Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **October 7, 1996** **EDITION NO.: 3**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Advanced Detectors, Inc.*
Model: *LeadStar*
Source: ^{57}Co
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Nominal Reading Time is 15 seconds Fixed mode; or Brief mode.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

For this instrument, calibration check readings should be taken in *Fixed Mode*.

Instruments with software versions 4.1 to 4.30*
0.83 to 1.02 mg/cm² (inclusive)
* This guidance may be used for software versions higher than 4.30 if the higher software version incorporates the same signal processing and data treatment algorithms that are in software version 4.30

Instruments with software versions earlier than version 4.1
0.83 to 1.12 mg/cm² (inclusive)

(Operators may choose to use limits in the manufacturer's operations manual for this calibration check. The rate of an incorrect result if the limits in the manufacturer's operations manual are followed may be different from the rate of an incorrect result stated here.)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Substrate correction recommended for XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2:

For those instruments with software versions 4.1 to 4.30 (this guidance may be used for software versions higher than 4.30 if the higher software version incorporates the same signal processing and data treatment algorithms that are in software version 4.30):

None

For those instruments with software versions earlier than version 4.1:

Metal

Substrate correction not recommended for:

For those instruments with software versions 4.1 to 4.30:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster, and Wood

For those instruments with software versions earlier than version 4.1:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Plaster, and Wood

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD

For those instruments with software versions 4.1 to 4.30 (this guidance may be used for software versions higher than 4.30 if the higher software version incorporates the same signal processing and data treatment algorithms that are in software version 4.30).:

15-SECOND FIXED MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Results not corrected for substrate bias	Brick	None	0.91 to 1.09
	Concrete	None	0.91 to 1.09
	Drywall	None	0.91 to 1.09
	Metal	None	0.91 to 1.19
	Plaster	1.0	None
	Wood	None	0.91 to 1.09

BRIEF MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD in mg/cm^2
Results not corrected for substrate bias	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

For those instruments with software versions earlier than version 4.1:

15-SECOND FIXED MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE in mg/cm^2
Results corrected for substrate bias for readings on metal substrates only	Brick	0.91 to 1.29
	Concrete	0.91 to 1.29
	Drywall	0.91 to 1.09
	Metal	0.91 to 1.09
	Plaster	0.91 to 1.09
	Wood	0.91 to 1.09

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from evaluation data collected during the EPA/HUD field evaluation study conducted from March through October 1993. The data were collected from four instruments at approximately 1,200 15-second test locations and 300 60-second test locations. One instrument had a January 1993 source and the other three instruments had July 1993 sources. All four instruments had sources with 40 mCi initial strengths. The results of this study are reported in *A Field Test of Lead-Based Paint Testing Technologies: Technical Report*, EPA 747-R-95-002b, May 1995.

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 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

- Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

- Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

  For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Correction} \\ \text{Value}\end{matrix}\right\} = \frac{1^{st} + 2^{nd} + 3^{rd} + 4^{th} + 5^{th} + 6^{th}\ \text{Reading}}{6} - 1.02 mg/cm^2$$

- Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Use either 15-second readings or 60-second readings.

Conduct XRF retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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:

For *Fixed Mode*, the LeadStar instrument tests for a set length of time before a result is obtained and displayed. For *Brief Mode*, the LeadStar instrument tests until a reading is obtained relative to an operator set *Action Level*. The following table provides a summary of testing times for readings taken in *Brief Mode* with an *Action Level* set to 1.0 mg/cm^2. All times have been scaled relative to an initial source strength of 15 mCi. Note that source strength and factors such as substrate may affect testing times.

Results from testing in August 1996 and September 1996

BRIEF MODE TESTING TIMES* (Seconds)						
SUBSTRATE	ALL DATA			MEDIAN FOR LABORATORY-MEASURED LEAD LEVELS (mg/cm²)		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Pb < 0.25	0.25 ≤ Pb < 1.0	1.0 ≤ Pb
Wood Drywall	7	7	8	7	8	7
Metal	7	7	8	7	8	7
Brick Concrete Plaster	8	8	9	8	8	8

*Testing times are based on readings obtained relative to a 1.0 mg/cm² *Action Level*.

BIAS AND PRECISION

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. There were 15 test locations taken in *Fixed Mode* with a laboratory reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. The fifteen test locations were each tested four times in *Fixed Mode*, once under software version 4.05, once under software version 4.08, and twice under software version 4.30. Of the 15 test locations tested under software version 4.05, one case resulted in an XRF reading was less than 1.0 mg/cm². Of the 45 test locations tested under software versions 4.08 and 4.30, there were no instances in which an XRF reading was less than 1.0 mg/cm². Each of the fifteen test locations were tested in *Brief Mode* twice, both under software version 4.30. Out of the 30 *Brief Mode* testing cases, there were no instances in which an XRF reading was less than 1.0 mg/cm². The following data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on-site. Inconclusive ranges provided above already account for bias and precision.

For those instruments with software versions 4.1 to 4.30 .

FIXED MODE READINGS MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.0	0.1
	Concrete	0.0	0.1
	Drywall	0.0	0.1
	Metal	0.1	0.1
	Plaster	-0.1	0.1
	Wood	0.0	0.1
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.1	0.2
	Concrete	0.1	0.2
	Drywall	0.0	0.2
	Metal	0.1	0.2
	Plaster	0.0	0.2
	Wood	0.1	0.2
1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.1	0.3
	Concrete	0.1	0.3
	Drywall	0.1	0.3
	Metal	0.2	0.3
	Plaster	0.0	0.3
	Wood	0.1	0.3
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.2	0.4
	Concrete	0.2	0.4
	Drywall	0.2	0.4
	Metal	0.3	0.4
	Plaster	0.1	0.4
	Wood	0.2	0.4
*Precision at 1 standard deviation			

For those instruments with software versions earlier than version 4.1 .

