

September 2009

Environmental Technology Verification Report

ABRAXIS ECOLOGENIA[®] 17 β -ESTRADIOL
(E2) MICROPLATE ENZYME-LINKED
IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (ELISA) TEST KITS

Prepared by
Battelle

Battelle
The Business of Innovation

Under a cooperative agreement with

 **EPA** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ET ✓ ET ✓ ET ✓

Environmental Technology Verification Report

ETV Advanced Monitoring Systems Center

ABRAXIS ECOLOGENIA[®] 17 β -ESTRADIOL (E2) MICROPLATE ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (ELISA) TEST KITS

By

Stephanie Buehler, Zachary Willenberg, Amy Dindal, Battelle

Eric Kleiner, Michelle Henderson, and John McKernan, U.S. EPA

Notice

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, through its Office of Research and Development, funded and managed, or partially funded and collaborated in, the research described herein. It has been subjected to the Agency's peer and administrative review and has been approved for publication. Any opinions expressed in this report are those of the author (s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Agency, therefore, no official endorsement should be inferred. Any mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

Foreword

The EPA is charged by Congress with protecting the nation's air, water, and land resources. Under a mandate of national environmental laws, the Agency strives to formulate and implement actions leading to a compatible balance between human activities and the ability of natural systems to support and nurture life. To meet this mandate, the EPA's Office of Research and Development provides data and science support that can be used to solve environmental problems and to build the scientific knowledge base needed to manage our ecological resources wisely, to understand how pollutants affect our health, and to prevent or reduce environmental risks.

The Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program has been established by the EPA to verify the performance characteristics of innovative environmental technology across all media and to report this objective information to permittees, buyers, and users of the technology, thus substantially accelerating the entrance of new environmental technologies into the marketplace. Verification organizations oversee and report verification activities based on testing and quality assurance protocols developed with input from major stakeholders and customer groups associated with the technology area. ETV consists of six environmental technology centers. Information about each of these centers can be found on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/etv/>.

Effective verifications of monitoring technologies are needed to assess environmental quality and to supply cost and performance data to select the most appropriate technology for that assessment. Under a cooperative agreement, Battelle has received EPA funding to plan, coordinate, and conduct such verification tests for "Advanced Monitoring Systems for Air, Water, and Soil" and report the results to the community at large. Information concerning this specific environmental technology area can be found on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/etv/centers/center1.html>.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to acknowledge the support of all those who helped plan and conduct the verification test, analyze the data, and prepare this report. We sincerely appreciate the involvement and support of all staff from the participating laboratories who conducted testing as part of this verification test. In particular, we would like to thank the following staff for their contribution in conducting this verification at their respective laboratories: Mark Mills and Scott Jacobs, U.S. EPA NRMRL, Cincinnati, OH; Jennifer Gundersen, Dave Russell, Ronald Landy, Annie Hilliard, John Curry, and Martin Lazarus, U.S. EPA Region 3 Fort Meade, MD; Dennis Wesolowski, Larry Zintek, and Charles Steiner, U.S. EPA Region 5 Chicago, IL; Mike Meyer, Keith Loftin, Larry Barber, and James Gray, USGS, Kansas; Jim Lazorchak, Tirumuru Reddy, and Dan Bender, U.S. EPA NERL, Cincinnati, OH; and Jeanette Van Emon, U.S. EPA NERL Las Vegas, NV. Finally, we would like to thank Lisa Olsen, USGS; Paul Pennington, NOAA, and Marion Kelly, U.S. EPA, for their review of this verification report.

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Notice.....	ii
Foreword.....	iii
Acknowledgments.....	iv
List of Abbreviations	vii
Chapter 1 Background	1
Chapter 2 Technology Description	2
Chapter 3 Test Design and Procedures	4
3.1 Introduction.....	4
3.2 Test Facilities.....	5
3.3 Test Procedures.....	6
3.3.1 Test Sample Collection and Preparation.....	7
3.3.2 Test Sample Analysis Procedure	8
Chapter 4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control.....	10
4.1 Quality Control Samples.....	10
4.1.1 GC-MS Blank and Surrogate Spike Results	10
4.1.2 Method Blanks	11
4.2 Audits.....	11
4.2.1 Performance Evaluation Audit.....	11
4.2.2 Technical Systems Audit	12
4.2.3 Data Quality Audit.....	13
4.3 QA/QC Reporting	13
4.4 Data Review.....	13
Chapter 5 Statistical Methods.....	15
5.1 Precision.....	15
5.2 Percent Bias	16
5.3 Matrix Effects	16
5.4 Operational Factors.....	17
Chapter 6 Test Results	18
6.1 Precision.....	18
6.2 Percent Bias	19
6.3 Matrix Effects	20
6.5 Operational Factors.....	22
Chapter 7 Performance Summary.....	24
Chapter 8 References	26

Figures

Figure 2-1. Abraxis 17 β -Estradiol (E2) microplate ELISA Test Kit.....	2
---	---

Tables

Table 3-1. Target Analytes	5
Table 3-2. ELISA Test Kit Evaluation Responsibilities for Each Participating Laboratory	5
Table 4-1. PE Audit Sample Results.....	12
Table 4-2. Summary of Data Recording Process.....	14
Table 6-1. ELISA Test Kit Average Concentration and Relative Standard Deviation (RSD) Results.....	19
Table 6-2. ELISA Test Kit Percent Bias vs. GC-MS	19
Table 6-3. GC-MS Average Concentration, RSD, and Percent Bias Results.....	20
Table 6-4. ELISA Test Kit Percent Bias vs. Expected Spike Concentration	21
Table 6-5. Percent Recovery.....	21
Table 6-6. Concentrations of Cross-Reactive Compounds.....	22

List of Abbreviations

AMS	Advanced Monitoring Systems
°C	degrees Celsius
COC	chain of custody
DI	deionized
E1	estrone
E2	17- β -estradiol
E3	estriol
EDC	endocrine-disrupting compound
EE2	17- α -ethynylestradiol
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ETV	Environmental Technology Verification
GC-MS	gas chromatography–mass spectrometry
GFF	glass fiber filter
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
L	liter
LC-MS	liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry
MB	method blank
MDL	method detection limit
μ L	microliter
μ m	micron
NERL	EPA ORD National Exposure Research Laboratory
ng	nanogram
nm	nanometer
NP	nonylphenol
NRMRL	EPA ORD National Risk Management Research Laboratory
ORD	EPA Office of Research and Development
ppb	parts per billion
PE	performance evaluation
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
QMP	quality management plan
rpm	revolutions per minute
RSD	relative standard deviation
S	standard deviation

SOP	standard operating procedure
SPE	solid phase extraction
TSA	technical systems audit
USGS	United States Geological Survey
v/v	volume/volume
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

Chapter 1 Background

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports the Environmental Technology Verification Program (ETV) to facilitate the deployment of innovative environmental technologies through performance verification and dissemination of information. The goal of ETV is to further environmental protection by accelerating the acceptance and use of improved and cost-effective technologies. ETV seeks to achieve this goal by providing high-quality, peer-reviewed data on technology performance to those involved in the design, distribution, financing, permitting, purchase, and use of environmental technologies.

