Quality Assurance Project Plan

Title



Month Year

NTA 20XX-XXXX

Publication Information

Each study funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must have an approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). The plan describes the objectives of the study and the procedures to be followed to achieve those objectives. After completing the study, the author will post the final report of the study to the internet. This QAPP describes a project selected by the EPA’s National Estuary Program (NEP) in support of Near-Term Action (NTA) 20XX-XXXX.

This Quality Assurance Project Plan is available [website, upon request from the author, etc.].

Data for this project are available in EPA’s Water Quality Exchange (WQX) database (<https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/water-quality-data-wqx>). This QAPP is valid through [Mmm DD, YYYY / five years from the date of approval].

Contact Information

Author Name  
Organization  
Address   
Phone: XXX-XXX-XXXX

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* Include all 16 numbered sections. Where appropriate, write “Not applicable” and explain why.
* Do not hit Enter after numbered headings because this can corrupt the outline format.
* Update the Table of Contents by clicking on any edge and pressing F9.
* Delete all red text (including this page) before submitting your QAPP to the NEP Quality Coordinator for review. Also delete all comments.
* Use the Styles built into Word to apply formatting. For instance, the “Normal” style creates text that is similar to this text, but is black.
* Readability recommendations:
  + Limit paragraphs to 10 lines or less.
  + Avoid long sentences (more than 17 words).
  + Add subheadings to sections of text longer than one page. Format subheadings with built-in styles using the style ribbon.
  + Use acronyms only as necessary and always define on first use.
  + Use active voice as much as possible, especially in the Abstract and Background.
* Directions for the Title Page (next page):
  + The Title Page lists names of each party responsible for the project. These parties must signify approval of the final QAPP by signing and dating this page.
  + Approval of the QAPP *by everyone listed on the signature page* must occur **before** measuring environmental parameters in the field, collecting or analyzing environmental samples, analyzing existing environmental data, or modeling environmental conditions.

If this is a QAPP Addendum:

* Follow the numbering structure from the original QAPP and only include sections with changes. Delete all sections that are unchanged from the original QAPP. You will need to remove automatic list numbering from heading styles and replace with manual heading numbers.
* QAPP addenda are short (a few pages) and meant for minor changes to a project plan (such as extending the project timeline, adding sampling sites, or updating methods). More significant changes require a new QAPP.

Quality Assurance Project Plan

Title

NTA 20XX-XXXX

by author(s)

Published Month Year

Approved by:

| Signature: | Date: |
| --- | --- |
| QAPP Author’s Name, Title, Organization |  |
|  |  |
| Signature: | Date: |
| Project Manager’s Name (if different from QAPP Author), Title, Organization |  |
|  |  |
| Signature: | Date: |
| Analytical Lab Director’s Name, Title, Organization |  |
|  |  |
| Signature: | Date: |
| Contractor’s Name, Title, Organization |  |
|  |  |
| Signature: | Date: |
| Strategic Initiative Lead’s Name, Title, Agency |  |
|  |  |
| Signature: | Date: |
| Arati Kaza, Quality Assurance Officer, Department of Ecology |  |
|  |  |

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Formatting Instructions for Figures and Tables

* Place figures and tables in the text right after they’re first mentioned in the text.
* Use sentence case for figure and table captions.
* Use the *Caption* feature when inserting figure and table titles into the text so that the lists following the Table of Contents can be automatically generated. On the ribbon toolbar, choose:
  + References
  + Insert Caption (Choose “Figure” or “Table”)
* Update these lists by clicking on any edge and pressing F9 on your keyboard.

Figures

* Do not cross-reference the text to reference figures and tables (this often corrupts the file).
* Place title and legend below each figure (not above or within the figure).
* Compress all images to appropriate size.
* Describe each figure adequately.
* Use font sizes that appear at least as large as the body text when inserted into the document.

Tables

* Place title above each table. Legends/notes can go below the table.
* Use font size of at least 11 or 10 Arial or Times New Roman for table text.
* Paste tables into Word using copy/paste, not paste special (Tables shouldn’t be just a picture of a table.)
* Tables longer than one page should appear as one long table; use the “Repeat Header Rows” feature. Do not chop the table into parts, pasting each part onto separate pages.

Note: The numbered headings in this document correspond to the headings used in the original QAPP. Only relevant sections are included. This is why some numbered headings are missing, and why, for instance, the text begins at 3.0.

## 2.0 Abstract

In less than 300 words, identify the purpose of the project and describe why it matters (why the audience should care). Also list the main objectives and how the objectives will be approached and accomplished.

## 3.0 Background

### 3.1 Introduction and problem statement

Provide historical and scientific perspective on the project and explain why the project is needed.

### 3.2 Study area and surroundings

Provide a general description of the study area. Include relevant features such as climate, geology, topography, hydrologic regime, unique features of the landscape, ecosystem vegetation and biota, key ecological functions, and human uses. Figure 1 should reflect these descriptions.

Insert figure here and modify figure caption below as needed.

Figure 1. Map of larger study area.

#### 3.2.1 History of study area

Describe past and present land use as well as local issues important to this project.

#### 3.2.2 Summary of previous studies and existing data

Summarize when and how the focus of the study was first identified as an issue. List previous relevant investigations and summarize the findings for each.

#### 3.2.3 Parameters of interest and potential sources

List environmental pollutants or contaminants of interest. Identify concerns related to each (e.g., potential toxicity, bioaccumulation of PCBs, endangered species / human health effects) along with known and possible sources. If the project doesn’t involve pollutants or contaminants, summarize the other environmental parameters of interest (e.g., streambank width, flow, shade).

#### 3.2.4 Regulatory criteria or standards

If study objectives include assessing regulatory compliance status, identify all applicable governing regulations, list the relevant standards or criteria, and define how compliance will be determined. Assessing compliance status may indicate a need to set decision quality criteria for the data to be obtained (see section 6.1).

### 3.3 Water quality impairment studies

If this QAPP does not describe some type of WQ impairment study, write “Not applicable.” WQ Impairment studies are studies used to implement the federal Clean Water Act by evaluating Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or water quality improvement plans, source assessments, straight-to-implementation studies, field sampling and data verification studies, and investigative sampling. See [Programmatic Quality Assurance Project Plan: Water Quality Impairment Studies](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1703107.html) for more information.

If this is a WQ impairment study, import relevant boilerplate language from an active web link. Refer readers to Figure 2 or insert another figure to help readers visualize the study area. Insert figure here and modify caption below as needed.

Figure 2. Study area for the water body parameter Water Quality Impairment Study.

### 3.4 Effectiveness monitoring studies

If this is not an Effectiveness Monitoring (EM) study, write “Not applicable.” Effectiveness monitoring studies evaluate the impact of a WQ improvement plan towards meeting state and federal standards. See [Effectiveness monitoring for water quality](https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Monitoring-assessment/Water-quality-improvement-effectiveness-monitoring) for more information.

If this is an EM study, insert [Effectiveness Monitoring Standard Language](http://teams/sites/EAP/reportQAPPMemoTemplatesInstruction/TMDLEffectivenessMonitoringStandardLanguage.docx).

Refer readers to Figure 3 or insert another figure to help readers visualize the study area. Insert figure here and modify caption below as needed.

Figure 3. Study area for the Effectiveness Monitoring study.

## 4.0 Project Description

Tell the “story” of the project. Define the problem and summarize the anticipated study outcomes. Address the following five plan elements.

### 4.1 Project goals

State the major reasons for conducting the project, preferably in list form. Examples include to:

* Identify where fecal coliform or nutrient pollution is greatest in a given watershed
* Characterize the level of toxic contaminants in a water body
* Determine if annual discharge from Smith Creek has increased due to changing land use
* Bring a water body into compliance with water quality standards by using a model and historic data to predict the magnitude of pollution sources and the effects of source reduction

### 4.2 Project objectives

Describe specific activities you want to accomplish, preferably in list form. Use quantitative targets where possible. Examples include to:

* Collect ## water and ## sediment samples from a specific area of Puget Sound
* Analyze PCBs in ## tissue samples of freshwater fish collected from Smith Creek
* Analyze historic precipitation and stream-gage data to establish a flow-rating curve
* Simulate effects of new construction (e.g., roadway, stormwater retention pond) on streamflows and water quality

### 4.3 Information needed and sources

Summarize the types and sources of existing data to be assembled, and all new data to be collected, that will address project objectives. Projects that involve analysis of existing environmental information, including GIS layers, should summarize the data needed. For environmental modeling projects, data needed can be described in overview here, with details provided in Section 7.3.