FIXED MODE READINGS MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.1	0.1
	Concrete	0.1	0.1
	Drywall	0.0	0.1
	Metal	0.1	0.1
	Plaster	0.0	0.1
	Wood	0.0	0.1
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.2	0.2
	Concrete	0.2	0.2
	Drywall	0.1	0.2
	Metal	0.2	0.2
	Plaster	0.1	0.2
	Wood	0.1	0.2
1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.3	0.3
	Concrete	0.3	0.3
	Drywall	0.1	0.3
	Metal	0.2	0.3
	Plaster	0.1	0.3
	Wood	0.1	0.3
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.4	0.5
	Concrete	0.4	0.5
	Drywall	0.3	0.5
	Metal	0.4	0.5
	Plaster	0.3	0.5
	Wood	0.3	0.5
*Precision at 1 standard deviation			

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet is a joint product of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The issuance of this sheet does not constitute rulemaking. The information provided here is intended solely as guidance to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. EPA and HUD reserve the right to revise this guidance. Please address questions and comments on this sheet to: Director, Office of Lead Hazard Control (L), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St, S.W., Washington, DC 20410.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **December 1, 2015**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

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

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Action Level mode

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

ACTION LEVEL MODE **READING DESCRIPTION**	**SUBSTRATE**	**THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)**
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0

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* ("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 November 2015, with two separate instruments running software version 2.1-2 in Action Level test mode. The actual source strength of each instrument on the day of testing was approximately 2.0 mCi; source ages were approximately one year.

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 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).

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.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION:

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

> Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.
>
> Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.
>
> <u>For each substrate type</u> (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):
>
> Correction value = (1st + 2nd + 3rd + 4th + 5th + 6th *Reading*)/6 - 1.02 mg/cm^2
>
> Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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:

In the Action Level paint test mode, the instrument takes the longest time to complete readings close to the Federal standard of 1.0 mg/cm^2. The table below shows the mean and standard deviation of actual reading times by reading level for paint samples during the November 2015 archive testing. The tested instruments reported readings to one decimal place. No significant differences in reading times by substrate were observed. These times apply only to instruments with the same source strength as those tested (2.0 mCi). Instruments with stronger sources will have shorter reading times and those with weaker sources, longer reading times, than those in the table.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Reading Times in Action Level Mode by Reading Level		
Reading (mg/cm^2)	**Mean Reading Time (seconds)**	**Standard Deviation (seconds)**
< 0.7	3.48	0.47
0.7	7.29	1.92
0.8	13.95	1.78
0.9 – 1.2	15.25	0.66
1.3 – 1.4	6.08	2.50
$\geq$ 1.5	3.32	0.05

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to the stated threshold for the instrument (1.0 mg/cm^2), and *negative* if they are *less than* the threshold.

DOCUMENTATION:

A report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008) provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, 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.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract with the XRF manufacturer.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 12, 2017

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make:	***Heuresis***
Models:	***Model Pb200i with Internal Read -Through Adapter (RTA) Installed***
Source:	***^{57}Co, 5 mCi (nominal – new source)***
Software Version:	***4.0 or higher***

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Action Level mode

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

ACTION LEVEL MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2) RTA Not Present (OFF)	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2) RTA Present (ON)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0	0.9
	Concrete	1.0	0.9
	Drywall	1.0	0.9
	Metal	1.0	0.9
	Plaster	1.0	0.9
	Wood	1.0	0.9

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* ("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 May 2017, with two separate instruments running software version 4.0 in Action Level test mode, each sample being tested both with RTA “present” (ON position) and RTA “not present” (OFF position). The actual source strength of each instrument on the day of testing was approximately 5.0 mCi; sources were new.

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 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).

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.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION:

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

> Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.
>
> Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.
>
> <u>For each substrate type</u> (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):
>
> Correction value = (1st + 2nd + 3rd + 4th + 5th + 6th *Reading*)/6 - 1.02 mg/cm^2
>
> Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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:

In the Action Level paint test mode, the instrument takes the longest time to complete readings for lead levels close to the Federal standard of 1.0 mg/cm^2. The table below shows the mean and standard deviation of actual reading times by reported lead level for paint samples during the June 2017 archive testing. The tested instruments reported lead levels to one decimal place. These times apply only to instruments with a new source (5.0 mCi). Instruments with weaker (older) sources will have longer reading times than those in the table.

Mean and Standard Deviation of Reading Times in Action Level Mode by Reported Lead Level

Reported Lead Level (mg/cm^2)	Mean Reading Time (seconds)		Standard Deviation (seconds)	
	RTA ON	RTA OFF	RTA ON	RTA OFF
< 0.7	2.27	1.64	0.72	0.51
0.7 – 1.3	8.61	4.39	0.21	1.76
$\geq$ 1.4	2.24	1.50	0.69	0.58

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as **positive** if they are **greater than or equal** to the stated threshold for the instrument (with RTA ON, 0.9 mg/cm^2; with RTA OFF, 1.0 mg/cm^2), and *negative* if they are *less than* the threshold.

DOCUMENTATION:

A report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008) provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, 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.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract with the XRF manufacturer.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **December 1, 2006** **EDITION NO.: 1**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: ***Innov-X Systems, Inc.***
Models: ***LBP4000 with software version 1.4 and higher***
Source: ***X-ray tube***

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Inspection mode, variable reading time.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

1.0 to 1.1 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not applicable

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

INSPECTION MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	0.6 to 1.1
	Concrete	0.6 to 1.1
	Drywall	0.6 to 1.1
	Metal	0.6 to 1.1
	Plaster	0.6 to 1.1
	Wood	0.6 to 1.1

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from the EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Testing was conducted on 146 test locations, with two separate instruments, in December 2005.

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 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).

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.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION:

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

Correction value = (1st + 2nd + 3rd + 4th + 5th + 6th *Reading*) / 6 - 1.02 mg/cm²

Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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:

For the variable-time inspection paint test mode, the instrument continues to read until it has determined whether the result is positive or negative (with respect to the 1.0 mg/cm^2 Federal standard), with 95% confidence. The following table provides testing time information for this testing mode.