ETV works in partnership with recognized testing organizations; with stakeholder groups consisting of buyers, vendor organizations, and permittees; and with the full participation of individual technology developers. The Program evaluates the performance of innovative technologies by developing test plans that are responsive to the needs of stakeholders, conducting field or laboratory tests (as appropriate), collecting and analyzing data, and preparing peer-reviewed reports. All evaluations are conducted in accordance with rigorous quality assurance (QA) protocols to ensure that data of known and adequate quality are generated and that the results are defensible.

The EPA's National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL) and its verification organization partner, Battelle, operate the Advanced Monitoring Systems (AMS) Center under ETV. The AMS Center recently evaluated the performance of the Abraxis 17 β -estradiol (E2) microplate enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test kit for determining endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs) in water.

Chapter 2 Technology Description

The objective of the ETV AMS Center is to verify the performance characteristics of environmental monitoring technologies for air, water, and soil. This report provides results for the verification testing of the Abraxis 17 β -estradiol (E2) microplate ELISA test kit. The following is a description of the test kit, based on information provided by the vendor.

The 17 β -estradiol (E2) microplate ELISA kit applies the principle of ELISA to determine 17 β -estradiol in water samples. The E2 microplate ELISA kit uses a colorimetric procedure to detect 17 β -estradiol.

The standards and samples, and an enzyme labeled estradiol conjugate are added to a disposable microtiter plate (uncoated), and mixed. 100 microliter (μ L) aliquots of the mixture are then added to antibody (monoclonal anti-estradiol) coated wells in a 96-well microplate. At this point a competitive reaction occurs between the estradiol which may be in the sample and the enzyme labeled estradiol for a finite number of antibody binding sites. The reaction is allowed to continue for sixty (60) minutes. At the end of the incubation period, the plate contents are decanted to remove the unbound reagents from the estradiol and labeled estradiol that remain bound to the antibodies on the plate, in proportion to their original concentration. After decanting, the plate is washed with Washing Solution. A substrate is then added and enzymatically converted from a colorless to a blue solution. After an incubation period, the reaction is stopped by the addition of diluted acid. The estradiol concentration is determined by measuring the absorbance of the sample solution with a photometer (450 nm) and comparing it to the absorbance of standards.



Figure 2- 1. Abraxis 17 β -Estradiol (E2) microplate ELISA Test Kit

The E2 microplate ELISA Kit (Figure 2-1) contains a 96-well microplate coated with estradiol antibody (mouse anti-estradiol), two vials of lyophilized horseradish peroxidase-labeled estradiol analog, two 7 mL vials of buffer solution, five 1.5 mL vials of estradiol standard concentrations of 0, 0.05, 0.15, 0.4, 1.0 parts per billion (ppb) with preservatives and stabilizers, a 15 mL bottle of hydrogen peroxide and 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine solution in an organic base, a 15 mL bottle of diluted acid, a 50 mL bottle of 6X concentrated Washing Buffer, one uncoated microtiter plate, and one adhesive plate cover.

The E2 microplate ELISA Kit measures 7 by 5 by 4 ½ inches. Final results and calibration curves are printed from the photometric analyzer or sent directly to a laboratory computer. List price is \$699 for a 96-test kit. Other materials that are required but are not provided with the E2 microplate ELISA Kit are pipettes, and a plate photometer capable of reading at 450 nanometer (nm). These materials can be purchased separately or rented.

Chapter 3

Test Design and Procedures

3.1 Introduction

This verification test was conducted according to procedures specified in the *Test/QA Plan for Verification of Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) Test Kits for the Quantitative Determination of Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDCs) in Aqueous Phase Samples*.¹ Deviations to the test/QA plan were made due to unanticipated circumstances. As such, the test procedures described in this chapter are a complete description of the actual test conditions.

Because of their potential to interfere with human, domestic animal, and wildlife reproduction, EDCs are of increasing concern throughout the country. Several EPA Regions have undertaken activities to monitor for these compounds, and several states are considering including monitoring for EDCs in their regulatory programs. Presently, gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS), high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry (LC-MS) are being used for detecting these compounds. However, immunoassay techniques, particularly ELISA, are becoming increasingly popular in the field of environmental analysis due to their high sensitivity, ease of use, short analysis time, and cost-effectiveness.

Immunoassay analytical detection is based on the capability of antibodies to specifically recognize and form stable complexes with antigens. Immunoassays employ antibodies as analytical reagents. In ELISA test kits, an enzyme conjugate competes with the chemical in the sample for a limited number of binding sites on the antibody coated plate or particle. The extent of color development is inversely proportional to the amount of chemical in the sample or standard. The higher the concentration of a specific steroid or other EDC in the sample, the less color reaction produced and recorded using a plate reader or tube photometer.

Testing was conducted with multiple collaborating laboratories, specifically the EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL), EPA Region 3, and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Organic Geochemistry Research Laboratory in Kansas. The laboratory participation was coordinated by EPA NRMRL, in collaboration with Battelle. Laboratory names are removed, and simply stated as “Laboratory (or Lab) 1, 2, and 3” in the test results section, since inter-laboratory comparison was not an objective of this report.

This verification test evaluated the ability of the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit to quantitate 17- β -estradiol (E2) in four different water matrices, per the manufacturer protocols. More detailed information on the EDC tested is provided in Table 3-1. EPA and USGS laboratories used the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA kit (according to Table 3-2) to quantitate triplicate spiked samples for hormones (E2), which were prepared and shipped by EPA NRMRL. The test was conducted in four phases from June to September 2008, with each phase being a different aqueous matrix. As the more established method for detecting these compounds, GC-MS served as the reference method² for this test.