### 4.4 Tasks required

List project tasks—the specific activities planned to address each objective or obtain the needed information. For example, if one objective is to measure summer dissolved oxygen in Smith Creek, then a corresponding task might be to deploy continuous DO monitoring instrumentation at one site in Reach X and collect weekly grab samples from multiple depths at the same location.

### 4.5 Systematic planning process

Preparing the QAPP is adequate systematic planning for most projects. However, for very complex or specialized projects, consider including description of a formalized systematic planning process.

## 5.0 Organization and Schedule

### 5.1 Key individuals and their responsibilities

Table 1 shows the responsibilities of those who will be involved in this project.

Table 1. Organization of project staff and responsibilities.

| **Staff** | **Title** | **Responsibilities** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name Organization  Phone: xxx-xxx-xxxx | Client | Clarifies scope of the project. Provides internal review of the QAPP and approves the final QAPP. |
| Name Organization  Phone: xxx-xxx-xxxx | Project Manager | Writes the QAPP. Oversees field sampling and transportation of samples to the laboratory. Conducts QA review of data, analyzes and interprets data, and enters data into WQX. Writes the draft report and final report. |
| Name Organization  Phone: xxx-xxx-xxxx | Principal Investigator |  |
| Name Organization  Phone: xxx-xxx-xxxx | Field Assistant | Helps collect samples and records field information. |
| Name Organization  Phone: xxx-xxx-xxxx | Supervisor for the Project Manager | Provides internal review of the QAPP, approves the budget, and approves the final QAPP. |
| Analytical Laboratory Contact Name Organization  Phone: xxx-xxx-xxxx | Lab Director | Reviews draft QAPP, coordinates with [Project Manager’s Organization] QA Coordinator. |
| Britta Voss Department of Ecology  Phone: 360-407-6070 | NEP Quality Coordinator | Reviews the draft QAPP and recommends the final QAPP for approval. |
| Arati Kaza  Department of Ecology  Phone: 360-407-6964 | Quality Assurance Officer | Reviews and approves the draft QAPP and the final QAPP. |

QAPP: Quality Assurance Project Plan

NEP: National Estuary Program

WQX: Water Quality Exchange

### 5.2 Special training and certifications

Describe relevant experience, training, and certifications of key project personnel. Examples include: certifications for using field measurement devices and field sampling SOPs, experience collecting specific types of field samples, training related to conducting complex GIS analysis, and experience evaluating and using environmental models.

### 5.3 Organization chart

Include this if the study involves multiple organizations or many individuals with differing roles. Otherwise, write “Not applicable - See Table 1.”

### 5.4 Proposed project schedule

Tables 2 – 4 list key activities, due dates, and lead staff for this project.

Table . Schedule for completing field and laboratory work

| Task | Due date | Lead staff |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Field work | Month year | name |
| Laboratory analyses | Month year | name |
| Contract lab data validation | Month year | name |

Table . Schedule for data entry

| Task | Due date | Lead staff |
| --- | --- | --- |
| WQX data loaded | Month year | name |
| WQX QA | Month year | name |
| WQX complete | Month year | name |

WQX: Water Quality Exchange

Table . Schedule for final report

| Task | Due date | Lead staff |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Draft to supervisor | Month year | name |
| Draft to client/ peer reviewer | Month year | name |
| Draft to external reviewers | Month year | name |
| Final draft to Strategic Initiative | Month year | name |
| Final report due on web | Month year | name |

### 5.5 Budget and funding

Describe the funding sources for the project. For simpler projects, a short paragraph describing funding sources and budget may be all that is needed. For more complex projects, include a table showing budgets for more specific cost categories (e.g., salary and benefits) or project tasks (e.g., sampling, lab analyses) or contracted services (e.g., aerial surveys, data validation, and other specialized services). Tables 5 and 6 are examples.

Tables 5 and 6 show…

Table . Project budget and funding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost Category | Cost  ($) |
| Salary, benefits, and indirect/overhead |  |
| Equipment |  |
| Travel and other |  |
| Contracts |  |
| Laboratory (See Table 6 for details.) |  |

Table . Laboratory budget details

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Number  of Samples | Number  of QA Samples | Total  Number of  Samples | Cost Per Sample ($) | Lab  Subtotal ($) |
| Screening: PCB Congeners |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screening: Dieldrin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screening: TOC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Screening: TSS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source ID: PCB Aroclors |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source ID: Dieldrin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source ID: TOC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source ID: TSS |  |  |  |  |  |

## 6.0 Quality Objectives

### 6.1 Data quality objectives *[[1]](#footnote-2)*

Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) establish “acceptable quantitative criteria on the quality and quantity of the data to be collected, relative to the ultimate use of the data.” (EPA QA/G-4, Publication EPA/240/B-06/001). This section should be a brief narrative describing the quality targets which must be met for the project to be a success, including quantitative criteria if possible.

Here is an example of a DQO narrative:

The main data quality objective (DQO) for this project is to collect a minimum of 50 water samples representative of Smith Creek and to have them analyzed. The analysis will use standard methods to obtain total copper concentration data that meet the measurement quality objectives (MQOs) described below and that are comparable to previous study results.

### 6.2 Measurement quality objectives

Identify MQOs for the data to be collected. MQOs usually take the form of quantitative indicators of precision, bias, sensitivity, representativeness, comparability and completeness. Analytical method descriptions, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and participating laboratories can help fine-tune the target MQOs for these indicators. Projects not involving laboratory analyses, e.g., habitat assessments, will often still benefit from setting MQOs to help ensure that results can be used for their intended purpose.

See Ecology’s Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0403030.html>) for more detailed information.

#### 6.2.1 Targets for precision, bias, and sensitivity

For example:

The MQOs for project results, expressed in terms of acceptable precision, bias, and sensitivity, are described in this section and summarized in the table below.

Table . Measurement quality objectives (e.g., for laboratory analyses of water samples).

| Parameter | Laboratory Duplicate (RPD) | Field Duplicate  (RPD) | Matrix Spike Duplicate  (RPD) | Lab Control Standard  (%Recovery) | Matrix Spike  (% Recovery) | Internal Standard Recovery   (% Recovery) | Lowest Concentrations of Interest |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

##### 6.2.1.1 Precision

Precision is a measure of variability among replicate measurements due to random error. It is usually assessed using duplicate field measurements or laboratory analysis of duplicate samples. In this section, describe how field measurements will be made in duplicate or how duplicate samples will be collected/created for chemical analysis (field duplicates, field splits of a single field sample, laboratory splits, matrix spike duplicates, and/or extract duplicates).

List targets for acceptable precision in terms of relative percent difference (RPD) or Relative Standard Deviation (RSD), in the table above.

##### 6.2.1.2 Bias

Bias is the difference between the sample mean and the true value. Bias is usually addressed by calibrating field and laboratory instruments, and by analyzing lab control samples, matrix spikes, and/or standard reference materials.

List targets for bias in terms of acceptable % recovery of a known quantity, listed in the table above.

##### 6.2.1.3 Sensitivity

Sensitivity is a measure of the capability of a method to detect a substance. It is commonly described as a detection limit. In a regulatory setting, the method detection limit (MDL) [[2]](#footnote-3) is often used to describe sensitivity. List targets for acceptable sensitivity of all field and lab measurements in the table above. Studies not involving environmental pollutants or contaminants may still benefit from setting MQOs for sensitivity. Examples include minimum stream depth / minimum measurable flow, minimum area of specific habitat definable using new aerial photographic survey images.

#### 6.2.2 Targets for comparability, representativeness, and completeness

##### 6.2.2.1 Comparability

List the standard operating procedures (SOPs) that will be followed for sampling, analysis, and data reduction, and to ensure comparability between projects. Also, list standardized sampling techniques and methods to be used to ensure comparability. Project results may need to be comparable to those generated by other projects that took place in the same study area. The QAPP might need to provide detailed procedures for analyzing existing environmental data or for modeling environmental conditions that are comparable to other existing studies.