Testing Times Using Variable Reading Time Inspection Mode (Seconds)						
	All Data			Median for laboratory-measured lead levels (mg/cm^2)		
Substrate	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Pb < 0.25	0.25 ≤ Pb < 1.0	1.0 ≤ Pb
Wood, Drywall	2.1	2.3	5.4	2.2	5.4	2.2
Metal	2.6	3.2	5.3	2.7	5.1	5.1
Brick, Concrete, Plaster	3.1	4.0	5.7	3.2	4.0	5.9

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS:

When an inconclusive range is specified on the *Performance Characteristic Sheet*, XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. If the instrument reads "> x mg/cm^2", the value "x" should be used for classification purposes, ignoring the ">". For example, a reading reported as ">1.0 mg/cm^2" is classified as 1.0 mg/cm^2 , or inconclusive. When the inconclusive range reported in this PCS is used to classify the readings obtained in the EPA/HUD evaluation, the following False Positive, False Negative and Inconclusive rates are obtained:

FALSE POSITIVE RATE: 2.5% (2/80)

FALSE NEGATIVE RATE**:** 1.9% (4/212)

INCONCLUSIVE RATE: 16.4% (48/212)

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet was developed by the Midwest Research Institute (MRI) and QuanTech, Inc., under a contract between MRI and the XRF manufacturer. XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets were originally developed by the MRI under a grant from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD has determined that the information provided here is acceptable when used as guidance in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of HUD's *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **September 24, 2004** **EDITION NO.: 1**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Niton LLC*
Tested Model: *XLp 300*
Source: ^{109}Cd
Note: This PCS is also applicable to the equivalent model variations indicated below, for the Lead-in-Paint K+L variable reading time mode, in the XLi and XLp series:

XLi 300A, XLi 301A, XLi 302A and XLi 303A.
XLp 300A, XLp 301A, XLp 302A and XLp 303A.
XLi 700A, XLi 701A, XLi 702A and XLi 703A.
XLp 700A, XLp 701A, XLp 702A and XLp 703A.

Note: The XLi and XLp versions refer to the shape of the handle part of the instrument. The differences in the model numbers reflect other modes available, in addition to Lead-in-Paint modes. The manufacturer states that specifications for these instruments are identical for the source, detector, and detector electronics relative to the Lead-in-Paint mode.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Lead-in-Paint K+L variable reading time mode.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

For XRF results using Lead-in-Paint K+L variable reading time mode, substrate correction is not needed for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster, and Wood

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD:

K+L MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)
Results not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from the EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Testing was conducted in August 2004 on 133 testing combinations. The instruments that were used to perform the testing had new sources; one instrument's was installed in November 2003 with 40 mCi initial strength, and the other's was installed June 2004 with 40 mCi initial strength.

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.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION:

Substrate correction is not needed for brick, concrete, drywall, metal, plaster or wood when using Lead-in-Paint K+L variable reading time mode, the normal operating mode for these instruments. If substrate correction is desired, refer to Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines for guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias.

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. Use the K+L variable time mode readings.

Conduct XRF retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. In single-family and multifamily 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 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 results.

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

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:

For the Lead-in-Paint K+L variable reading time mode, the instrument continues to read until it is moved away from the testing surface, terminated by the user, or the instrument software indicates the reading is complete. The following table provides testing time information for this testing mode. The times have been adjusted for source decay, normalized to the initial source strengths as noted above. Source strength and type of substrate will affect actual testing times. At the time of testing, the instruments had source strengths of 26.6 and 36.6 mCi.

Testing Times Using K+L Reading Mode (Seconds)

	All Data			Median for laboratory-measured lead levels (mg/cm^2)		
Substrate	25^{th} Percentile	Median	75^{th} Percentile	Pb < 0.25	0.25 ≤ Pb<1.0	1.0 ≤ Pb
Wood Drywall	4	11	19	11	15	11
Metal	4	12	18	9	12	14
Brick Concrete Plaster	8	16	22	15	18	16

CLASSIFICATION RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than or equal to the threshold, and negative if they are less than the threshold.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet was developed by the Midwest Research Institute (MRI) and QuanTech, Inc., under a contract between MRI and the XRF manufacturer. HUD has determined that the information provided here is acceptable when used as guidance in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of HUD's *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 17, 1998 **EDITION NO.: 4**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:
Make: *Niton Corporation*
Models: *XL-309, 701-A, 702-A, and 703-A Spectrum Analyzers*
Source: ^{109}Cd (10 - 40 mCi initial source strength)
Note: This Performance Characteristic Sheet (PCS) is applicable to the listed Niton XRF instruments which have an operating software version of 5.1 (or equivalent) using a variable-time mode, and to Niton instruments having an operating software version of 1.2C (or equivalent) using a fixed-time mode. This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instruments made by the Niton Corporation and the 1993 testing of XL prototypes reported in the document titled: *A Field Test of Lead-Based Paint Testing Technologies*: *Technical Report* (EPA Report No. 747-R-95-002b, May 1995).

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

This PCS provides supplemental information to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7 (Lead-Based Paint Inspection) of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown in this sheet are applicable only when operating the instrument using the manufacturer's instructions and the procedures described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Use of variable-time paint test mode ("K & L + Spectra" mode) on instruments running software version 5.1 (or equivalent) using the "Combined Lead Reading" with the instrument's display of a 95%--confident (2-sigma) *Positive* or *Negative* determination versus the action-level as the stopping point of the measurement.

Use of nominal 20-second readings for L-shell results or 120-second readings for K-shell results on instruments running software version 1.2C (or equivalent) in a fixed-time mode.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

0.9 to 1.2 mg/cm^2 (inclusive) for instruments running software version 5.1 (or equivalent)
0.9 to 1.1 mg/cm^2 (inclusive) for instruments running software version 1.2C (or equivalent)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION :
(applicable to instruments running software versions 5.1 (or equivalent) or 1.2C (or equivalent))

For XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2, substrate correction recommended for:

None.

Substrate correction is not recommended for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster, and Wood

THRESHOLDS:
(applicable to instruments running software versions 5.1 (or equivalent) or 1.2C (or equivalent))

DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD* (mg/cm^2)
Results not corrected for substrate bias	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
*For instruments running software version 1.2C (or equivalent), application of the decision making methodology recommended in this PCS can result in inconclusive results regardless of whether decisions are based on L-shell readings, K-shell readings, or both.		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE

Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from the EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Three rounds of tests were conducted on approximately 150 test locations in each round.