Table 3-1. Target Analytes

Analyte	Synonyms	CAS#	Use
(17 β)-Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol	17- β -Estradiol (E2)	50-28-2	Naturally occurring hormone

Table 3-2. ELISA Test Kit Evaluation Responsibilities for Each Participating Laboratory

Responsibility	NRMRL	Region 3	USGS-KS
Sample Collection, Processing and Distribution	√		
Test Kit Evaluation – E2 96 well ELISA	√	√	√
Reference Measurement - E2 GC-MS	√		

The Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit was verified by evaluating the following parameters:

- Precision
- Percent bias
- Matrix effects
- Operational factors.

Verification of the system was conducted from June to September 2008. Precision was determined by measuring the relative standard deviation of average concentration values as reported by the test kit. Percent bias was determined as positive or negative, with positive values indicating that ELISA concentration was higher than the reference method and negative values indicating that it was lower. Matrix effects were determined by comparing the percent bias measurements for Phase I deionized (DI) water samples to the percent bias measurements for the Phase II through IV matrix-water samples.

Operational factors were determined based on documented observations of the testing staff and the Verification Test Coordinator. Operational factors were described qualitatively, not quantitatively; therefore, no statistical approaches were applied to the operational factors.

3.2 Test Facilities

Laboratory analyses of the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit were conducted in three different collaborating laboratories by the laboratory staff. These laboratories were: EPA ORD NRMRL laboratory in Cincinnati, OH; EPA Region 3; and USGS - Kansas.

3.3 Test Procedures

This verification test was conducted in four phases. Phase I consisted of a clean water sample (DI water) spiked with a single concentration of E2, split into single samples, and submitted to the ELISA kit users in each collaborating laboratory to measure the concentration, in triplicate. The split sample, as well as the un-spiked, matrix background sample, were also simultaneously sent for reference GC-MS analysis of E2 and for various compounds which are known to cause cross-reactivity with some ELISA kits. Phase II consisted of environmental surface water samples subjected to the same spiking and splitting process as Phase I. Phase III consisted of a complex matrix of wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) effluent samples subjected to the same spiking and splitting process as Phase I and II. Phase IV consisted of a complex matrix of WWTP influent samples, spiked and split as in previous phases. Details on the sample matrices, spiking levels, and spiking procedures for each Phase are provided in Section 3.3.1. All E2 spike concentrations used in each phase of this verification test were based on real-world concentrations found in environmental samples, per the procedure described in the test/QA plan.¹ Background concentrations of E2 were taken for each matrix for each phase. These GC-MS measurements were made to determine if any measureable amounts of E2 might exist in the sample matrix prior to the addition of any sample spikes. If a detectable concentration was found, this concentration was then added to the spiked amount of E2 to calculate the total concentration for all spiked samples of a particular phase. Specific concentrations of E2, as presented in Section 3.3.1, were spiked into the sample matrix for each phase, regardless of any background concentrations of these compounds that may have been present in the collected water. For Phase III and Phase IV, 4.03 ng/L and 4.00 ng/L of E2, respectively, were found in the background matrix samples. The nominal concentration of each sample was then calculated using the measured background concentration and the expected spiked concentrations for each phase. The ELISA kit results from the various laboratories for the Abraxis test kit were compared to each other and compared to GC-MS results.

The E2 microplate ELISA test kit was tested only under laboratory controlled conditions, as opposed to field conditions which would have been more variable. The analyses were performed according to the vendor's recommended procedures as described in the user's instructions or manual. Simple cleanup procedures, as directed by the manufacturer of the test kit, were used for the four different matrices. Each sample was analyzed after solid phase extraction (SPE) cleanup using the procedure detailed in the kit instructions and provided in Section 3.3.2. Each sample for ELISA analysis was filtered through a 1 micron (μm) glass fiber filter prior to SPE. Calibration and maintenance of the technology reader (i.e., microplate reader) was performed as specified by the vendor.

A US EPA NRMRL GC-MS standard operating procedure (SOP) was followed for reference measurements.² The GC-MS method for estrone (E1), E2, estriol (E3), EE2, testosterone, dihydrotestosterone, androstenedione, and progesterone operated within a concentration range of 2-50 ng/L. Samples for the GC-MS methods went through an extraction step to concentrate (or dilute, depending upon the sample) to ensure the samples were within the method's analytical range.² The procedures for preparing, storing, and analyzing the test samples are provided below.

3.3.1 Test Sample Collection and Preparation

All sample bottles and glassware associated with hormone samples, including the glass carboy, were cleaned and silanized using a procedure included in the test/QA plan¹. All samples were thoroughly mixed and were thus assumed to contain the same concentration. Samples were spiked with E2 as one large stock solution and then split into smaller sub-samples in bottles. All sample bottles were amber glass to prevent photodegradation of the analytes. All samples were prepared and shipped by NRMRL, immediately after being made, in coolers on ice or freezer packs to maintain a 4 degrees Celsius (°C) temperature. When samples were received by each laboratory, the condition of the samples, i.e., temperature, broken bottles etc., was noted by the receiving laboratory operator and the samples were then immediately placed in a refrigerator at 4°C until analyzed. Holding times of hormone samples are currently unknown; therefore, all samples were either analyzed or solvent exchanged within 24 hours of receipt to reduce error associated with analyte degradation during sample holding. All laboratories performing quantitative analysis, ELISA or GC-MS, received split samples from the same bulk sample. Each laboratory that participated in the ELISA analysis received one 2.5 L spiked sample plus one 500 mL DI water method blank. The laboratory that performed the reference analysis received one 4 L spiked sample and one 1 L DI water method blank to be processed by the GC-MS method.

3.3.1.1 Phase I Samples

A sample of DI water was collected in a cleaned, 20 L, glass carboy from the USEPA laboratory in Cincinnati, Ohio. The water was spiked with E2 to a concentration of 10 ng/L. This concentration was selected because they are on the higher end of the range of concentrations expected to be encountered in a real-world situation and is representative of the anticipated mid-range of the test kit. The carboy was thoroughly mixed, by inserting a stir bar and stirring on a stir plate at 300 revolutions per minute (rpm) for 2 hours, to ensure homogeneous concentrations of the analyte throughout the carboy. One 2.5 L spiked sample was collected for each participating laboratory as well as one 4L sample for each reference laboratory. DI water blanks were also prepared and shipped in separate 500 mL bottles. The blank samples were analyzed after SPE but only in two wells on the kits as opposed to three wells for all other samples. Before spiking, the DI water was sampled and analyzed by GC-MS to confirm the background levels of E2. Samples of the spiked mixtures were taken and the concentrations of these samples and blank were determined using the E2 microplate ELISA test kit and GC-MS.