For a list of Ecology-published SOPs, see <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance>.

##### 6.2.2.2 Representativeness

Describe how environmental samples to be collected are representative of existing conditions. If they are not, the resulting data gathered will either be rejected or of limited use. Show how the sampling strategy and number of collected samples also contribute to representativeness. Show representativeness through consideration of factors such as seasonality, time of day, flow conditions, sampling location(s), and weather. Representativeness also influences the data used in and conclusions drawn from environmental models.

##### 6.2.2.3 Completeness

Propose a percentage of observations, measurements, and samples (taken and analyzed acceptably) for your study to be a success. 95% is often used as a measure for this plan element.

### 6.3 Acceptance criteria for quality of existing data

If known, describe the quality of existing data available for the study area. If not known, describe the criteria that will be used to assess quality and usability of the existing data, whether the project will also collect new environmental data, analyze the data (only), or use the data for modeling. If applicable, cite a QAPP or other document that already contains this information.

Identify data gaps and describe how the study may fill those gaps and improve the quality of available information.

### 6.4 Model quality objectives

If the project does not involve environmental modeling, write “Not applicable”. Otherwise, describe the quality of modeling results desired to meet the objectives of the project. Quality objectives for modeling results may be a combination of quantitative and qualitative.

Define the quantitative objectives needed for the project. Examples include target values for bias, error, goodness-of-fit, and other measures of uncertainty, that are comparable to ones achieved by similar modeling studies. For some projects, it may be critical to meet firm quantitative objectives. For other projects, quantitative objectives may be used as initial benchmarks in a broader evaluation of model quality. Ecology has summarized quantitative model quality results from various water quality modeling projects: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1403042.html>. The process of evaluating whether these quality objectives are met, and the consequences of not meeting them, should be described in Section 13.1.

Managers of modeling projects may also set qualitative or narrative quality objectives. Examples include:

* Peak flows should match the timing and magnitude of those observed from 2010 to 2015.
* Model outputs are not overly sensitive to uncertainty associated with input parameters or values.

Past modeling project plans also offer examples of narrative quality objectives.

## 7.0 Study Design

### 7.1 Study boundaries

Define the specific area of focus when the project involves measuring parameters in the field, collecting samples for analysis by a laboratory, or other field activities. This might be something as simple as “WRIA 1” or a very complex area designated using a GPS coordinate system and GIS [[3]](#footnote-4). Consider showing the study area in a figure that is more specific than what is presented in Figure 1a, or refer to Figures 1 – 3, as appropriate.

Insert figure here and modify caption below as needed.

Figure 4. Map showing boundary of project study area

For projects involving analysis of historic data, GIS analysis, or modeling environmental conditions, descriptions of study design will be different. For these types of projects, describe study design including topics such as: how existing data will be chosen for analysis and the proposed statistical approach; how GIS data layers will be analyzed; the process for choosing the final model(s) from existing alternatives, and examples of the model simulations that will be conducted.

### 7.2 Field data collection

Show the proposed and perhaps alternate measurement and sampling locations.

#### 7.2.1 Sampling locations and frequency

Describe all sampling strategies chosen for the project and explain why they will be appropriate. Examples of sampling strategies include random, stratified random, subjective, before-after-control-impact (BACI), and nested paired.

List all target sampling locations and potential alternate locations as accurately as possible. Refer to a study area map marking proposed sampling locations. If locations cannot be identified in advance of sampling, then describe the factors that will be used to choose locations when in the field. Also describe as accurately as possible how often and when samples will be collected, or how the timing of sample collection will be determined (e.g., within 4 hours of storm > 0.1” of precipitation).

#### 7.2.2 Field parameters and laboratory analytes to be measured

List all environmental parameters to be observed/counted, measured, or analyzed.

### 7.3 Modeling and analysis design

Write “Not applicable” if the project does not involve these activities.

#### 7.3.1 Analytical framework

Describe the conceptual framework of the model and the type of model needed. Examples include empirical vs. mechanistic, static vs. dynamic, simulation vs. optimization, deterministic vs. stochastic, and lumped vs. distributed. Project managers analyzing existing environmental data should describe the analytical tools they will use, such as GIS, statistics, and computational models, and how these tools support the project objectives.

If developing a new model, describe key elements of its design. If the project will use a specific model or modeling software package that has already been chosen, briefly justify the choice. If an existing model will be used but has yet to be chosen, describe the criteria that will be used to choose from among the established alternatives.

Describe in detail the hardware and software needed for the planned modeling.

#### 7.3.2 Model setup and data needs

Describe the temporal and geographic scale of the study. Include an initial estimate of the spatial and temporal resolution (geographic features that affect model reach/grid size and design of the data collection network; temporal features or needs affecting model output time-step) that supports project objectives at an appropriate level of certainty.

Describe the level of model process complexity appropriate to meet project objectives. Identify, to the extent possible, the various simulations that will be run or the specific scenarios that will be tested using the model. Specify state variables required by the model framework that are significant and will require data. List the data and parameters needed as model inputs and the data needed for model quality assessment or refer to a previous section (Section 4.3 or 6.3).

### 7.4 Assumptions of study design

Discuss any assumptions built into your study design. This is important for projects generating new environmental data, for projects analyzing existing data, and for environmental modeling.

### 7.5 Possible challenges and contingencies

Ensure that the study design supports the objectives of the project. Assess the proposed design in light of any challenges the study location may present in terms of access, physical hazards, chemical hazards, and other environmental factors.

#### 7.5.1 Logistical problems

Describe potential problems associated with logistics. Examples might include: access to private property (uncertain access to safe sampling sites); timing field work for optimal tidal conditions; precipitation and high-flow/low-flow sampling issues (adequate flow and water depth, threshold defining storm event), and other seasonal considerations. Also describe contingencies or measures to be taken that may prevent or reduce the likelihood of such problems.

#### 7.5.2 Practical constraints

Describe issues such as availability of resources (human and budgetary), difficulties obtaining historic data for novel analyses, and access to hardware or software required to run preferred models. Summarize how investigators will prevent or minimize the impact of such problems.

#### 7.5.3 Schedule limitations

Describe how problems and constraints listed in the previous sections may impact the proposed study schedule. Include discussion of other things that may impact schedule, including the time required for QAPP review and approval and the preparedness of external parties involved in the project.

## 8.0 Field Procedures

### 8.1 Invasive species evaluation

Washington law prohibits the transportation of all aquatic plants, animals, and many noxious weeds. Assess the possibility of invasive species contamination of both protective gear and sampling equipment, including boats, rafts, waders, nets, and other devices used in the water. Ecology’s SOP EAP070 (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1803201.html>) addresses how to minimize invasive species transport and contamination.

### 8.2 Measurement and sampling procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are required for field sampling and field analyses. [Ecology’s QA website](file:///C:\Users\bvos461\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Outlook\0PVI3SVQ\Ecology’s%20QA%20website) (<https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance>) contains over 90 SOPs that address specific sampling and field analytical techniques. Identify and reference SOPs that accurately reflect field, laboratory, and other procedural details of the project. Include relevant SOPs for projects that involve complex data analyses or modeling (to ensure repeatability of project outcomes). Develop a new SOP, if no existing one fits your particular situation.

### 8.3 Containers, preservation methods, holding times

Complete the table below and describe appropriate containers, preservation techniques, and holding times following [40 CFR 136](http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/cfr_2009/julqtr/pdf/40cfr136.3.pdf) (<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr136_main_02.tpl>).

Table 8 presents…

Table . Sample containers, preservation, and holding times.

| Parameter | Matrix | Minimum  Quantity  Required | Container | Preservative | Holding Time |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 8.4 Equipment decontamination

Explain your procedure for decontamination that may be necessary when sampling substances that contain high levels of contaminants, bacterial contamination, or organic materials that stick to the sampling devices. This section is not meant for general descriptions of methodology; it is only meant for procedures used to remove potentially hazardous substances from equipment. Write “Not applicable” if not applicable.

### 8.5 Sample ID

Describe the protocol that will be used for establishing sample IDs. If such a protocol is lacking, adopt one (e.g., from an analytical laboratory) or develop and describe a new one.