One round of testing was conducted March 1995 using a single instrument with an October 1994 source at 10 mCi initial strength while running software version 1.2C in a fixed-time mode with nominal 20-second readings for L-shell results or 120-second readings for K-shell results.

The two other rounds of testing were conducted December 1997 using three different instruments, each running software version 5.1. Two of these instruments had new sources installed November 1997, the other instrument had a new source installed December 1997, all with 10 mCi initial strength. The December 1997 testing was performed in the variable-time paint test mode "K & L + Spectra" using the "Combined Lead Reading" with 2-sigma confidence interval as the stopping point of the measurement.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK:

The calibration of the XRF instrument should be checked using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 in the NIST Standard Reference Material (SRM) (e.g., for NIST SRM 2579, use the 1.02 mg/cm^2 film). Measurements should be bracketed by successful XRF calibration check readings. XRF calibration checks are performed at the beginning and end of the day's inspections or at extended delays in testing, and (at least) every four hours during inspections or at a frequency recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is more stringent. If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instrument into control before XRF testing proceeds. Measurements which are not bracketed by successful calibration checks should be considered suspect.

EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF XRF TESTING

Randomly select ten testing combinations for re-testing from each house or from two randomly selected units in multifamily housing. (A testing combination is a location on a painted surface as defined in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.) For testing combinations involving up to four walls in a room, each wall is classified on its individual XRF reading. (See Chapter 7 for testing procedures if there are more than four walls in a room, and for testing exterior walls.)

For instruments running software version 5.1 (or equivalent), conduct the test in the variable-time paint test mode "K & L + Spectra" using the "Combined Lead Reading" with 2-sigma confidence interval as the

stopping point of the measurement. For instruments running software version 1.2C (or equivalent) in the fixed-time mode, use either 20-second readings for the L-shell results or 120-second readings for the K-shell results, as described in the "Classifications of Results" section below.

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

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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. In single-family and multifamily 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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.

BIAS AND PRECISION

Bias and precision data were not computed for instruments using software version 5.1 and taking variable mode readings. (See Appendix B, Section B.3.2 of the document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets*, EPA-747-R-45-008, September 1997). During the 1997 testing, there were 12 testing locations with laboratory-measured lead levels equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead which were tested using two instruments in the variable-time paint test mode. None of these testing locations had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Substrate correction is not recommended for this XRF instrument.

The bias and precision data given below are for instruments running software version 1.2C (or equivalent) and were computed without substrate correction using the 20-second L-shell readings from samples with

reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Readings reported by the instrument in the "*x*" or ">>*x*" format were not used in the computation. During the 1995 testing there were 15 test locations with a laboratory reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Of these, 12 readings were reported in the ">*x*" or ">>*x*" format, but of the 3 remaining, 1 had an XRF reading less than 1.0 mg/cm^2.

Bias & Precision Results for Niton Model XL-309 Instruments Using Software Version 1.2C (or equivalent)

MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	All	0.0	<0.1
0.5 mg/cm^2	All	0.0	0.2
1.0 mg/cm^2	All	0.0	0.3
2.0 mg/cm^2	All	-0.1	0.5

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

This section describes how to apply information displayed by this instrument to determine the presence or absence of lead in paint using the procedures recommended in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines. These guidelines recommend classifying XRF results as positive, negative, or inconclusive compared to the lead-based paint 1.0 mg/cm^2 standard.

For Niton Model XL-309, 701-A, 702-A, and 703-A instruments running software version 5.1 (or equivalent), XRF results are classified using a threshold. There is no inconclusive classification when using the threshold for instruments running software version 5.1. In single-family and multifamily housing, an XRF result is a single reading taken on each testing combination. (A testing combination is a location on a painted surface as defined in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.) For testing combinations involving up to four walls in a room, each wall is classified on its individual XRF reading. (See Chapter 7 for testing procedures if there are more than four walls in a room, and for testing exterior walls.) For computing the XRF result, use all digits that are displayed by the instrument as the "Combined Lead Reading." Results are classified as positive (i.e., $\geq$ 1.0 mg/cm^2), if greater than or equal to the threshold, or negative (< 1.0 mg/cm^2) if less than the threshold. Threshold values, provided in the tables above, were determined by comparing XRF test results to the 1.0 mg/cm^2 standard.

For Niton Model XL-309 instruments running software version 1.2C (or equivalent), additional procedures are needed to classify readings because this software displays readings and ancillary information useful for classification purposes. An algorithmic procedure is described that makes use of the XRF reading and other displayed information.

The algorithm for classifying results is first applied to 20-second nominal L-shell readings followed by 120-second nominal K-shell readings to resolve inconclusive results, or to recommend laboratory analysis of paint-chip samples, if necessary. A listing of laboratories recognized by the EPA National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) for the confirmational analysis of inconclusive results is available from the National Lead Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

XRF results are classified using threshold values for the Model XL-309 software version 1.2C (or equivalent). Results are classified as positive if greater than or equal to the threshold, and as negative if less than the threshold. There is no inconclusive classification when using threshold values. However, in some cases, inconclusive results still may be obtained regardless of whether decisions are based on L-shell readings, K-shell readings, or both, as described below. Use all digits that are reported by the instrument. Threshold values, which were determined for comparing results to the 1.0 mg/cm^2 standard, are provided in the table above.

This instrument displays its lead-based paint measurements as both L-shell and K-shell readings based on

the corresponding L-shell and K-shell X-ray fluorescence (refer to Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines for more details). The L-shell readings (or L-readings) are displayed as a numerical result alone, or as a numerical result preceded by either one greater-than symbol (">") or preceded by two greater-than symbols (">>"). The two greater-than symbols will only be displayed when the detected lead level is greater than 5.0 mg/cm^2. Since the maximum lead level reported by this instrument is 5.0 mg/cm^2, lead levels greater than 5.0 mg/cm^2 are displayed as ">>5.0". Other examples of how L-readings can be displayed (in mg/cm^2 units) are "0.6" and ">0.9". The numerical display alone implies that the instrument measured the lead in the paint at the displayed level using L-shell X-ray fluorescence; 0.6 mg/cm^2 in the example. A number preceded by a single greater-than symbol indicates that the measurable lead is deeply buried in the paint and the detected lead level is greater than the displayed value. In the example, >0.9 indicates that the instrument detected lead deeply buried in paint at a level greater than 0.9 mg/cm^2. K-shell readings (or K-readings) are displayed in one of two ways: 1) as a single K-reading plus and minus a "precision" value or 2) as an upper K-reading and lower K-reading.

