TB | Trip Blank | See Field Reagent Blank (FRB). |
| GC |  |  | Gas Chromatography |
| GC/MS |  |  | Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy |
| Holding Time |  |  | The holding time for a sample starts at the time a grab sample is collected or when the last grab sample component of a composite sample is collected during a collection event. Holding time ends when either the sample is prepared for an analysis (if applicable) or is analyzed for a parameter. In addition, the maximum time between a sample preparation step (such as a distillation or extraction) and the analysis step may be specified in the test method(s). |
| HPLC |  |  | High Pressure Liquid Chromatography |
| IC |  | Initial Calibration | Instrument Calibration performed using a series of calibration standards in accordance with method specifications. Instrument should be operational in accordance with manufacturer=s specifications and any additional tuning or performance checks must be completed and verified. Calibration curves used for subsequent analyses are generated. |
| IC |  |  | Ion Chromatography |
| ICP |  |  | Inductively Coupled Plasma |
| ICP-MS |  |  | Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectroscopy |
| IDL |  | Instrumental Detection Limit | The concentration equivalent to the analyte signal which is equal to three times the standard deviation of a series of ten replicate measurements of a reagent blank signal at the same wavelength. |
| Intercomparison Study |  |  | An exercise in which samples are prepared and split by a reference laboratory, then analyzed by one or more testing laboratories and the reference laboratory. The intercomparison, with a reputable laboratory as the reference laboratory, serves as the best test of the precision and accuracy of the analyses at natural environmental levels. |
| IPR |  | Initial Precision & Recovery | Four aliquots of the ongoing precision and recovery standard analyzed to establish the ability to generate acceptable precision and accuracy. IPS are performed before a method is used for the first time and any time the method or instrumentation is modified. |
| IR |  |  | Infrared Spectroscopy |
| IS |  | Internal Standard | A pure analyte(s) added to a sample, extract, or standard solution in known amount(s) and used to measure the relative responses of other method analytes and surrogates that are components of the same sample or solution. The internal standard must be an analyte that is not a sample component. |
| LD1 and LD2 |  | Laboratory Duplicates | Two aliquots of the same sample taken in the laboratory from the same sample bottle and analyzed separately using the referenced method. Analyses of LD1 and LD2 indicate precision associated with laboratory procedures, but not with sample collection, preservation, transportation, or storage procedures. |
| LDR | LCR | Linear Calibration Range | See Linear Dynamic Range |
| LDR |  | Linear Dynamic Range | The concentration range over which the analytical curve remains linear. |
| Leachate |  |  | EP Toxicity, except with no addition of acetic acid. Specifications listed in 329 IAC 2, February 1, 1989. |
| LFB | OPR | Ongoing Precision & Recovery Standard | See Laboratory Fortified Blank (LFB). |
| LFB | LCS | Laboratory Control Sample | See Laboratory Fortified Blank (LFB). |
| LFB |  | Laboratory Fortified Blank | An aliquot of reagent water or other blank matrix to which known quantities of the method analytes are added in the laboratory. The LFB is analyzed exactly like a sample. Its purpose is to determine whether the methodology is in control and to assure that the results produced by the laboratory remain within the limits specified in the referenced methods for precision and accuracy. |
| LFM |  | Laboratory Fortified Sample Matrix | An aliquot of an environmental sample to which known quantities of the method analytes are added in the laboratory. The LFM is analyzed exactly like a sample, and its purpose is to determine whether the sample matrix contributes bias to the analytical results. The background concentrations of the analytes in the sample matrix must be determined in a separate aliquot and the measured values in the LFM corrected for the concentrations found. |
| LPC |  | Laboratory Performance Check Solution | A solution of one or more compounds (analytes, surrogates, internal standard, or other test compounds) used to evaluate the performance of the instrument system with respect to a defined set of method criteria. |
| LPC | IPC | Instrument Performance Check Solution | See Laboratory Performance Check Solution (LPC). |
| LRB | MB | Method Blank | See Laboratory Reagent Blank (LRB). |
| LRB |  | Laboratory Reagent Blank | An aliquot of reagent water that is treated exactly as a sample including exposure to all glassware, equipment, reagents, and acids that are used with other samples. The LRB is used to determine if method analytes or other interferences are present in the laboratory environment, the reagents or apparatus. |
| LRB | PB | Preparation Blank | See Laboratory Reagent Blank (LRB). |
| Maximum Holding Time |  |  | The maximum time a sample may be stored before analysis. |
| May Not |  |  | This action, activity, or procedural step is prohibited. |
| May |  |  | This action, activity, or procedural step is optional. |
| MDL |  | Method Detection Limit | The minimum concentration of an analyte that can be identified, measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero. MDL's must be determined in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 136, Appendix B. |
| ML |  | Minimum Level | The lowest level at which the entire analytical system gives a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. |
| MRL | CRQL | Method Reporting Limit | See Contract Required Quantitation Limit (CRQL) |
| MS and MSD |  | Matrix Spike & Matrix Spike Duplicate | Aliquots of an environmental sample to which known quantities of the analytes are added in the laboratory. The MS and MSD are analyzed exactly like a sample. Their purpose is to quantify the bias and precision caused by the sample matrix. The background concentrations of the analytes in the sample matrix must be determined in a separate aliquot and the measured values in the MS and MSD corrected for background concentrations. |
| MS |  |  | Matrix Spike. |