### 8.6 Chain of custody

Maintaining environmental samples under chain of custody is standard practice. If standard procedures and forms are not available, adopt them, for example, from an analytical laboratory or develop and describe new ones here. See Ecology’s Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0403030.html>) for more information.

### 8.7 Field log requirements

A field log is an important component of many projects. It is used to record irreplaceable information, such as:

* Name and location of project
* Field personnel
* Sequence of events
* Any changes or deviations from the QAPP or SOPs
* Environmental conditions
* Date, time, location, ID, and description of each sample
* Field instrument calibration procedures
* Field measurement results
* Identity of QC samples collected
* Unusual circumstances that might affect interpretation of results
* Recommended field log practices include:
  + Use bound, waterproof notebooks with pre-numbered pages.
  + Use permanent, waterproof ink for all entries.
  + Make corrections with single line strikethroughs; initial and date corrections. Do not use correction fluid such as Wite-Out.
  + Electronic field logs may be used if they demonstrate equivalent security to a waterproof, bound notebook.

### 8.8 Other activities

These may include:

* Briefings and trainings for field staff
* Periodic maintenance for field instrumentation
* Procedures and equipment for homogenizing non-aqueous matrices
* Procedure for lab notification regarding sampling and other topics

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## 9.0 Laboratory Procedures

### 9.1 Lab procedures table

Table 9 presents…

Complete the table below with the following information for each analysis to be performed:

* **Analyte or parameter name.** The element, compound, physical property, chemical property, or organism that is being analyzed or determined. Examples include temperature, pH, sodium, PCBs, or *E. coli*.
* **Matrix.** The type of substance being analyzed. Typical matrices include water, air, soil and sediment, hazardous waste, and tissues of biota.
* **Number of samples.** Use a table to list the number of samples, by matrix, that will be analyzed for each parameter.
* **Expected range of results.** List ranges derived based on results of previous studies, if available and relevant.
* **Reporting or Method Detection Limit (MDL).** Identify the method that will be used to detect low levels of each analyte. Obtain MDL values from published methods or from the laboratory performing the analysis.
* **Sample preparation method.** List the method that will be used to prepare samples for analysis (e.g. grain size separation, solvent extraction).
* **Analytical method.** List the analytical method that will be used for each analyte. Generally speaking, these must be EPA-approved methods.

Information required for this table may be provided by the lab that will perform the analyses.

Table . Measurement methods (laboratory).

| Analyte | Sample Matrix | Samples (Number/ Arrival  Date) | Expected Range of Results | Detection or Reporting Limit | Sample Prep Method | Analytical (Instrumental) Method |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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A similar table should be constructed for field measurements that will occur in support of this project (e.g. sensor and probe measurements). Refer to equipment manufacturer specifications.

### 9.2 Sample preparation method(s)

It is rare to analyze samples without some form of preparation and extraction. List each preparation and extraction technique. It is especially important to provide details of any unusual or nonstandard technique.

### 9.3 Special method requirements

Some analytical laboratories have special requirements. Record these in the QAPP to communicate them effectively to the laboratory. Typical causes for special method modifications include: analysis of very low or very high concentrations of analytes, analysis of analytes with high levels of interference, and use of non-standard methods.

### 9.4 Laboratories accredited for methods

You must use an accredited laboratory to analyze your samples. That laboratory must also be accredited for the specific method that you are using for analysis. Ecology’s Laboratory Accreditation Unit primarily accredits methods published by EPA, Standard Methods, or ASTM. This is an Ecology legal requirement, and exceptions for it are difficult to obtain. If your technical work involves the use of non-standard methods or analytes, a waiver process is available. A list of labs accredited by Ecology can be found at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/laboratorysearch/Default.aspx>. Contact the Ecology Lab Accreditation Unit for more information.

## 10.0 Quality Control Procedures

Describe the quality control procedures that will help identify problems or issues associated with data collection, data analysis, or modeling while the project is underway (e.g., before it is too late to address them). These may include having experts accompany field staff on sampling campaigns, holding weekly staff meetings, or reviewing interim work products or model outputs.

### 10.1 Table of field and laboratory quality control

Identify the QC samples that will be measured in the field, analyzed in the lab or otherwise evaluated. You may do this with a table similar to the table below. Ecology’s QA Glossary (final Appendix) defines various types of QC samples, including:

* Blanks (lab, field, and other)Standard Reference Materials (SRMs)
* Duplicates (lab and field) “Blind” SRMs submitted to the laboratory
* Lab Control Samples (LCS) Surrogates
* Matrix Spikes

Table 11 presents…

Table 11. Quality control samples, types, and frequency.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Field Blanks | Field Replicates | Laboratory Check Standards | Laboratory Method Blanks | Analytical  Duplicates | Laboratory Matrix Spikes |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Each type of QC sample listed above will have MQOs associated with it (Section 6.2) that will be used to evaluate the quality and usability of the results.

### 10.2 Corrective action processes

This section should describe actions that will be taken if activities are found to be inconsistent with the QAPP, if analysis or modeling results do not meet MQOs or performance expectations, or if some other unforeseen problem arises. Such actions may include:

* Collecting new samples using the method described in the approved QAPP.
* Reanalyzing lab samples that do not meet QC criteria (analytical methods often state what to do when QC criteria are not met).
* Convening project personnel and technical experts to decide on the next steps that need to be taken to improve model performance.

## 11.0 Data Management Procedures

### 11.1 Data recording and reporting requirements

Describe procedures for recording field and lab data that will be transferred to EPA’s WQX or other acceptable database. Summarize how data entry errors will be detected and corrected.

### 11.2 Laboratory data package requirements

Describe how the analytical lab will provide results. Labs usually provide a cover narrative along with detailed results presented in a standard package when work has been completed. Labs should be required to provide all relevant quality control data.

### 11.3 Electronic transfer requirements

Require laboratories to submit data electronically, in a readily-usable format (e.g. Microsoft Excel, text, or CSV files), to minimize data entry problems and facilitate data analysis.

### 11.4 Data upload procedures

NEP projects must upload all compatible data to EPA’s Water Quality Exchange (WQX) portal. If data generated by this project are not compatible with WQX, describe where data will be made available. Projects funded by or submitting data to Ecology must also submit the data formatted for entry into Ecology’s Environmental Information Management (EIM) data system. Consult the NEP Quality Coordinator and your grant manager to discuss your data upload requirements.

### 11.5 Model information management

Describe how modeling information will be managed. This should include, at a minimum:

* The volume of input and output data expected
* Input and output data storage needs
* Version control
* Mapping post-processed model outputs to the appropriate version of the model.

Write “Not applicable” if this project does not involve modeling of environmental data.

## 12.0 Audits and Reports

### 12.1 Audits

Describe the number, frequency, type, and schedule for any audits that are planned. For projects that have controversial implications, or are large, complex, and costly, the QAPP should describe conducting one or more field, “bench,” or telephone audits before project completion. Audits can also be appropriate for projects that only involve complex data analysis and/or modeling. You may also describe audits and re-certifications in which the contractor or analytical laboratory routinely participates. Simpler projects may not warrant audits.

### 12.2 Responsible personnel

Identify who will conduct the audits and what the auditors will examine.

### 12.3 Frequency and distribution of reports

Determine and describe report frequencies. For a project extending over a long period of time, it may be useful to generate interim reports or report the data more frequently than just at the end of the project. Often some form of short technical communication is used for this reporting. An e-mail message or technical memo may be adequate to cover the required information transfer. Propose an outline for the final report.

### 12.4 Responsibility for reports

Identify all authors of the final report.

## 13.0 Data Verification

Data verification is “the process of evaluating the completeness, correctness, and conformance/compliance of a specific data set against the method, procedural, or contractual requirements” (EPA, 2002; <https://www.epa.gov/quality/guidance-environmental-data-verification-and-data-validation>).

### 13.1 Field data verification, requirements, and responsibilities

Describe the process by which field data are verified (e.g., examined in detail to ensure that quality criteria such as MQOs have been met). Data verification should be performed by a qualified person different from the field staff who generated the data.

### 13.2 Laboratory data verification

Describe the process for verifying quality of lab analytical data (see EPA definition above).