The same method is used for testing in single-family and multifamily housing. The HUD Guidelines recommend taking a single XRF reading on a testing combination. (A testing combination is a location on a painted surface as defined in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines.) For testing combinations involving up to four walls in a room, each wall is classified on its individual XRF reading. (See Chapter 7 for testing procedures if there are more than four walls in a room, and for testing exterior walls.)

A. Take a single 20-second nominal reading on each testing combination.

B. Classify the L-reading based on the type of information displayed.

   <u>If two greater-than symbols are displayed then</u>:

   - Classify the >>5.0 L-reading as POSITIVE

   <u>If one greater-than symbol is displayed then</u>:

   - Classify the L-reading as POSITIVE if the numerical result that follows the greater than symbol is equal to or greater than 1.0.

   - Classify the L-reading as INCONCLUSIVE if the numerical result that follows the greater than symbol is less than 1.0.

   <u>If the numerical L-reading is displayed alone (that is, without any preceding greater-than symbols) then</u>:

   - Classify the L-reading as POSITIVE if the numerical result is equal to or greater than 1.0.

   - Classify the L-reading as NEGATIVE if the numerical result is less than 1.0.

C. Resolution of results classified as inconclusive.

   All results classified as inconclusive above require further investigation. Take a 120-second nominal XRF reading and use the K-shell reading. In multifamily housing, resolve the inconclusive classification with a single K-shell reading or laboratory analysis as described below.

   - Classify the result as POSITIVE if either the K-reading minus the displayed precision value <u>or</u> the lower K-reading is equal to or greater than 1.0.

   - Classify the result as NEGATIVE if either the K-reading plus the displayed precision value <u>or</u> the upper K-reading is less than 1.0.

   - Classify the result as INCONCLUSIVE if neither of the above decision rules using the K-reading provided a classification which can occur when the upper K-reading is equal to or greater than 1.0 or the lower K-reading is less than 1.0.

- To resolve a remaining INCONCLUSIVE classification, remove a paint-chip sample as described in Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines and have it analyzed by a qualified laboratory as described in Chapter 7.

TESTING TIMES (FOR SOFTWARE VERSION 5.1):

For the variable-time paint test mode "K & L + Spectra," the instrument continues measuring until a positive or negative result is indicated relative to an action level (1.0 mg/cm^2 for archive testing) and the current precision, or until the reading is terminated by moving the instrument away from the testing surface. None of the variable mode readings were terminated because of the two-minute limit used for archive testing. The following table provides testing time information for this testing mode. Source strength and type of substrate will affect actual testing times.

Testing Times for Instruments Running Software Version 5.1						
Variable mode testing times (seconds)						
	All data			Median for laboratory—measured lead levels (mg/cm^2)		
Substrate	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Pb < 0.25	0.25 <= Pb < 1.0	1.0 <= Pb
Wood Drywall	6	8	15	6	20	5
Metal	6	13	20	13	20	6
Brick Concrete Plaster	6	11	20	9	18	6

DOCUMENTATION:

This PCS was developed in accordance with the methodology in the EPA report titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* (EPA 747-R-95-008, September 1997). This report provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet was developed by the Midwest Research Institute (MRI) under a grant from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and a separate contract between MRI and the XRF manufacturer. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has determined that the information provided here is acceptable when used as guidance in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of HUD's *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. While MRI reserves the right to revise this XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet at any time, HUD's statement of acceptance would not apply to a revision until HUD has reviewed the revision and made a determination of its acceptability.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **September 25, 1995** **EDITION NO.: 3**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Princeton Gamma-Tech, Inc.*
Model: *XK-3*
Source: ^{57}Co
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Nominal Time Reading is 15 seconds.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

0.5 to 2.3 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

For XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2, substrate is correction recommended for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster and Wood.

Substrate correction is <u>not</u> recommended for:

None.

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD

DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Readings corrected for substrate bias on all substrates	Brick	None	1.0 to 1.2
	Concrete	None	0.9 to 1.6
	Drywall	1.0	None
	Metal	None	0.4 to 1.7
	Plaster	None	0.8 to 1.3
	Wood	None	1.0 to 1.3

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from evaluation data collected during the EPA/HUD field evaluation study conducted from March through October 1993. The data were collected from approximately 1,200 test locations using three instruments. One instrument had a March 1993 source and the other two instruments had April 1993 sources. All three instruments had sources with 10 mCi initial strengths. The results of this study are reported in *A Field Test of Lead-Based Paint Testing Technologies: Technical Report*, EPA 747-R-95-002b, May 1995.

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 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

- Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a <u>bare</u> substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second <u>bare</u> substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

- Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

  <u>For each substrate type</u> (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Correction}\\ \text{Value}\end{matrix}\right\} = \frac{1^{st} + 2^{nd} + 3^{rd} + 4^{th} + 5^{th} + 6^{th}\ \text{Reading}}{6} - 1.02\,mg/cm^2$$

- Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Use either 15-second readings or 60-second readings.

Conduct XRF retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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.

BIAS AND PRECISION

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. There were 143 testing locations with a laboratory reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Of these, 1 had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on the site. Inconclusive ranges provided above already account for bias and precision. Bias and precision ranges are provided whenever significant variability was found between machines of the same model.

MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	BIAS RANGES (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION RANGES (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.9	-	0.6	-
	Concrete	1.3	(0.6, 1.9)	0.6	(0.2, 0.6)
	Drywall	-0.1	(-0.3, 0.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.3)
	Metal	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)	0.5	(0.4, 0.5)
	Plaster	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)	0.5	(0.4, 0.5)
	Wood	0.2	(-0.1, 1.0)	0.4	(0.3, 0.5)
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.9	-	0.6	-
	Concrete	1.3	(0.7, 1.9)	0.6	(0.5, 0.7)
	Drywall	0.0	(-0.2, 0.2)	0.4	(0.3, 0.4)
	Metal	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	0.8	(0.4, 0.9)
	Plaster	0.8	(0.2, 1.6)	0.6	(0.4, 0.6)
	Wood	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.6	(0.3, 0.9)
1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.9	-	0.6	-
	Concrete	1.3	(0.7, 2.0)	0.7	(0.6, 0.8)
	Drywall	0.0	(-0.1, 0.2)	0.4	(0.4, 0.5)
	Metal	1.3	(0.9, 1.7)	1.0	(0.5, 1.1)
	Plaster	0.8	(0.0, 1.6)	0.6	(0.4, 0.7)
	Wood	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.2)
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.9	-	0.6	-
	Concrete	1.3	(0.7, 2.0)	0.8	(0.6, 0.9)
	Drywall	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.6	(0.5, 0.6)
	Metal	1.7	(1.4, 2.1)	1.4	(0.6, 1.6)
	Plaster	0.7	(-0.3, 1.6)	0.7	(0.4, 0.8)
	Wood	1.0	(0.8, 1.5)	0.9	(0.3, 1.7)

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet is a joint product of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The issuance of this sheet does not constitute rulemaking. The information provided here is intended solely as guidance to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. EPA and HUD reserve the right to revise this guidance. Please address questions and comments on this sheet to: Director, Office of Lead Hazard Control (L), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St, S.W., Washington, DC 20410.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **December 1, 2006** **EDITION NO.: 5**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: ***Radiation Monitoring Devices***
Model: ***LPA-1***
Source: ^{57}***Co***
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above ***for instruments sold or serviced after June 26, 1995. For other instruments, see prior editions.***

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS:

Quick mode or 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) mode readings.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS:

0.7 to 1.3 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

For XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2, substrate correction is recommended for:

Metal using 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) mode readings.
None using quick mode readings.

Substrate correction is not needed for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Plaster, and Wood using 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) mode readings
Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster, and Wood using quick mode readings

THRESHOLDS:

30-SECOND EQUIVALENT STANDARD MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)
Results corrected for substrate bias on metal substrate only	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	0.9
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

QUICK MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)
Readings not corrected for substrate bias on any substrate	Brick	1.0
	Concrete	1.0
	Drywall	1.0
	Metal	1.0
	Plaster	1.0
	Wood	1.0

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from the EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Testing was conducted on approximately 150 test locations in July 1995. The instrument that performed testing in September had a new source installed in June 1995 with 12 mCi initial strength.

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 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds.

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION :

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

> Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.
>
> Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.
>
> For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):
>
> Correction value = (1^{st} + 2^{nd} + 3^{rd} + 4^{th} + 5^{th} + 6^{th} *Reading*) / 6 - 1.02 mg/cm²
>
> Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Use either the Quick Mode or 30-second equivalent standard (Time Corrected) Mode readings.

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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

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

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.

BIAS AND PRECISION:

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. The data which were used to determine the bias and precision estimates given in the table below have the following properties. During the July 1995 testing, there were 15 test locations with a laboratory-reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Of these, one 30-second standard mode reading was less than 1.0 mg/cm^2 and none of the quick mode readings were less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. The instrument that tested in July is representative of instruments sold or serviced after June 26, 1995. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on the site. Results provided above already account for bias and precision. Bias and precision ranges are provided to show the variability found between machines of the same model.

30-SECOND STANDARD MODE READING MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.0	0.1
	Concrete	0.0	0.1
	Drywall	0.1	0.1
	Metal	0.3	0.1
	Plaster	0.1	0.1
	Wood	0.0	0.1
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.0	0.2
	Concrete	0.0	0.2
	Drywall	0.0	0.2
	Metal	0.2	0.2
	Plaster	0.0	0.2
	Wood	0.0	0.2
1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.0	0.3
	Concrete	0.0	0.3
	Drywall	0.0	0.3
	Metal	0.2	0.3
	Plaster	0.0	0.3
	Wood	0.0	0.3
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	-0.1	0.4
	Concrete	-0.1	0.4
	Drywall	-0.1	0.4
	Metal	0.1	0.4
	Plaster	-0.1	0.4
	Wood	-0.1	0.4

*Precision at 1 standard deviation.

CLASSIFICATION RESULTS:

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

An EPA document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD. A HUD document titled *A Nonparametric Method for Estimating the 5th and 95th Percentile Curves of Variable-Time XRF Readings Based on Monotone Regression* provides supplemental information on the methodology for variable-time XRF instruments. A copy of this document can be obtained from the HUD lead web site, www.hud.gov/offices/lead.

This XRF Performance Characteristic Sheet was developed by QuanTech, Inc., under a contract from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD has determined that the information provided here is acceptable when used as guidance in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of HUD's *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **August 24, 1995** **EDITION NO.: 3**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Scitec Corporation*
Model: *MAP-3*
Source: ^{57}Co
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Nominal Time Reading is 15 seconds or 60 seconds.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

15-SECOND READINGS	60-SECOND READINGS
0.4 to 1.3 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)	0.6 mg/cm^2 to 1.1 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

For XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2, substrate is correction recommended for:

Metal and Wood

Substrate correction is <u>not</u> recommended for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, and Plaster

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD

15-SECOND READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Results corrected for substrate bias for 15-second readings on metal and wood substrates only	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	0.01 to 1.49 0.01 to 1.49 0.91 to 0.99 0.91 to 1.29 0.31 to 1.29 0.91 to 1.29

60-SECOND READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Readings corrected for substrate bias for 60-second readings on metal and wood substrates only	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	None None None None None 1.0	0.31 to 0.89 0.31 to 0.89 0.61 to 0.79 0.91 to 1.19 0.21 to 0.91 None

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from evaluation data collected during the EPA/HUD field evaluation study conducted from March through October 1993. The data were collected from four instruments at approximately 1,200 15-second test locations and 300 60-second test locations. One instrument had a January 1993 source and the other three instruments had July 1993 sources. All four instruments had sources with 40 mCi initial strengths. The results of this study are reported in *A Field Test of Lead-Based Paint Testing Technologies: Technical Report*, EPA 747-R-95-002b, May 1995.