3.3.1.2 Phase II Samples

Grab samples of stream water were collected in three, clean, five gallon buckets from the South Hasha Tributary to Eastfork Lake in Clermont County, Ohio. The tributary was accessed from where it crosses Williamsburg-Bantam Road. Before the stream water was spiked, a single sample of the collected stream water was taken, split into triplicate aliquots, and analyzed by GC-MS to confirm the background levels of E2. Background levels of E2 measured in the samples were added to the spiked concentration of E2 once results were obtained. Next, a cleaned, 20 L, glass carboy was used to collect 20 L of the stream water, which was then spiked to contain a 10 ng/L concentration of E2. The carboy was thoroughly mixed by inserting a stir bar and stirring on a stir plate at 300 rpm for 2 hours, to ensure homogeneous concentration of the analyte throughout the carboy. Split samples were taken, as noted in Phase I. DI water

method blanks were filled with DI water at the same time as the stream water in the 20 L carboys.

3.3.1.3 Phase III Samples

Grab samples of final effluent wastewater were collected in three, clean, five gallon buckets from the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati in Hamilton County, Ohio. After the sample was transported back to the NRMRL laboratory, the effluent was measured and then transferred into a clean, 20 L carboy. Before spiking, a single sample of the effluent was taken, split into triplicate aliquots, and analyzed by GC-MS to confirm the background levels of E2. In a cleaned, 20 L, glass carboy, 20 L of WWTP effluent was prepared containing 10 ng/L of E2. The carboy was thoroughly mixed by inserting a stir bar and stirring on a stir plate at 300 rpm for 2 hours, to ensure homogeneous concentration of the analyte throughout the carboy. Split samples were collected, as noted for Phase I.

3.3.1.4 Phase IV Samples

Grab samples of influent wastewater were collected in three, clean, five gallon bucket from the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati in Hamilton County, Ohio. After the sample was transported back to the NRMRL laboratory, the influent was measured and transferred into a 20 L carboy. Before spiking, a single sample of the influent was taken, split into triplicate aliquots, and analyzed by GC-MS to confirm the background levels of E2. In a cleaned, 20 L, glass carboy, 20 L of WWTP influent was prepared containing 10 ng/L concentration of E2. The carboy was thoroughly mixed by inserting a stir bar and stirring on a stir plate at 300 rpm for 2 hours, to ensure homogeneous concentration of the analyte throughout the carboy. Split samples were collected as noted in Phase I.

3.3.2 *Test Sample Analysis Procedure*

The ELISA test kit users followed simple cleanup procedures as directed in the vendor's instructions. The 2.5L sample was split into three 500 mL aliquots. Each of the three aliquots was analyzed by utilizing glass fiber filter (GFF) cleanup and SPE. Each aliquot sample was transferred in triplicate to the 96-well microplate for quantification, per the test kit protocols. The cleanup procedures are described below.

Each sample for ELISA analysis was filtered through a 1 μ m GFF. Three 500 mL aliquots were removed from the filtered sample for SPE. These three aliquots were treated as three independent samples. SPE directions entitled "Extractions for EE2 from Water Sample for ELISA", which were based on the vendor's protocols and summarized by EPA NRMRL, were followed.¹ The SPE protocol consists of the following steps:

1. Filter 500 mL of the sample, or the remainder of liquid in the sample bottle noting the volume for later calculation, through 1 μ m glass fiber filter.
2. Rinse a C18 SPE cartridge with 5mL of methanol and then 10 mL of distilled water at a flow rate not exceeding 20 mL/min (preconditioning).
3. Pour the filtered sample through the C18 SPE cartridge at a flow rate, no faster than 20 mL/min.

4. Wash the cartridge with 5 mL of distilled water (up to 20 mL/min). Keep suctioning for about a minute to dry the cartridge.
5. Wash the cartridge with 5 mL of hexane (up to 20 mL/min).
6. Elute the analyte with 5 mL of dichloromethane at a rate, no faster than 3 mL/min.
7. Evaporate the solvent with nitrogen gas to dryness.
8. Add 1 mL of 100% methanol to the residue and stir the mixture with a vortex mixer. To adjust the content to 10% methanol (volume/volume (v/v)) add 9 mL of distilled water for a total volume of 10 mL.

After the SPE column, the E2 samples were reconstituted with 10 mL of a 10% methanol solution. For the spiked samples, this process effectively increased the overall spike concentration 50 times to an expected level of 505 ng/L. All reconstituted samples were applied to three wells (100 μ L for each well) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Samples were quantified by reading their photometric responses at a wavelength of 450 nm using a plate reader following the manufacturer's instructions. The general steps for operating the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit that were followed during this verification test are provided below.

The Abraxis ELISA E2 96 well microtiter plate kit assay procedure consists of the following steps:

1. Take the kit out of the refrigerator approximately half an hour before use and let come to room temperature (18-25°C). Filter the sample through a 1 μ m glass fiber filter and add methanol to obtain a final methanol concentration of 10% (v/v).
2. Dilute the E2 standard concentrate 10 fold with 10% methanol to prepare a 10 μ g/L E2 diluted stock solution. Then, further dilute this solution to prepare E2 standards of designated concentrations, from 50 ng/L to 1000 ng/L.
3. Reconstitute the antigen-enzyme conjugate powder with 7mL out of 8mL buffer solution.
4. Mix 100 μ L of conjugate solution and 100 μ L of E2 standard (or sample) in each well of uncoated plate. Dispense the conjugate solution first, then add standard solution of sample. Each standard will be added to two wells while each sample will be added to four wells.
5. Dispense 100 μ L aliquots of the standard/sample and conjugate mixture into each coated well of the microplate. Incubate it for 60 minutes at room temperature (18-25°C).
6. Dilute wash solution (6-fold concentration) in 5 times of its volume of distilled water to prepare a wash solution.
7. Rinse each microplate well with approximately 300 μ L of the wash solution and repeat the step twice more. Firmly tap out the plate on a lint-free paper towel to remove solution from the microplate.
8. Mix chromogen solution and substrate solution at a ratio of 1:100 to prepare coloring reagent.
9. Dispense 100 μ L of the color solution into each well and incubate it for 30 minutes at room temperature (18-25°C). Then, add 100 μ L of stop solution to terminate reaction.
10. Measure the absorbance at 450 nm for each standard solution and generate a standard curve. The quantity of E2 in the sample is then calculated from an absorbance reading and interpolation from the standard curve.