### 13.3 Validation requirements, if necessary

Data validation is “an analyte-specific and sample-specific process that extends the evaluation of data beyond method, procedural, or contractual compliance (i.e., data verification) to determine the analytical quality of a specific data set” (EPA, 2002; <https://www.epa.gov/quality/guidance-environmental-data-verification-and-data-validation>).

Validation requires a qualified individual, independent of the data generation process, to use raw field or instrument records and bench sheets to assess the quality of the data. For model validation, see Section 13.4.1. For the majority of projects that do not warrant this added difficulty and expense, this section is “Not applicable”.

### 13.4 Model quality assessment

Write “Not applicable” if this project does not involve modeling or analysis of existing data.

#### 13.4.1 Calibration and validation

Use subsections below to describe how the model will be calibrated and verified/validated. Detail the procedures that will be used to assess goodness-of-fit between model outputs (predictions) and field data. If an independent data set will be used to corroborate calibrated model results (often called “verification” or “validation”), describe that procedure also. Calibration and validation procedures usually involve estimating precision and bias.

##### 13.4.1.1 Precision

Model precision is usually assessed by comparing the “absolute distance” between modeled results and field measurements representing a similar time and location (positive and negative differences will be treated the same). Examples of metrics for precision include relative percent difference (RPD), relative standard deviation (RSD), and the root mean square error (RMSE) between paired modeled and observed results.

##### 13.4.1.2 Bias

Bias is also usually assessed by comparing modeled results to field measurements from a similar time and location. However, bias is indicated by the average shift between the two (positive and negative differences “cancel out”) which helps determine how much precision deviates from being equally balanced. Metrics for bias include the mean error (average of paired observed-modeled values) or the percent error (average of paired observed-modeled values divided by observed value), using actual values and not absolute values.

##### 13.4.1.3 Representativeness

Describe how model results will be assessed to determine how representative they are of the population of interest and the model-specified population boundaries. Describe how the model approach combined with input and calibration data collection methods contribute to representativeness. Show representativeness through consideration of factors such as seasonality, time of day, flow conditions, and weather.

##### 13.4.1.4 Qualitative assessment

Describe any qualitative methods that will be used for goodness-of-fit, such as graphical evaluation. Include the criteria used, e.g., important patterns such as diurnal variation or daily maximum values.

#### 13.4.2 Analysis of sensitivity and uncertainty

Describe the analytical procedures that will be used to assess sensitivity of the model to input values for different parameters. Also describe how uncertainty associated with the various modeled outputs will be calculated.

## 14.0 Data Quality (Usability) Assessment

### 14.1 Process for determining project objectives were met

Describe the process for evaluating whether the project outcomes have met the original objectives. In general, this will be the case if the data were collected consistent with the study design [[4]](#footnote-5), methods, and procedures described in the final approved QAPP, and if enough of the data are deemed usable after verification (e.g., quality objectives detailed in the QAPP have been met). Also describe causes for rejecting data, as well as how data that do not meet MQOs will be qualified.

A similar process should be described for projects involving modeling or analysis of existing data. For example, describe how investigators will evaluate overall model quality, e.g., by comparing RSD, RMSE, other goodness-of-fit statistics, and uncertainty values to the model quality objectives listed in Section 6.4. Also describe how the final assessment of model quality may affect usability or applicability of the model.

### 14.2 Treatment of non-detects

Describe how non-detect project results will be handled. This is a complex topic. If uncertain about how to address non-detect data, determine whether there is relevant available guidance (e.g. <https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-guidance-handling-chemical-concentration-data-near-detection-limit-risk-assessments>). Consult a statistician if needed.

### 14.3 Data analysis and presentation methods

Include procedures for compiling and analyzing the data, including any software requirements. Discuss, in general terms, any statistical treatment or specialized statistics you plan to use for interpretation of data.

An important element of the project might be statistical analysis to detect relationships and trends in the data or to compare results with those of other projects. Refer to Ecology’s Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/0403030.html>).

### 14.4 Sampling design evaluation

Evaluate the anticipated effectiveness of the sampling design to be used. For example, does the design yield enough statistical power to draw the desired conclusions? If not, revise the study design as necessary.

### 14.5 Documentation of assessment

Describe how the data usability assessment will be documented.

## 15.0 References

Most QAPPs refer to studies, reports, SOPs, and scientific literature. Include these references in this section. Spell out all journal names. Add URLs and DOIs wherever possible.

Below are examples of common types of references. Delete all of the following references that aren’t cited in your QAPP.

APHA, AWWA, and WEF, 1998. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 20th Edition. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.

Aroner, E.R., 2003. WQHYDRO: Water Quality/Hydrology Graphics/Analysis System. Portland, OR.

Ecology, 2019a. Permits – Point Source Pollution. Water Quality Program, Washington State Department of Ecology, OlympiaWA.  
<https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-quality-permits>

Ecology, 2019b. River and Stream Water Quality Monitoring. Environmental Assessment Program, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA.   
[River & Stream Monitoring](https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Monitoring-assessment/River-stream-monitoring).

Ecology, 2019c. Quality Assurance at Ecology. Environmental Assessment Program, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia.  
 <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance>.

Ecology, 2019d. Water Quality Data Quality Assessment. Water Quality Program, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA.   
<https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Monitoring-assessment/River-stream-monitoring/Water-quality-monitoring/River-stream-monitoring-methods>

Ecology, 2012. 2012 Washington State Water Quality Assessment. Water Quality Program, Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA.   
<https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d>

Janisch, J., 2006. Standard Operating Procedure for Determining Global Position System Coordinates, Version 1.0. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA.   
SOP EAP013. [Published SOPs](https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance).

Joy, J., 2006. Standard Operating Procedure for Grab sampling – Fresh water, Version 1.0. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA. SOP EAP015. [Published SOPs](https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance).

Lombard, S. and C. Kirchmer, 2004. Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA. Publication No. 04-03-030. <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0403030.html>

Mathieu, N., 2006. Replicate Precision for 12 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Studies and Recommendations for Precision Measurement Quality Objectives for Water Quality Parameters. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA. Publication 06-03-044. <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0603044.html>

MEL, 2016. Manchester Environmental Laboratory *Lab Users Manual*, Ninth Edition. Manchester Environmental Laboratory, Washington State Department of Ecology, Manchester, WA.

Microsoft, 2007. Microsoft Office XP Professional, Version 10.0. Microsoft Corporation.

Ott, W., 1995. Environmental Statistics and Data Analysis. Lewis Publishers, New York, NY.

Sullivan, L., 2007. Standard Operating Procedure for Estimating Streamflow, Version 1.0. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA. SOP EAP024. [Published SOPs](https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance).

Swanson, T., 2007. Standard Operating Procedure for Hydrolab® DataSonde® and MiniSonde® Multiprobes, Version 1.0. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA. SOP EAP033. [Published SOPs](https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance).

WAC 173-201A. Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters in the State of Washington

Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA.   
<http://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173>

Ward, W.J., 2007. Collection, Processing, and Analysis of Stream Samples, Version 1.3. Washington State Department of Ecology, Olympia, WA. SOP EAP034. <https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Scientific-services/Quality-assurance>

## 16.0 Appendices

In addition to Appendix A, appendices might include:

* SOPs
* SDS (formerly known as MSDS) and safety information
* Historical data
* Examples of forms to be used in the project (log sheets, chain of custody forms, etc.)

### Appendix A. Title

In Appendix A, number figures and tables as:

* Figure A-1, Figure A-2, etc.
* Table A-1, Table A-2, etc.
* Don’t use caption formatting for figure and table titles in the Appendices.

Make this the last appendix.

### Appendix xx. Glossaries, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Glossary of General Terms

Delete all terms that don’t apply to this QAPP.

Add other terms as needed, but don’t add any terms already included in the QA Glossary that follows in this Glossary of General Terms.

**Ambient**: Background or away from point sources of contamination. Surrounding environmental condition.

**Anthropogenic**: Human-caused.

**Bankfull stage:** Formally defined as the stream level that “corresponds to the discharge at which channel maintenance is most effective, that is, the discharge at which moving sediment, forming or removing bars, forming or changing bends and meanders, and generally doing work that results in the average morphologic characteristics of channels (Dunne and Leopold, 1978).