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 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

- Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

- Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

  For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Correction}\\ \text{Value}\end{matrix}\right\} = \frac{1^{st} + 2^{nd} + 3^{rd} + 4^{th} + 5^{th} + 6^{th}\ \text{Reading}}{6} - 1.02 mg/cm^2$$

- Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Use either 15-second readings or 60-second readings.

Conduct XRF retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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.

BIAS AND PRECISION

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. There were 124 15-second testing locations with a laboratory reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Of these, none had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. For the 60-second testing locations, 34 had laboratory reported results equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead, with 2 of those having XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on the site. Inconclusive ranges provided above already account for bias and precision.

15-SECOND READING MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm²)	PRECISION* (mg/cm²)
0.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.7	0.9
	Concrete	-0.7	0.9
	Drywall	0.0	0.4
	Metal	0.3	0.3
	Plaster	-0.7	0.8
	Wood	-0.1	0.5
0.5 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.5	1.0
	Concrete	-0.5	1.0
	Drywall	-0.1	0.4
	Metal	0.4	0.5
	Plaster	-0.6	0.8
	Wood	0.2	0.6
1.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.4	1.0
	Concrete	-0.4	1.0
	Drywall	-0.1	0.4
	Metal	0.5	0.6
	Plaster	-0.4	0.9
	Wood	0.4	0.7
2.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.1	1.2
	Concrete	-0.1	1.2
	Drywall	-0.3	0.4
	Metal	0.6	0.7
	Plaster	-0.2	0.9
	Wood	0.8	0.8

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

60-SECOND READING MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm²)	PRECISION* (mg/cm²)
0.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.8	0.7
	Concrete	-0.8	0.7
	Drywall	0.0	0.3
	Metal	0.3	0.2
	Plaster	-0.8	0.5
	Wood	-0.2	0.4
0.5 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.7	0.7
	Concrete	-0.7	0.7
	Drywall	-0.2	0.3
	Metal	0.4	0.3
	Plaster	-0.6	0.7
	Wood	0.1	0.4
1.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.7	0.7
	Concrete	-0.7	0.7
	Drywall	-0.4	0.3
	Metal	0.6	0.4
	Plaster	-0.5	0.8
	Wood	0.3	0.4
2.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.6	0.7
	Concrete	-0.6	0.7
	Drywall	-0.8	0.3
	Metal	0.9	0.5
	Plaster	-0.1	1.0
	Wood	0.8	0.4

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the

statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet is a joint product of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The issuance of this sheet does not constitute rulemaking. The information provided here is intended solely as guidance to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. EPA and HUD reserve the right to revise this guidance. Please address questions and comments on this sheet to: Director, Office of Lead Hazard Control (L), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St, S.W., Washington, DC 20410.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **June 26, 1996** **EDITION NO.: 3**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Scitec Corporation*
Model: *MAP-4*
Source: ^{57}Co
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Test mode, Screen mode, or Unlimited mode.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

0.6 to 1.2 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

When using Unlimited mode, substrate correction recommended for:

None

When using Unlimited mode, substrate correction not recommended for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, Plaster, and Wood

When using Screen or Test mode, for XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2, substrate correction recommended for:

Drywall, Metal, and Wood

When using Screen or Test mode, substrate correction not recommended for:

Brick, Concrete, and Plaster

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD

UNLIMITED MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Results not corrected for substrate bias for unlimited mode readings	Brick	0.91 to 1.19
	Concrete	0.91 to 1.19
	Drywall	0.91 to 1.19
	Metal	0.91 to 1.19
	Plaster	0.91 to 1.19
	Wood	0.91 to 1.19

SCREEN MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Results corrected for substrate bias for screen mode readings on drywall, metal, and wood substrates only	Brick	0.91 to 1.09
	Concrete	0.91 to 1.09
	Drywall	0.91 to 1.39
	Metal	0.91 to 1.19
	Plaster	0.91 to 1.09
	Wood	0.91 to 1.29

TEST MODE READING DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	THRESHOLD (mg/cm^2)	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE (mg/cm^2)
Readings corrected for substrate bias for test mode readings on drywall, metal, and wood substrates only	Brick	0.9	None
	Concrete	0.9	None
	Drywall	None	0.91 to 1.39
	Metal	None	0.91 to 1.09
	Plaster	0.9	None
	Wood	None	0.91 to 1.29

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are calculated from an EPA/HUD evaluation using archived building components. Testing was conducted on approximately 150 test locations. All of the test locations were tested in February 1996 using two different instruments. One instrument had a new source installed in July 1994 and its strength at the time of testing was calculated as 9.4 mCi. The other instrument had a new source installed in September 1994 and its strength at the time of testing was calculated as 10.6 mCi.

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 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

- Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the

NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

- Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

  For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\left.\begin{matrix}Correction\\ Value\end{matrix}\right\} = \frac{1^{st} + 2^{nd} + 3^{rd} + 4^{th} + 5^{th} + 6^{th}\ Reading}{6} - 1.02 mg/cm^2$$

- Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Use either 15-second readings or 60-second readings.

Conduct XRF retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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:

For screen, test, and confirm modes, the MAP 4 instrument tests until a K-shell result is obtained relative to a level of precision. A result is "positive", "negative" or "retest" as displayed by indicator lights. For the unlimited mode, the MAP 4 instrument tests until a K-shell result is indicated relative to an action level (1.0 mg/cm ^{2} for archive testing) and the current precision, or until the the reading is terminated by releasing the trigger. A few unlimited mode readings were terminated because they exceeded the two-minute limit used for archive testing. The following tables provide testing time information for three testing modes. Insufficient information is available to provide this information for confirm mode. All times have been scaled to match an initial 12 miC source. Note that source strength and factors such as substrate may affect testing times.

