Standard Guide for Evaluating Performance of On-Site Extraction and Field-Portable Electrochemical or Spectrophotometric Analysis for Lead¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1775; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This standard provides guidelines for determining the performance of field-portable quantitative lead analysis instruments.
- 1.2 This guide applies to field-portable electroanalytical and spectrophotometric (including reflectance and colorimetric) analyzers.
- 1.3 Sample matrices of concern herein include paint, dust, soil, and airborne particulate.
- 1.4 This guide addresses the desired performance characteristics of field-based sample extraction procedures for lead, as well as on-site extraction followed by field-portable analysis.
- 1.5 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 ASTM Standards:
- D 5438 Practice for Collection of Floor Dust for Chemical Analysis²
- E 1553 Practice for Collection of Airborne Particulate Lead During Abatement and Construction Activities³
- E 1583 Practice for Evaluating Laboratories Engaged in Determination of Lead in Paint, Dust, Airborne Particulates, and Soil Taken from and around Buildings and Related Structures³
- E 1605 Terminology Relating to Abatement of Hazards from Lead-Based Paint in Buildings and Related Structures³
- E 1613 Test Method for Analysis of Digested Samples for Lead by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Flame Atomic Absorption (FAAS), or Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (GFAAS) Techniques³
- ¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-6 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.23 on Lead Paint Abatement.
 - Current edition approved Jan. 10, 1996. Published March 1996.
 - ² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 11.03.
 - ³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.11.

- E 1644 Practice for Hot Plate Digestion of Dust Wipe Samples for Determination of Lead by Atomic Spectrometry³
- E 1645 Practice for Preparation of Dried Paint Samples for Subsequent Lead Analysis by Atomic Spectrometry³
- E 1726 Practice for Sample Digestion of Soils for Determination of Lead by Atomic Spectrometry³
- E 1727 Practice for Field Collection of Soil Samples for Lead Determination by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques³
- E 1728 Practice for Field Collection of Settled Dust Samples Using Wipe Sampling Methods for Lead Determination by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques³
- E 1729 Practice for Field Collection of Dried Paint Samples for Lead Determination by Atomic Spectrometry Techniques³
- E 1741 Practice for Preparation of Airborne Particulate Lead Samples Collected During Abatement and Construction Activities for Subsequent Analysis by Atomic Spectrometry³
- 2.2 U.S. EPA Documents:
- EPA 600/R-93/200 Standard Operating Procedure for the Field Analysis of Lead in Paint, Bulk Dust, and Soil by Ultrasonic, Acid Digestion and Colorimetric Measurement (1993)⁴
- EPA 747-R-92-001 Laboratory Accreditation Guidelines: Measurement of Lead in Paint, Dust, and Soil (1992)⁵

3. Terminology

- 3.1 For definitions of terms not listed here, see Terminology E 1605.
- 3.2 anodic stripping voltammetry—an electroanalytical technique in which the concentration of analyte metal species dissolved in solution is determined in the following manner. The analyte is first deposited (preconcentrated) electrochemically by reducing the dissolved ion in solution to immobilized metal species at a mercury electrode surface. The metal is deposited in the form of an amalgam (with Hg) at an applied potential (voltage) which is negative of the standard oxidation

⁴ Available from U.S. EPA, Office of Research and Development, Research Triangle Park, NC.

⁵ Available from U.S. EPA, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxic Substances, Washington, DC.