**Baseflow:** The component of total streamflow that originates from direct groundwater discharges to a stream.

**Char:** Fish of genus *Salvelinus* distinguished from trout and salmon by the absence of teeth in the roof of the mouth, presence of light-colored spots on a dark background, absence of spots on the dorsal fin, small scales, and differences in the structure of their skeleton. (Trout and salmon have dark spots on a lighter background.)

**Chronic critical effluent concentration:** The maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the mixing zone assigned in accordance with WAC   
[173-201A-100](http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-100). The boundary may be based on distance or a percentage of flow. Where no mixing zone is allowed, the chronic critical effluent concentration shall be 100% effluent.

**Clean Water Act:** A federal act passed in 1972 that contains provisions to restore and maintain the quality of the nation’s waters. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act establishes the TMDL program.

**Conductivity:** A measure of water’s ability to conduct an electrical current. Conductivity is related to the concentration and charge of dissolved ions in water.

**Critical condition:** When the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the receiving water environment interact with the effluent to produce the greatest potential adverse impact on aquatic biota and existing or designated water uses. For steady-state discharges to riverine systems, the critical condition may be assumed to be equal to the 7Q10 flow event unless determined otherwise by the department.

**Designated uses:** Those uses specified in Chapter 173-201A WAC (Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington) for each water body or segment, regardless of whether or not the uses are currently attained.

**Diel:** Of, or pertaining to, a 24-hour period.

**Dissolved oxygen (DO):** A measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in water.

**Dilution factor:** The relative proportion of effluent to stream (receiving water) flows occurring at the edge of a mixing zone during critical discharge conditions as authorized in accordance with the state’s mixing zone regulations at WAC 173-201A-100. <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-020>

**Diurnal:** Of, or pertaining to, a day or each day; daily. (1) Occurring during the daytime only, as different from nocturnal or crepuscular, or (2) Daily; related to actions which are completed in the course of a calendar day, and which typically recur every calendar day (e.g., diurnal temperature rises during the day, and falls during the night).

**Effective shade:** The fraction of incoming solar shortwave radiation that is blocked from reaching the surface of a stream or other defined area.

**Effluent:** An outflowing of water from a natural body of water or from a human-made structure. For example, the treated outflow from a wastewater treatment plant.

**Enterococci:** A subgroup of the fecal streptococci that includes *S. faecalis*, *S. faecium*,   
*S. gallinarum,* and *S. avium*. The enterococci are differentiated from other streptococci by their ability to grow in 6.5% sodium chloride, at pH 9.6, and at 10 degrees C and 45 degrees C.

**Eutrophic:** Nutrient rich and high in productivity resulting from human activities such as fertilizer runoff and leaky septic systems.

**Existing uses:** Those uses actually attained in fresh and marine waters on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are designated uses. Introduced species that are not native to Washington, and put-and-take fisheries comprised of non-self-replicating introduced native species, do not need to receive full support as an existing use.

**Extraordinary primary contact:** Waters providing extraordinary protection against waterborne disease or that serve as tributaries to extraordinary quality shellfish harvesting areas.

**Fecal coliform (FC):** That portion of the coliform group of bacteria which is present in intestinal tracts and feces of warm-blooded animals as detected by the product of acid or gas from lactose in a suitable culture medium within 24 hours at 44.5 plus or minus 0.2 degrees Celsius. Fecal coliform bacteria are “indicator” organisms that suggest the possible presence   
of disease-causing organisms. Concentrations are measured in colony forming units per   
100 milliliters of water (cfu/100 mL).

**Fish Tissue Equivalent Concentration (FTEC):** TheFTEC is a tissue contaminant concentration used by Ecology to determine whether the designated uses of fishing and drinking from surface waters are being met. The FTEC is an interpretation of Washington’s water quality criterion for a specific chemical for the protection of human health: the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36). Fish tissue sample concentrations that are lower than the FTEC suggest that the uses of fishing and drinking from surface waters are being met for that specific contaminant. Where an FTEC is not met (i.e., concentration of a chemical in fish tissue is greater than the FTEC), that water body is then placed into Category 5 during Washington’s periodic Water Quality Assessment ([WQA and 303d List](https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d)). Category 5 listings become part of Washington’s 303(d) list during the assessment process. The FTEC is calculated by multiplying the contaminant-specific Bio-Concentration Factor (BCF) times the contaminant-specific Water Quality Criterion found in the National Toxics Rule.

**Geometric mean:** A mathematical expression of the central tendency (an average) of multiple sample values. A geometric mean, unlike an arithmetic mean, tends to dampen the effect of very high or low values, which might bias the mean if a straight average (arithmetic mean) were calculated. This is helpful when analyzing bacteria concentrations, because levels may vary anywhere from 10 to 10,000 fold over a given period. The calculation is performed by either:   
(1) taking the nth root of a product of n factors, or (2) taking the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values.

**Hyporheic:** The area beneath and adjacent to a stream where surface water and groundwater intermix.

**Load allocation:** The portion of a receiving water’s loading capacity attributed to one or more of its existing or future sources of nonpoint pollution or to natural background sources.

**Loading capacity:** The greatest amount of a substance that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards.

**Margin of safety:** Required component of TMDLs that accounts for uncertainty about the relationship between pollutant loads and quality of the receiving water body.

**Municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4):** A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains): (1) owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body having jurisdiction over disposal of wastes, stormwater, or other wastes and (2) designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (3) which is not a combined sewer; and (4) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 122.2.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):** National program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under the Clean Water Act. The NPDES program regulates discharges from wastewater treatment plants, large factories, and other facilities that use, process, and discharge water back into lakes, streams, rivers, bays, and oceans.

**Near-stream disturbance zone (NSDZ):** The active channel area without riparian vegetation that includes features such as gravel bars.

**Nonpoint source:** Pollution that enters any waters of the state from any dispersed land-based or water-based activities, including but not limited to atmospheric deposition, surface-water runoff from agricultural lands, urban areas, or forest lands, subsurface or underground sources, or discharges from boats or marine vessels not otherwise regulated under the NPDES program.Generally, any unconfined and diffuse source of contamination. Legally, any source of water pollution that does not meet the legal definition of “point source” in section 502(14) of the Clean Water Act.

**Nutrient:** Substance such as carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus used by organisms to live and grow. Too many nutrients in the water can promote algal blooms and rob the water of oxygen vital to aquatic organisms.

**Pathogen:** Disease-causing microorganisms such as bacteria, protozoa, viruses.

**pH:** A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water. A low pH value (0 to 7) indicates that an acidic condition is present, while a high pH (7 to 14) indicates a basic or alkaline condition. A pH of 7 is considered to be neutral. Since the pH scale is logarithmic, a water sample with a pH of 8 is ten times more basic than one with a pH of 7.

**Phase I stormwater permit:** The first phase of stormwater regulation required under the federal Clean Water Act. The permit is issued to medium and large municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and construction sites of five or more acres.

**Phase II stormwater permit:** The second phase of stormwater regulation required under the federal Clean Water Act. The permit is issued to smaller municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and construction sites over one acre.

**Point source:** Source of pollution that discharges at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels to a surface water. Examples of point source discharges include municipal wastewater treatment plants, municipal stormwater systems, industrial waste treatment facilities, and construction sites where more than 5 acres of land have been cleared.

**Pollution:** Contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state. This includes change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters. It also includes discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of the state. This definition assumes that these changes will,   
or are likely to, create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to   
(1) public health, safety, or welfare, or (2) domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or (3) livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

**Primary contact recreation:** Activities where a person would have direct contact with water to the point of complete submergence including, but not limited to, skin diving, swimming, and water skiing.

**Reach:** A specific portion or segment of a stream.

**Riparian:** Relating to the banks along a natural course of water.

**Salmonid:** Fish that belong to the family *Salmonidae*. Species of salmon, trout, or char.

**Sediment:** Soil and organic matter that is covered with water (for example, river or lake bottom).

**Stormwater:** The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate but instead runs off roads, pavement, and roofs during rainfall or snow melt. Stormwater can also come from hard or saturated grass surfaces such as lawns, pastures, playfields, and from gravel roads and parking lots.

**Streamflow:** Discharge of water in a surface stream (river or creek).

**Surface waters of the state:** Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, wetlands and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of Washington State.