Chapter 4

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

QA/Quality Control (QC) procedures were performed in accordance with the quality management plan (QMP) for the AMS Center³ and the test/QA plan for this verification test.¹ Test procedures were as stated in the test/QA plan¹; however deviations to the test/QA plan were made due to unanticipated circumstances. As such, the test procedures described in Chapter 3 are a complete description of the actual test conditions. The statistical calculations intended for analysis of the test kit results were also changed. This deviation is further described in Chapter 5. This change had no impact on the quality of the results. QA/QC procedures and results are described below.

4.1 Quality Control Samples

Steps taken to maintain the quality of data collected during this verification test included analyzing specific quality control samples for both the reference method (GC-MS) and the test kits.

4.1.1 GC-MS Method Blank and Surrogate Spike Results

This verification test included a comparison of the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit results to those of the GC-MS reference method for E2. Samples analyzed for each phase included PE samples, test samples, background samples, and blank samples. The quality of the reference measurements was evaluated by adherence to the requirements of the GC-MS method for this compound, including requirements for method blanks (MBs), instrument solvent blanks, and surrogate spikes, as indicated in the test/QA plan.¹ Method blank samples were analyzed to ensure that no sources of contamination were present. If the analysis of a method blank sample indicated a concentration above five times the method detection limit, contamination was suspected. Any contamination source(s) were corrected and samples were reanalyzed or flagged before proceeding with the analyses. Surrogate spikes were also included in each sample. Average acceptable recoveries for these samples were between 60 and 140%. Samples outside of the acceptable range were generally flagged and/or reanalyzed. D₄-EE2 was used as a surrogate standard for the GC-MS analysis of E2 in the samples. No levels of E2 were detected in any of the reference method blank samples.

Surrogate recoveries in Phase I – IV samples varied across phases. Phase I surrogate recoveries ranged from 59 – 96% and averaged $85 \pm 10\%$ across 13 samples. All recoveries were considered in the acceptable range. Phase II recoveries ranged from 77 to 155% and averaged

132 ± 25% over 11 samples. Surrogate recoveries for six of the samples were outside of the acceptable range. Compared to the surrogates, the peak shapes for the target analytes were good and the baselines were clean in the chromatogram. Phase III surrogate recoveries ranged from 154% to 197% and averaged 176 ± 14% over 8 samples. Surrogate recoveries for all samples were outside of the acceptable range for Phase III. Phase IV surrogate recoveries ranged from 61% to 93% and averaged 76 ± 10% over 11 samples. Surrogate recoveries for all Phase IV samples were within the acceptable range.

4.1.2 Test Kit Method Blanks

Method blank samples were run in duplicate after SPE clean-up with each set of samples for all four phases. Method blank samples were unspiked DI water. Because concentrations for samples analyzed with the test kit are calculated based on the interpolations from a curve constructed from the standards run with each batch of samples, it is possible to obtain concentration values for all samples. However, the E2 microplate test kit has a stated method detection limit (MDL) of 0.05 – 1 µg/L. Based on this MDL, it is assumed that sample concentrations lower than this level cannot be reliably determined or reported. Thus, any samples, including method blank samples, with concentrations lower than the manufacturer's stated MDL were considered non-detects.

The E2 microplate test kit was evaluated by three laboratories (see Table 3-2). Concentrations of E2 were not detected in any of the method blank samples from two of the participating laboratories. For the USGS results, levels of E2 above the MDL were not detected in Phase II – IV method blanks. However, during the analysis of Phase I samples, concentrations of E2 above the MDL were found for one of the two replicates in both sets of duplicate method blanks for one test kit. Two Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kits were evaluated by this laboratory for each phase of testing. The second test kit operated during Phase I did not show any detectable levels of E2 in any of the method blanks analyzed. The detectable levels of E2 found in the method blanks were only slightly above the MDL threshold, and averaging the duplicate samples put the overall concentration below the MDL. All method blanks for this phase came from the same initial sample.

4.2 Audits

Three types of audits were performed during the verification test: a PE audit of the reference method measurements (GC-MS analyses), a technical systems audit (TSA) of the verification test performance, and a data quality audit. Audit procedures are described further below.

4.2.1 Performance Evaluation Audit

A PE audit was conducted to assess the quality of the reference method measurements (GC-MS analyses) made in this verification test. The reference method PE audit was performed by supplying an independent second standard solution of E2 prepared from a different source other than that used in verification testing. The PE audit samples were analyzed in the same manner as all other samples and the analytical results for the PE audit samples were compared to the nominal concentration. The target criterion for this PE audit was agreement of the analytical result within 30% of the expected concentration. This audit was performed once during each

phase of testing. Table 4-1 shows the percent error results for the PE samples for each phase. The percent error was calculated based on the difference between the actual and expected E2 concentrations divided by the expected concentration. The E2 PE audit samples were within 30% of the expected concentration for Phases I, II and IV, while Phase III PE audit samples were outside of this agreement range (94% error). The PE results were consistent with the surrogate results presented in Section 4.1.1, where Phases I and IV were within specifications; Phase II was slightly outside, and Phase III did not meet requirements. The PE audit sample results were also similar to the GC-MS sample results for Phase III. This could have impacted the comparison of the ELISA test kit results to the GC-MS data for Phase III. No adjustments were made to the standards nor were PE audit samples reanalyzed based on these results. It does not appear that the reference laboratory results for Phase II and III were overall of lower quality than Phases I and IV, since reference results were fairly consistent within phases for the actual samples (e.g., see Table 6-2). However, the test kit results were more comparable to the expected spiked concentrations (Table 6-3 and Table 6-4) than to the GC-MS results (Table 6-2).

Table 4-1. PE Audit Sample Results

Phase	Expected Concentration (ng/L)	Actual Concentration (ng/L)	% Error
I	10	9.03	-10
II	10	7.43	-26
III	10	19.4	94
IV	10	8.17	-18

4.2.2 Technical Systems Audit

The Battelle Quality Manager performed a TSA twice during this verification test. Because the testing was taking place in multiple laboratories across the country, Battelle’s Quality Manager visited only two laboratories for in-person TSAs. Battelle conducted TSAs at the Cincinnati, OH facility on July 23-24, 2008 and at the Fort Meade, MD facility on July 31, 2008. All TSA findings were reported to the Verification Test Coordinator.