| MSA |  | Method of Standard Addition | The standard addition technique involves the use of the unknown and the unknown plus a known amount of standard. Method of Standard Additions as described in EPA 600/4-79-020 |
| Must |  |  | This action, activity, or procedural step is required. |
| Neutral |  |  | The leaching method extraction as specified for |
| Out-of-Control |  |  | A condition which exists when a single analytical or instrumental evaluation measure fails to meet the criteria specified an analytical method, IDEM/OWQ contract, or instrument manufacturer=s specification. |
| OWQ |  |  | Office of Water Quality. |
| OWQ Analysis Set |  |  | See Case |
| PCB |  |  | Polychlorinated Biphenyls. |
| PDS |  | Primary Dilution Standard Solution | A solution of several analytes prepared in the laboratory from stock standard solutions and diluted as needed to prepare calibration solutions and other needed analyte solutions. |
| Petroleum |  |  | Identification of petroleum fuel contamination Analysis -(gasoline, kerosene, diesel) using Gas Chromatography with a flame Ionization Detector, or using Gas Chromatography with a Photoionization Detector as per IDEM requests. Also, analysis of heavy oils using an Infrared Spectrophotometer. |
| Plasma Solution |  |  | A solution that is used to determine the optimum height above the work coil for viewing the plasma. |
| PQL | CRQL | Practical Quantitation Limit | See Contract Required Quantitation Limit (CRQL) |
| ppb |  |  | Parts per Billion |
| ppm |  |  | Parts per Million |
| Project | Case |  | Samples that are related through a site, objective or study are part of a Project and are assigned a Project ID. A Project consists of one or more related samples taken over any period. Projects may be located at one or more locations. Replaces Case. |
| Project ID |  |  | Identification given to a related set of samples. |
| PSC |  | Procedural Standard Calibration | A calibration method where calibration standards are prepared and processed (e.g. purged, extracted, and/or derivatized) in exactly the same manner as a sample. All steps in the process from addition of sampling preservatives through instrumental analyses are included in the calibration. Using procedural standard calibration compensates for any inefficiencies in the processing procedures. |
| QA |  |  | Quality Assurance. |
| QAO |  |  | Quality Assurance Officer. The person responsible for all QA/QC and technical aspects of the contract. He/she manages all aspects of the laboratory program, including sampling. |
| QC |  |  | Quality Control. |
| QCS |  | Quality Control Sample | A solution of method analytes of known concentrations which is used to fortify an aliquot of LRB matrix. The QCS is obtained from a source external to the laboratory and different from the source of calibration standards. It is used to check laboratory performance with test materials prepared external to the normal preparation process. |
| RF |  |  | Response Factor. |
| RRF |  |  | Relative Response Factor |
| S.C. |  |  | Specific Conductance. |
| SA | SS | Surrogate Analyte | A pure analyte(s), which is extremely unlikely to be found in any sample, and which is added to a sample aliquot in known amount(s) before extraction or other processing and is measured with the same procedures used to measure other sample components. The purpose of the SA is to monitor method performance with each sample. |
| Sample Set |  |  | See Case |
| SAS |  |  | Special Analytical Services - Non-routine analyses listed under Task SAS |
| Should |  |  | This action, activity, or procedural step is suggested but not required. |
| SIC |  | Special Interference Check Solution | A solution of selected method analytes of higher-level concentrations which is used to evaluate the procedural routine for correcting known interelement spectral interferences with respect to a defined set of method criteria. |
| SPCC |  |  | System Performance Check Compound |
| Specificity |  |  | The qualitative measure of degree of separation of an analyte from other analytes and the sensitivity of the response of an analyte to an analytical procedure. A procedure with a high degree of specificity for an analyte would be able to resolve the analyte in a complex mixture and provide a sufficient detector response to quantify the analyte. |
| SSS |  | Stock Standard Solution | A solution containing an analyte that is prepared using a reference material traceable to EPA, the National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST), or a source that will attest to the purity and authenticity of the reference material. |
| SVOA |  |  | Semi-volatile Organics Analysis (Tasks 6). Compounds amenable to analysis by extraction with solvent. Used synonymously with Base/Neutral/Acid (BNA) compounds. |
| SW-846 |  |  | "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, Third Edition Nov. 1986, and any subsequent updates or amendments. |
| TCLP |  |  | Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure - as defined in the Federal Register, Vol 55, No. 61, Thursday, March 29, 1990. |
| TKN |  |  | Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen. |
| TOC |  |  | Total Organic Carbon. |
| Total Metals |  |  | Metals determined on a acid extracted sample as (OWQ per "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Methods) -Wastes", EPA-600 4-79-020. |
| TOX |  |  | Total Organic Halide. |
| TPL |  |  | Target Parameter List. |
| Trip Blank |  |  | Trip blanks are only used for VOC samples. Blanks of VOC-free water are prepared by the organization providing sample containers for VOC collection. These blanks are transported to the site with the empty VOC sample containers and shipped to the analyzing laboratory in the same transport containers as the VOC samples. They remain unopened for the entire trip and are analyzed at the laboratory with the environmental VOC samples. |
| TRM |  | Total Recoverable Metals | The concentration of an analyte determined in an unfiltered sample following treatment by refluxing with hot, dilute mineral acid. |
| Tuning Solution |  |  | A solution which is used to determine acceptable instrument performance prior to calibration and sample analyses |
| Ultraclean Handling |  |  | A series of established procedures designed to ensure that samples are not contaminated during sample collection, storage, or analysis. |
| VOA |  |  | Volatile Organics Analysis |
| VOC |  |  | Volatile Organic Compounds |