**Synoptic survey:** Datacollected simultaneously or over a short period of time.

**System potential:** The design condition used for TMDL analysis.

**System-potential channel morphology:** The more stable configuration that would occur with less human disturbance.

**System-potential mature riparian vegetation:** Vegetation which can grow and reproduce on a site, given climate, elevation, soil properties, plant biology, and hydrologic processes.

**System-potential riparian microclimate:** The best estimate of air temperature reductions that are expected under mature riparian vegetation. System-potential riparian microclimate can also include expected changes to wind speed and relative humidity.

**System-potential temperature:** An approximation of the temperatures that would occur under natural conditions. System potential is our best understanding of natural conditions that can be supported by available analytical methods. The simulation of the system-potential condition uses best estimates of *mature riparian vegetation, system-potential channel morphology, and system-potential riparian microclimate* that would occur absent any human alteration.

**Thalweg:** The deepest and fastest moving portion of a stream.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL):** A distribution of a substance in a water body designed to protect it from not meeting (exceeding) water quality standards. A TMDL is equal to the sum of all of the following: (1) individual wasteload allocations for point sources, (2) the load allocations for nonpoint sources, (3) the contribution of natural sources, and (4) a margin of safety to allow for uncertainty in the wasteload determination. A reserve for future growth is also generally provided.

**Total suspended solids (TSS):** Portion of solids retained by a filter.

**Turbidity:** A measure of water clarity. High levels of turbidity can have a negative impact on aquatic life.

**Wasteload allocation:** The portion of a receiving water’s loading capacity allocated to existing or future point sources of pollution. Wasteload allocations constitute one type of water quality-based effluent limitation.

**Watershed:** A drainage area or basin in which all land and water areas drain or flow toward a central collector such as a stream, river, or lake at a lower elevation.

**1-DMax** **or 1-day maximum temperature:** The highest water temperature reached on any given day. This measure can be obtained using calibrated maximum/minimum thermometers or continuous monitoring probes having sampling intervals of thirty minutes or less.

**303(d) list:** Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, requiring Washington State to periodically prepare a list of all surface waters in the state for which beneficial uses of the water – such as for drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use – are impaired by pollutants. These are water quality-limited estuaries, lakes, and streams that fall short of state surface water quality standards and are not expected to improve within the next two years.

**7-DADMax or 7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures:** The arithmetic average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures. The 7-DADMax for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's daily maximum temperature with the daily maximum temperatures of the three days before and the three days after that date.

**7Q2 flow:** A typical low-flow condition. The 7Q2 is a statistical estimate of the lowest 7-day average flow that can be expected to occur once every other year on average. The 7Q2 flow is commonly used to represent the average low-flow condition in a water body and is typically calculated from long-term flow data collected in each basin. For temperature TMDL work, the 7Q2 is usually calculated for the months of July and August as these typically represent the critical months for temperature in our state.

**7Q10 flow:** A critical low-flow condition. The 7Q10 is a statistical estimate of the lowest 7-day average flow that can be expected to occur once every ten years on average. The 7Q10 flow is commonly used to represent the critical flow condition in a water body and is typically calculated from long-term flow data collected in each basin. For temperature TMDL work, the 7Q10 is usually calculated for the months of July and August as these typically represent the critical months for temperature in our state.

**90th percentile:** An estimated portion of a sample population based on a statistical determination of distribution characteristics. The 90th percentile value is a statistically derived estimate of the division between 90% of samples, which should be less than the value, and 10% of samples, which are expected to exceed the value.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Delete all of the following that aren’t used in this QAPP.

BMP Best management practice

DO Dissolved oxygen

DOC Dissolved organic carbon

e.g. For example

Ecology Washington State Department of Ecology

EIM Environmental Information Management database

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

et al. And others

FC Fecal coliform

GIS Geographic Information System software

GPS Global Positioning System

i.e. In other words

MEL Manchester Environmental Laboratory

MQO Measurement quality objective

NAF New Approximation Flow

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSDZ Near-stream disturbance zones

NTR National Toxics Rule

PBDE Polybrominated diphenyl ethers

PBT Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substance

PCB Polychlorinated biphenyls

QA Quality assurance

QC Quality control

RM River mile

RPD Relative percent difference

RSD Relative standard deviation

SOP Standard operating procedures

SRM Standard reference materials

TIR Thermal infrared radiation

TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load

TOC Total organic carbon

TSS Total suspended solids

USFS United States Forest Service

USGS United States Geological Survey

WAC Washington Administrative Code

WDFW Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

WQA Water Quality Assessment

WRIA Water Resource Inventory Area

WSTMP Washington State Toxics Monitoring Program

WWTP Wastewater treatment plant

Units of Measurement

°C degrees centigrade

cfs cubic feet per second

cfu colony forming units

cms cubic meters per second, a unit of flow

dw dry weight

ft feet

g gram, a unit of mass

kcfs 1000 cubic feet per second

kg kilograms, a unit of mass equal to 1,000 grams

kg/d kilograms per day

km kilometer, a unit of length equal to 1,000 meters

L/s liters per second (0.03531 cubic foot per second)

m meter

mm millimeter

mg milligram

mgd million gallons per day

mg/d milligrams per day

mg/kg milligrams per kilogram (parts per million)

mg/L milligrams per liter (parts per million)

mg/L/hr milligrams per liter per hour

mL milliliter

mmol millimole or one-thousandth of a mole

mole an International System of Units (IS) unit of matter

ng/g nanograms per gram (parts per billion)

ng/kg nanograms per kilogram (parts per trillion)

ng/L nanograms per liter (parts per trillion)

NTU nephelometric turbidity units

pg/g picograms per gram (parts per trillion)

pg/L picograms per liter (parts per quadrillion)

psu practical salinity units

s.u. standard units

μg/g micrograms per gram (parts per million)

μg/kg micrograms per kilogram (parts per billion)

μg/L micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

μm micrometer

μM micromolar (a chemistry unit)

μmhos/cm micromhos per centimeter

μS/cm microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductivity

ww wet weight

Quality Assurance Glossary

**Accreditation:** A certification process for laboratories, designed to evaluate and document a lab’s ability to perform analytical methods and produce acceptable data (Kammin, 2010).For Ecology, it isdefined according to WAC 173-50-040: “Formal recognition by [Ecology] that an environmental laboratory is capable of producing accurate and defensible analytical data.”

**Accuracy:** The degree to which a measured value agrees with the true value of the measured property. USEPA recommends that this term not be used, and that the terms *precision* and *bias* be used to convey the information associated with the term *accuracy* (USEPA, 2014).

**Analyte:** An element, ion, compound, or chemical moiety (pH, alkalinity) which is to be determined. The definition can be expanded to include organisms, e.g., fecal coliform, Klebsiella (Kammin, 2010).

**Bias:** Discrepancy between the expected value of an estimator and the population parameter being estimated (Gilbert, 1987; USEPA, 2014).

**Blank:** A synthetic sample, free of the analyte(s) of interest. For example, in water analysis, pure water is used for the blank. In chemical analysis, a blank is used to estimate the analytical response to all factors other than the analyte in the sample. In general, blanks are used to assess possible contamination or inadvertent introduction of analyte during various stages of the sampling and analytical process (USGS, 1998).

**Calibration:** The process of establishing the relationship between the response of a measurement system and the concentration of the parameter being measured (Ecology, 2004).

**Check standard:** A substance or reference material obtained from a source independent from the source of the calibration standard; used to assess bias for an analytical method. This is an obsolete term, and its use is highly discouraged. See Calibration Verification Standards, Lab Control Samples (LCS), Certified Reference Materials (CRM), and/or spiked blanks. These are all check standards but should be referred to by their actual designator, e.g., CRM, LCS (Kammin, 2010; Ecology, 2004).

**Comparability:** The degree to which different methods, data sets and/or decisions agree or can be represented as similar; a data quality indicator (USEPA, 2014; USEPA, 2020).

**Completeness:** The amount of valid data obtained from a project compared to the planned amount. Usually expressed as a percentage. A data quality indicator (USEPA, 2014; USEPA 2020).

**Continuing Calibration Verification Standard (CCV):** A quality control (QC) sample analyzed with samples to check for acceptable bias in the measurement system. The CCV is usually a midpoint calibration standard that is re-run at an established frequency during the course of an analytical run (Kammin, 2010).

