

# Method Detection Reporting Limits

## Method 1613

### Water



Analyte	Method Detection Limit (ppq)	Reporting Limit (ppq)	LCS Criteria Lower Control Limit (%)	LCS Criteria Upper Control Limits (%)	% RPD Limit*
2,3,7,8-TCDF	1.8	10	75	158	20
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.9	10	67	158	20
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	1.8	50	80	134	20
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	1.9	50	68	160	20
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	2.5	50	70	142	20
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	3.0	50	72	134	20
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	3.4	50	84	130	20
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	1.8	50	70	156	20
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	2.7	50	78	130	20
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	3.8	50	70	164	20
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	3.7	50	76	134	20
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	2.6	50	64	162	20
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	2.1	50	82	122	20
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	2.7	50	78	138	20
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	3.2	50	70	140	20
OCDF	4.8	100	63	170	20
OCDD	21	100	78	144	20

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\* Method does not specify % RPD limits but are general guidelines specified in Pace Analytical Services Method 1613 SOP.

ppt = Parts Per Quadrillion (pg/L)

Detection limits and reporting limits assume that a 1 liter aliquot of sample is extracted and that 5% of the final extract is injected into the instrument for analysis. Actual detection limits will depend upon the specific levels of chemical interferences that are present in the samples.

Reporting limits are based on analyte concentrations in the final extract equivalent 1/2 of those in the lowest concentration initial calibration standard or upon the limit of detection, whichever is higher.