The purpose of this audit was to ensure that the verification test was being performed in accordance with the AMS Center QMP,³ the test/QA plan,¹ and the GC-MS SOP² used during the verification test. In the TSA, the Battelle Quality Manager reviewed the reference methods used, compared actual test procedures to those specified or referenced in test/QA plan, and reviewed data acquisition and handling procedures. The Battelle Quality Manager also toured the laboratory where verification and reference testing were taking place,¹ inspected sample chain of custody (COC) documentation, reviewed technology-specific record books, checked standard certifications and technology data acquisition procedures, and conferred with technical staff. A TSA report was prepared, including a statement of findings and the actions taken to address any adverse findings, and a copy of Battelle’s TSA report was sent to the EPA AMS Center QA Manager. No adverse findings were reported. The TSA findings were communicated to technical staff at the time of the audit.

4.2.3 Data Quality Audit

At least 10% of the data acquired during the verification test were audited. Battelle's Quality Manager traced the data from the initial acquisition, through reduction and statistical analysis, to final reporting to ensure the integrity of the reported results. All calculations performed on the data undergoing the audit were checked. Minor transcription errors and errors due to rounding were identified and corrected before the results were used for the calculations described in Chapter 5.

4.3 QA/QC Reporting

Each audit was documented in accordance with Section 3.3.4 of the AMS Center QMP.³ Once the audit reports were prepared, the Battelle Verification Test Coordinator ensured that a response was provided for each adverse finding or potential problem and implemented any necessary follow-up corrective action. The Battelle Quality Manager ensured that follow-up corrective action was taken. The results of the TSA were submitted to the EPA.

4.4 Data Review

Records generated in the verification test received an independent internal review before these records were used to calculate, evaluate, or report verification results. Table 4-2 summarizes the types of data recorded. Data were reviewed by a Battelle technical staff member involved in the verification test. The person performing the review added his/her initials and the date to a hard copy of the record being reviewed.

Table 4-2. Summary of Data Recording Process

Data Recorded	Where Recorded	How Often Recorded	By Whom	Disposition of Data
Dates times and details of test events	Laboratory record books or data recording forms, or electronically	Start/end of test procedure, and at each change of a test parameter or change of technology status	Participating laboratories	Used to organize and check test results; manually incorporated into data spreadsheets as necessary
Technology calibration information	Laboratory record books, data recording forms, or electronically	At technology reader calibration or recalibration, as applicable	Participating laboratories	Incorporated into verification report as necessary
Technology readings	Recorded electronically or manually by the operator or electronically by the technology reader, as appropriate	Each sample and QC analysis	Participating laboratories	Converted to or manually entered into spreadsheets for statistical analysis or comparisons
Sample collection and reference method analysis procedures, calibrations, etc.	Laboratory record books, chain-of-custody, electronically, or other data recording forms	Throughout sampling and analysis processes	Participating laboratories	Retained as documentation of sample collection or reference method performance
Reference method results	Electronically from reference measurement technology	Every sample or QC analysis	Participating laboratories	Transferred to spreadsheets for calculation of results and statistical analysis or comparisons

Chapter 5 Statistical Methods

The statistical methods used to evaluate the quantitative performance factors listed in Section 3.1 are presented in this chapter. Qualitative observations were also used to evaluate verification test data.

Per the test/QA plan,¹ repeatability and reproducibility were intended to be calculated as performance parameters for this verification test. However, after further discussion with EPA, and in agreement with EPA, it was determined that higher level summary statistics provided a better synopsis of the test kit results. Thus, the mean and relative standard deviations (precision) were calculated for the test kit results.

5.1 Precision

The standard deviation (S) of the results for the replicate analyses of the same sample was calculated as follows:

$$S = \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (M_k - \bar{M})^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of replicate samples, M_k is the ELISA test kit measurement for the k^{th} sample, and \bar{M} is the average ELISA test kit measurement of the replicate samples. The precision for each sample is reported in terms of the relative standard deviation (RSD), which was calculated as follows:

$$RSD(\%) = \left| \frac{S}{\bar{M}} \right| \times 100 \quad (2)$$

The RSD was calculated for each laboratory that participated in the verification test and for each test kit that was tested. The RSD was also calculated across all laboratories and test kits for each phase of testing.

5.2 Percent Bias

Percent bias was calculated as a percentage for each measurement in each phase for each kit using Equation 3:

$$\% \text{ Bias} = \left[\frac{x_{ji}}{y_n} - 1 \right] \times 100 \quad (3)$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3$ denotes the laboratory, $i = 1, 2$ denotes the ELISA test kit within laboratory, $n = 1, 2$ denotes the reference method, x_{ji} is the ELISA concentration for the j^{th} laboratory and the i^{th} test kit, y_n is the concentration of the reference method GC-MS or the concentration of the spike. Ideally percent bias results will be within $\pm 25\%$.

5.3 Matrix Effects

Matrix effects were examined by comparing the percent bias measurements for the Phase I DI water samples to the percent bias measurements for the Phase II – IV samples. Percent bias was determined as described in Section 5.2.

General observations of potential matrix effects, such as false negatives, if observed, were documented but were not used in statistical calculations. False negatives were defined as a negative (zero) response in a sample that is spiked with contaminant at a detectable concentration.

General observations on potential cross-reactivity were documented. Blank samples of each matrix were evaluated by GC-MS to determine background levels of the compounds with which the kits have cross-reactivity, as stated by the vendor.

Percent recovery results were calculated on a per-sample and per-phase basis and were based on the expected spiked concentration of the analyte in each sample matrix. Percent recovery was calculated using the Equation 4:

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{A}{E} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

Where A is the actual ELISA test kit measurement and E is the expected concentration. The expected concentration includes the known spike concentration as well as any detected background levels of E2 in the matrix water (see Section 3.3). Percent recovery results are presented to provide another measure of test kit performance to the end user. Ideal percent recovery values are near 100%.

5.4 Operational Factors

Operational factors were determined based on documented observations of the testing staff. Operational factors are described qualitatively, not quantitatively; therefore, no statistical approaches were applied to the operational factors.

Chapter 6

Test Results

The results of the verification tests of the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit are presented below for each of the performance parameters.