**Control chart:** A graphical representation of quality control results demonstrating the performance of an aspect of a measurement system (Kammin, 2010; Ecology 2004).

**Control limits:** Statistical warning and action limits calculated based on control charts. Warning limits are generally set at +/- 2 standard deviations from the mean, action limits at +/- 3 standard deviations from the mean (Kammin, 2010).

**Data integrity:** A qualitative DQI that evaluates the extent to which a data set contains data that is misrepresented, falsified, or deliberately misleading (Kammin, 2010).

**Data quality indicators (DQI):** Commonly used measures of acceptability for environmental data. The principal DQIs are precision, bias, representativeness, comparability, completeness, sensitivity, and integrity (USEPA, 2006).

**Data quality objectives (DQO):** Qualitative and quantitative statements derived from systematic planning processes that clarify study objectives, define the appropriate type of data, and specify tolerable levels of potential decision errors that will be used as the basis for establishing the quality and quantity of data needed to support decisions (USEPA, 2006).

**Data set:** A grouping of samples organized by date, time, analyte, etc. (Kammin, 2010).

**Data validation:** The process of determining that the data satisfy the requirements as defined by the data user (USEPA, 2020). There are various levels of data validation (USEPA, 2009).

**Data verification:** Examination of a data set for errors or omissions, and assessment of the Data Quality Indicators related to that data set for compliance with acceptance criteria (MQOs). Verification is a detailed quality review of a data set (Ecology, 2004).

**Detection limit** (limit of detection)**:** The concentration or amount of an analyte which can be determined to a specified level of certainty to be greater than zero (Ecology, 2004).

**Duplicate samples:** Two samples taken from and representative of the same population, and carried through and steps of the sampling and analytical procedures in an identical manner. Duplicate samples are used to assess variability of all method activities including sampling and analysis (USEPA, 2014).

**Field blank:** A blank used to obtain information on contamination introduced during sample collection, storage, and transport (Ecology, 2004).

**Initial Calibration Verification Standard (ICV):** A QC sample prepared independently of calibration standards and analyzed along with the samples to check for acceptable bias in the measurement system. The ICV is analyzed prior to the analysis of any samples (Kammin, 2010).

**Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)/LCS duplicate:** A sample of known composition prepared using contaminant-free water or an inert solid that is spiked with analytes of interest at the midpoint of the calibration curve or at the level of concern. It is prepared and analyzed in the same batch of regular samples using the same sample preparation method, reagents, and analytical methods employed for regular samples. Monitors a lab’s performance for bias and precision (USEPA, 2014).

**Matrix spike/Matrix spike duplicate:** A QC sample prepared by adding a known amount of the target analyte(s) to an aliquot of a sample to check for bias and precision errors due to interference or matrix effects (Ecology, 2004).

**Measurement Quality Objectives** (MQOs)**:** Performance or acceptance criteria for individual data quality indicators, usually including precision, bias, sensitivity, completeness, comparability, and representativeness (USEPA, 2006).

**Measurement result:** A value obtained by performing the procedure described in a method (Ecology, 2004).

**Method:** A formalized group of procedures and techniques for performing an activity (e.g., sampling, chemical analysis, data analysis), systematically presented in the order in which they are to be executed (USEPA, 2001).

**Method blank:** A blank prepared to represent the sample matrix, prepared and analyzed with a batch of samples. A method blank will contain all reagents used in the preparation of a sample, and the same preparation process is used for the method blank and samples (Ecology, 2004; Kammin, 2010).

**Method Detection Limit (MDL):** The minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results (USEPA, 2016). MDL is a measure of the capability of an analytical method of distinguished samples that do not contain a specific analyte from a sample that contains a low concentration of the analyte (USEPA, 2020).

**Minimum level:** Either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. For the purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: “quantitation limit,” “reporting limit,” and “minimum level” (40 CFR 136).

**Parameter:** A specified characteristic of a population or sample. Also, an analyte or grouping of analytes. Benzene and nitrate + nitrite are all parameters (Kammin, 2010; Ecology, 2004).

**Population:** The hypothetical set of all possible observations of the type being investigated (Ecology, 2004).

**Precision:** The extent of random variability among replicate measurements of the same property; a data quality indicator (USGS, 1998).

**Quality assurance (QA):** A set of activities designed to establish and document the reliability and usability of measurement data (Kammin, 2010).

**Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP):** A document that describes the objectives of a project, and the processes and activities necessary to develop data that will support those objectives (Kammin, 2010; Ecology, 2004).

**Quality control (QC):** The routine application of measurement and statistical procedures to assess the accuracy of measurement data (Ecology, 2004).

**Relative Percent Difference (RPD):** RPD is commonly used to evaluate precision. The following formula is used:

RPD = [Abs(a-b)/((a + b)/2)] \* 100%

where “Abs()” is absolute value and a and b are results for the two replicate samples. RPD can be used only with 2 values. Percent Relative Standard Deviation is (%RSD) is used if there are results for more than 2 replicate samples (Ecology, 2004).

**Relative Standard Deviation (RSD):** A statistic used to evaluate precision in environmental analysis. It is determined in the following manner:

RSD = (100% \* s)/x

where s is the sample standard deviation and x is the mean of results from more than two replicate samples (Kammin, 2010).

**Replicate samples:** Two or more samples taken from the environment at the same time and place, using the same protocols. Replicates are used to estimate the random variability of the material sampled (USGS, 1998).

**Reporting level:** Unless specified otherwise by a regulatory authority or in a discharge permit, results for analytes that meet the identification criteria (i.e., rules for determining qualitative presence/absence of an analyte) are reported down to the concentration of the minimum level established by the laboratory through calibration of the instrument. EPA considers the terms “reporting limit,” “quantitation limit,” and “minimum level” to be synonymous (40 CFR 136).

**Representativeness:** The degree to which a sample reflects the population from which it is taken; a data quality indicator (USGS, 1998).

**Sample (field):** A portion of a population (environmental entity) that is measured and assumed to represent the entire population (USGS, 1998).

**Sample (statistical):** A finite part or subset of a statistical population (USEPA, 1992).

**Sensitivity:** In general, denotes the rate at which the analytical response (e.g., absorbance, volume, meter reading) varies with the concentration of the parameter being determined. In a specialized sense, it has the same meaning as the detection limit (Ecology, 2004).

**Spiked blank:** A specified amount of reagent blank fortified with a known mass of the target analyte(s); usually used to assess the recovery efficiency of the method (USEPA, 2014).

**Spiked sample:** A sample prepared by adding a known mass of target analyte(s) to a specified amount of matrix sample for which an independent estimate of target analyte(s) concentration is available. Spiked samples can be used to determine the effect of the matrix on a method’s recovery efficiency (USEPA, 2014).

**Split sample:** A discrete sample subdivided into portions, usually duplicates (Kammin, 2010).

**Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** A document which describes in detail a reproducible and repeatable organized activity (Kammin, 2010).

**Surrogate:** For environmental chemistry, a surrogate is a substance with properties similar to those of the target analyte(s). Surrogates are unlikely to be native to environmental samples. They are added to environmental samples for quality control purposes, to track extraction efficiency and/or measure analyte recovery. Deuterated organic compounds are examples of surrogates commonly used in organic compound analysis (Kammin, 2010).

**Systematic planning:** A step-wise process which develops a clear description of the goals and objectives of a project, and produces decisions on the type, quantity, and quality of data that will be needed to meet those goals and objectives. The DQO process is a specialized type of systematic planning (USEPA, 2006).

##### References for QA Glossary

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1. DQO can also refer to ***Decision*** Quality Objectives. The need to identify Decision Quality Objectives during the planning phase of a project is less common. For projects that do lead to important decisions, DQOs are often expressed as tolerable limits on the probability or chance (risk) of the collected data leading to an erroneous decision. And for projects that intend to estimate present or future conditions, DQOs are often expressed in terms of acceptable uncertainty (e.g., width of an uncertainty band or interval) associated with a point estimate at a desired level of statistical confidence. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The lowest quantity of a physical or chemical parameter that is detectable (above background noise) by each field instrument or laboratory method. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) for the study area can be found at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/dfw/score/score/maps/map_wria.jsp>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. And there is no reason to question the study design assumptions. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)