Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2020

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: ***Viken Detection*** (previously Heuresis)
Models: ***Model Pb200i***
Source: ***^{57}Co, 5 mCi (nominal – new source)***

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

ACTION LEVEL SETTING:

0.5 mg/cm^2

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Action Level mode

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm^2 (inclusive) at Action Level setting = 1.0 mg/cm^2

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

ACTION LEVEL MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	0.4 – 0.6 0.4 – 0.6 0.4 – 0.6 0.4 – 0.6 0.4 – 0.6 0.4 – 0.6

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE:

This sheet is supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*, 2012 Edition ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated using test results on building components in the HUD archive. Testing was conducted on 146 test samples in January 2020, with two separate instruments running software version Pb200i 5.0 (DEBUG version) in Action Level test mode. The actual source strength of each instrument on the day of testing was approximately 2.9 mCi; source ages were approximately 9 months.

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Performance parameters shown in this sheet are applicable only when properly operating the instrument using the manufacturer's instructions and procedures described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK:

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked ***with the Action Level set to 1.0 mg/cm^2*** using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) used (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm^2 film; for NIST SRM 2579a, use the 1.04 mg/cm^2 film).

If the average (rounded to 1 decimal place) of three readings is outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instrument into control before XRF testing proceeds.

EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF XRF TESTING:

Randomly select ten testing combinations for retesting from each house or from two randomly selected units in multifamily housing.

Conduct XRF re-testing at the ten testing combinations selected for retesting.

Determine if the XRF testing in the units or house passed or failed the test by applying the steps below. Compute the Retest Tolerance Limit by the following steps:

Determine XRF results for the original and retest XRF readings. In single-family and multi-family housing, a result is defined as a single reading. Therefore, there will be ten original and ten retest XRF results for each house or for the two selected units.

Calculate the average of the original XRF result and the retest XRF result for each testing combination.

Square the average for each testing combination.

Add the ten squared averages together. Call this quantity C.

Multiply the number C by 0.0072. Call this quantity D.

Add the number 0.032 to D. Call this quantity E.

Take the square root of E. Call this quantity F.

Multiply F by 1.645. The result is the Retest Tolerance Limit.

Compute the average of all ten original XRF readings.

Compute the average of all ten re-test XRF readings.

Find the absolute difference of the two averages.

If the difference is less than the Retest Tolerance Limit, the inspection has passed the retest. If the difference of the overall averages equals or exceeds the Retest Tolerance Limit, this procedure should be repeated with ten new testing combinations. If the difference of the overall averages is equal to or greater than the Retest Tolerance Limit a second time, then the inspection should be considered deficient.

Use of this procedure is estimated to produce a spurious result approximately 1% of the time. That is, results of this procedure will call for further examination when no examination is warranted in approximately 1 out of 100 dwelling units tested.

TESTING TIMES:

The instrument time to take a reading varied within a narrow range from 5 to 6 seconds, with a small number (3%) of longer times from 7 to 11 seconds. The longer readings were almost all on wood substrates. This range of reading times applies only to instruments with the same source strength as those tested (2.9 mCi at the time of PCS testing). Instruments with stronger sources will have shorter reading times and those with weaker sources, longer reading times.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to 0.6 mg/cm^2, ***negative*** if they are ***less than or equal*** *to* 0.4 mg/cm^2 and ***inconclusive*** if they are ***equal*** to 0.5 mg/ cm^2.

DOCUMENTATION:

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.

A report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008) provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to develop Performance Characteristic Sheets at the Federal standard (Action Level) of 1.0 mg/cm^2, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. The report may be downloaded at http://www2.epa.gov/lead/methodology-xrf-performance-characteristic-sheets-epa-747-r-95-008-september-1997. The methodology was subsequently generalized by QuanTech for application to other Action Levels.