6.1 Precision

The relative standard deviation (RSD) is used as a means of evaluating the precision of the ELISA test kit. Three laboratories operated the E2 microplate ELISA test kit. Two laboratories (Lab 1 and Lab 2) ran identical samples on two separate test kits (kit “a” and kit “b”). Lab 3 ran a single kit. Table 6-1 presents the resulting RSD for each participating laboratory and test kit along with the overall average concentrations per phase of E2 found using the E2 microplate ELISA test kit for all analyses. RSD values are also presented across all results for each phase.

RSDs among the four phases ranged from 2 to 44%. The overall RSDs for the average concentration of Phases II and IV were similar (18% and 16%, respectively). The Phase III average concentration had the lowest RSD at 11%, close to the RSDs for Phases II and IV. Phase I had the highest RSD among all analyses at 30%, which was approximately twice as high as the RSD found among the remaining phases. The average concentration in Phase III was higher than that of Phase IV, though both were expected to have the same concentration. Similarly, the average concentration of Phase I was higher than that of Phase II.

Table 6-1. ELISA Test Kit Average Concentration and Relative Standard Deviation (RSD) Results^a

		Average Conc (ng/L)	RSD	Overall Average Conc (ng/L)	RSD	Expected Phase Conc (ng/L)
Phase I	Lab 1 kit a	597	19%	540	30%	505
	Lab 1 kit b	595	25%			
	Lab 2 kit a	443	33%			
	Lab 2 kit b	408	44%			
	Lab 3	655	9%			
Phase II	Lab 1 kit a	458	12%	489	18%	505
	Lab 1 kit b	463	5%			
	Lab 2 kit a	543	8%			
	Lab 2 kit b	387	19%			
	Lab 3	596	7%			
Phase III	Lab 1 kit a	857	10%	925	11%	706
	Lab 1 kit b	940	6%			
	Lab 2 kit a	949	13%			
	Lab 2 kit b	916	13%			
	Lab 3	Out of range ^b				
Phase IV	Lab 1 kit a	890	3%	874	16%	705
	Lab 1 kit b	880	11%			
	Lab 2 kit a	883	5%			
	Lab 2 kit b	889	4%			
	Lab 3	931	2%			

^a The average concentration and RSD are based on all replicates within the detectable range of the test kit.

^b Test kit results were above the upper end of the test kit's range.

6.2 Percent Bias

Bias is a systematic error that causes measurements to err in one direction, either high or low. For this section, percent bias was calculated relative to the GC-MS reference method results. A positive percent bias indicates that the ELISA test kit concentration is higher than the reference method, while a negative percent bias indicates that the ELISA test kit concentrations are lower than the reference method. Table 6-2 presents the percent bias results.

Table 6-2. ELISA Test Kit Percent Bias vs. GC-MS

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Lab 1 kit a	25	-28	-7	93
Lab 1 kit b	25	-27	2	91
Lab 2 kit a	-7	-15	3	91
Lab 2 kit b	-14	-39	-1	93
Lab 3	37	-7	14	102

Phase I percent bias results were mixed, with some showing positive bias and some showing negative. Results from both test kits for Lab 1 and Lab 3 results showed positive bias while those for Lab 2 showed negative. Phase III samples were also mixed, with percent bias split across test kits evaluated within a laboratory although the results indicated that the test kit and GC-MS results for Phase III were similar since the percent bias values were small in magnitude. All results for Phase II samples showed a negative bias while all Phase IV samples showed a positive bias. Phase IV samples showed the highest bias consistently across all laboratories. All biases in Phase IV were positive, covering a small range of positive bias from 91 – 102%. Lab 3 had the highest bias (either positive or negative) in most phases. Phase III had the least bias across all laboratories, with three of the five tests having <5% (positive or negative) bias.

For comparison, average concentrations, RSD, and percent bias for the GC-MS measurements with regard to the expected concentration are presented in Table 6-3 for each phase. RSD values were less than 30% for all phases, and percent bias results were within $\pm 35\%$ of the expected concentration. These results demonstrate that the GC-MS results were biased high (in Phases II and III) and low (in Phases I and IV) as compared to the expected concentration.

Table 6-3. GC-MS Average Concentration, RSD, and Percent Bias Results

Phase	Average Conc (ng/L)	RSD	% Bias (vs. Expected Conc)
I	9.53	10%	-6
II	12.76	3%	27
III	18.50	1%	31
IV	9.26	7%	-34

6.3 Matrix Effects

To understand how the matrix of each phase of testing might have affected the results, percent bias and percent recovery were calculated for the test kit results in comparison to the expected spiked concentration of E2. A positive percent bias indicates that the ELISA test kit concentration is higher than the expected spike concentration, while a negative percent bias indicates that the ELISA test kit concentrations are lower than the expected spike concentration. Table 6-4 presents the percent bias results. No false negatives were observed during this verification test.

Phase III and Phase IV percent bias results were all positive. Though these phases generally have the highest bias of all of the phases, all but one of the results for these phases was below 35% bias. Phase I and II have a mix of positive and negative bias, indicating that the test kit results erred both high and low as compared to the expected E2 spike concentrations. Lab 2 kit b bias results were negative for both phases while kit a results for Lab 2 were negative in Phase I and positive in Phase II. Regardless of whether the bias was positive or negative, bias results for all samples tested were similar within phases. Lab 3 percent bias results were greater than results from any other laboratory for Phases I, III, and IV.

Table 6-4. ELISA Test Kit Percent Bias vs. Expected Spike Concentration

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
Lab 1 kit a	18	-9	21	26
Lab 1 kit b	18	-8	33	25
Lab 2 kit a	-12	8	34	25
Lab 2 kit b	-19	-23	30	26
Lab 3	30	18	>110	32

Phase III and Phase IV percent bias results were all positive. Though these phases generally have the highest bias of all of the phases, all but one of the results for these phases was below 35% bias. Phase I and II have a mix of positive and negative bias, indicating that the test kit results erred both high and low as compared to the expected E2 spike concentrations. Lab 2 kit b bias results were negative for both phases while kit a results for Lab 2 were negative in Phase I and positive in Phase II. Regardless of whether the bias was positive or negative, bias results for all samples tested were similar within phases. Lab 3 percent bias results were greater than results from any other laboratory for Phases I, III, and IV.

In terms of positive or negative bias, the comparison of the test kit results to the expected spike concentrations (Table 6-4) was similar to the comparison to the GC-MS results (Table 6-2). The comparison to the expected concentrations usually showed a smaller amount of bias with the exception of Phase III where the magnitudes were higher for the comparison to the expected concentrations.

As another measure of accuracy, percent recovery results, comparing the test kit results against the expected spiked concentration, were also calculated on a per sample and per phase average basis. Table 6-5 presents these results.

Table 6-5. Percent Recovery

		Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV
		SPE	SPE	SPE	SPE
% Recovery	Lab 1 kit a	118	91	121	126
	Lab 1 kit b	118	92	133	125
	Lab 2 kit a	88	108	134	125
	Lab 2 kit b	81	77	130	126
	Lab 3	130	118	>149	132
Average		107	97	130	127

Percent recoveries were close to 100% for Phases I and II and close to 130% for Phases III and IV. Phase IV percent recoveries showed little variation between all testing laboratories. Percent recoveries were similarly close in Phase III for Labs 1 and 2. Of the 20 samples analyzed for all phases, 15 were over-recovered. The percent recoveries for all phases were within the range of acceptable recoveries for the GC-MS reference method. Overall, the test kit results were more comparable to the expected spiked concentrations (Table 6-4 and Table 6-5) than to the GC-MS results (Table 6-2).

Some ELISA kits will react with compounds similar to the target compound, known as cross-reactivity. The Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA E2 96 well plate test kit will react with known percent reactivities to multiple hormones. During each phase of the study, some of the compounds with which the test kit has cross-reactivity were measured alongside background levels of the kit's target compound in that matrix by GC-MS. For some of the compounds for which there is known cross-reactivity with the E2 microplate ELISA test kit, there are no established analytical methods available by GC-MS at these concentrations and in these matrices. Therefore some error will have to be accepted from influence of cross-reactive compounds that cannot be identified via GC-MS. According to the test kit instructions, there is expected to be minimal error from these compounds compared to the primary target compound. Table 6-6 lists concentrations found in each matrix blank sample from each phase along with the known percent reactivities for the cross-reactive compounds to the E2 microplate ELISA test kit that were measured during this verification. Unfortunately, matrix blank samples used for background analysis were not analyzed on the E2 microplate ELISA test kit. Because of this, the potential for cross-reactive compounds present in the matrix for each phase to interfere with the test kit results cannot be truly evaluated.

Table 6-6. Concentrations of Cross-Reactive Compounds

Steroid Hormones	Concentration (ng/L)				Cross Reactivity (%)
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV	
Dihydrotestosterone	ND	ND	ND	43.7	0.38
Estrone (E1)	ND	1.4	44.9	16.8	1.3
Testosterone (TEST)	ND	ND	1.7	23.2	<0.03
Estriol (E3)	ND	ND	1.4	11.6	0.6

ND = not detected

6.5 Operational Factors

In general, training is needed to effectively and properly operate ELISA test kits. The vendor trained staff on the operation of the test kit, but these trained staff were, in some cases, not available for the verification test because of testing delays and staff turn over. Therefore, staff that operated the test kits during the verification test may not have been trained by the vendor.

Operational concerns or issues were not reported from any of the three participating laboratories. The test kit instructions were readily followed by each of the operators. Operation of the test kit from the introduction of the sample until the reaction was stopped and the results were read, took approximately 2-2.5 hours. Preparation time was required prior to the introduction of the sample to allow all reagents time to come to room temperature before using them. Calibrated pipettes, test tubes, and a plate reader capable of reading at 450 nm are required for the operation of the test kit, but are not supplied with the test kit. GFF or SPE equipment used with the samples were

not supplied with the test kit. For at least one laboratory, the concentration step after SPE was time consuming, requiring 1-5 hours.

Each purchased test kit is capable of conducting 96 tests and costs \$699. For comparison, GC-MS analyses of these samples are estimated to cost between \$500 and \$900 per sample.¹

Chapter 7

Performance Summary

The ability of the Abraxis E2 microplate ELISA test kit to detect E2 in water was evaluated using four different water matrices. The test kit was operated by three different laboratories with the use of SPE cleanup. The test kit results were evaluated against the expected spike concentrations and the reference measurements of the same samples made using GC-MS.

Relative standard deviations (RSDs) among the four phases ranged from 2 to 44%. The overall RSDs for the average concentration of Phases II and IV were similar (18% and 16%, respectively). The Phase III average concentration had the lowest RSD at 11%, close to the RSDs for Phases II and IV. Phase I had the highest RSD among all analyses at 30%, which was approximately twice as high as the RSD found among the remaining phases. The average concentration in Phase III was higher than that of Phase IV, though both were expected to have the same concentration. Similarly, the average concentration of Phase I was higher than that of Phase II.

Percent bias, as compared to the GC-MS reference analysis results, was mixed (positive and negative) for Phases I and III. All results for Phase II samples showed a negative bias while all Phase IV samples showed a positive bias. Phase III had the lowest percent bias across all laboratories. Percent bias, as compared to the expected spiked E2 concentration, was positive for Phase III and Phase IV. Phase I and II have a mix of positive and negative bias, indicating that the test kit results erred both high and low as compared to the expected E2 spike concentrations. Regardless of whether the bias was positive or negative, bias results for all samples tested were similar within phases.

No false negatives were observed during this verification test. Average percent recoveries were close to 100% for Phases I and II and close to 130% for Phases III and IV. Of the 20 samples analyzed for all phases, 15 were over-recovered. The percent recoveries for all phases were within the range of acceptable recoveries for the GC-MS reference method.

Operational concerns or issues were not reported from any of the three participating laboratories. The test kit instructions were readily followed by each of the operators. Operation of the test kit from the introduction of the sample until the reaction was stopped and the results were read took approximately 2-2.5 hours. Preparation time was required prior to the introduction of the sample to allow all reagents time to come to room temperature before using them. Calibrated pipettes, test tubes, and a plate reader capable of reading at 450 nm are required for the operation of the test kit but are not supplied with the test kit. GFF and SPE equipment used with the samples was

not supplied with the test kit. For at least one laboratory, the concentration step after SPE was time consuming, requiring 1-5 hours. Each purchased test kit is capable of conducting 96 tests and costs \$699.

Chapter 8

References

1. *Test/QA Plan for Verification of Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) Test Kits for the Quantitative Determination of Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDCs) in Aqueous Phase Samples*, Battelle, Columbus, Ohio, July 1, 2008.
2. U.S. EPA NRMRL Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Analysis of Steroid Hormones in Aqueous Samples, QA ID 503-P3-0, 09/29/05.
3. *Quality Management Plan (QMP) for the ETV Advanced Monitoring Systems Center*, Version 6.0, U.S. EPA Environmental Technology Verification Program, Battelle, Columbus, Ohio, November 2005.