UNLIMITED MODE TESTING TIMES (Seconds)

SUBSTRATE[a]	ALL DATA			MEDIAN FOR LABORATORY-MEASURED LEAD LEVELS (mg/cm^2)		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Pb < 0.25	0.25 ≤ Pb < 1.0	1.0 ≤ Pb
Wood Drywall	3	4	6	4	13	3
Metal	3	4	8	4	9	3
Brick Concrete Plaster	4	5	8	6	6	3

[a]The general calibration was used for wood, drywall, brick, concrete, plaster. Steel calibration was used for metal. (There are no aluminum samples in the archive facility).

SCREEN MODE TESTING TIMES (Seconds)

SUBSTRATE[a]	ALL DATA			MEDIAN FOR LABORATORY-MEASURED LEAD LEVELS (mg/cm^2)		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile	Pb < 0.25	0.25 ≤ Pb < 1.0	1.0 ≤ Pb
Wood Drywall	4	6	7	5	6	7
Metal	4	5	6	5	5	5
Brick Concrete Plaster	11	11	13	11	11	11

[a]The general calibration was used for wood, drywall, brick, concrete, plaster. Steel calibration was used for metal. (There are no aluminum samples in the archive facility).

TEST MODE TESTING TIMES (Seconds)						
SUBSTRATE	**ALL DATA**			**MEDIAN FOR LABORATORY-MEASURED LEAD LEVELS (mg/cm²)**		
	25th Percentile	**Median**	**75th Percentile**	**Pb < 0.25**	**0.25 ≤ Pb < 1.0**	**1.0 ≤ Pb**
Wood Drywall	17	22	27	21	20	28
Metal	13	20	23	20	20	20
Brick Concrete Plaster	41	42	52	41	46	43

[a]The general calibration was used for wood, drywall, brick, concrete, plaster. Steel calibration was used for metal. (There are no aluminum samples in the archive facility).

BIAS AND PRECISION

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with laboratory-measured lead levels less than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. There were 15 testing locations taken in the screen mode with a laboratory-measured lead levels equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. None of these had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm². There were 15 testing locations taken in the test mode with a laboratory-measured lead levels equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. None of these had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm². There were not any testing locations taken in the confirm mode with a laboratory-measured lead levels equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. There were 15 testing locations taken in the unlimited mode with a laboratory-measured lead levels equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm² lead. None of these had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm². All testing was done in February 1996 with two different instruments. The following data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on the site. Inconclusive ranges provided above already account for bias and precision.

SCREEN MODE READING MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm²)	PRECISION (mg/cm²)
0.0 mg/cm²	Brick	-0.1	0.3
	Concrete	-0.1	0.3
	Drywall	0.1	0.2
	Metal	0.1	0.3
	Plaster	-0.1	0.3
	Wood	0.0	0.2
0.5 mg/cm²	Brick	0.0	0.3
	Concrete	0.0	0.3
	Drywall	0.3	0.4
	Metal	0.2	0.3
	Plaster	0.0	0.3
	Wood	0.2	0.4
1.0 mg/cm²	Brick	0.1	0.4
	Concrete	0.1	0.4
	Drywall	0.5	0.6
	Metal	0.3	0.3
	Plaster	0.1	0.4
	Wood	0.4	0.6

2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.4	0.5
	Concrete	0.4	0.5
	Drywall	0.9	0.8
	Metal	0.5	0.3
	Plaster	0.4	0.5
	Wood	0.7	0.8

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

TEST MODE READING MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	-0.1	0.2
	Concrete	-0.1	0.2
	Drywall	0.1	0.1
	Metal	0.1	0.2
	Plaster	-0.1	0.2
	Wood	0.0	0.1
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	-0.1	0.3
	Concrete	-0.1	0.3
	Drywall	0.3	0.4
	Metal	0.2	0.2
	Plaster	-0.1	0.3
	Wood	0.2	0.4
1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	-0.1	0.3
	Concrete	-0.1	0.3
	Drywall	0.5	0.6
	Metal	0.3	0.2
	Plaster	-0.1	0.3
	Wood	0.4	0.6
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.0	0.4
	Concrete	0.0	0.4
	Drywall	1.0	0.8
	Metal	0.5	0.2
	Plaster	0.0	0.4
	Wood	0.8	0.8

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet is a joint product of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The issuance of this sheet does not constitute rulemaking. The information provided here is intended solely as guidance to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. EPA and HUD reserve the right to revise this guidance. Please address questions and comments on this sheet to: Director, Office of Lead Hazard Control (L), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St, S.W., Washington, DC 20410.

Performance Characteristics Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: **October 31, 1995** **EDITION NO.: 3**

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Manufacturer: *TN Technologies, Inc. (TN Spectrace)*
Make: *Pb Analyzer*
Model: *9292*
Source: ^{109}Cd
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Nominal Time Reading is 15 seconds.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

0.7 to 1.4 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

Not required for any substrate.

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD

DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE in mg/cm²	
		LOWER BOUND	UPPER BOUND
Results not corrected for substrate bias	Brick	0.91	1.19
	Concrete	0.91	1.19
	Drywall	0.91	1.19
	Metal	0.91	1.19
	Plaster	0.91	1.09
	Wood	0.91	1.29

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EVALUATION DATA SOURCE AND DATE

This sheet supplements Chapter 7 of the HUD *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters shown on this sheet are derived from measurements of real world archived paint samples collected during the EPA/HUD field evaluation study, and from data collected during testing in January 1995 and in September 1995. The field evaluation data were collected from approximately 1,200 test locations using two instruments both with radiation sources installed in April 1993. See *A Field Test of Lead-Based Paint Testing Technologies: Technical Report*,

EPA 747-R-95-002b, May 1995 for further information. The archival testing data were collected from approximately 150 test locations using two instruments. The instrument that was used in January had a radiation source installed in July 1994 and the instrument that was used in September 1995 had a radiation source installed in January 1995. All of the instruments mentioned had 30 mCi initial strengths.

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 using the 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments 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 retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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.

BIAS AND PRECISION

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. There were 88 test locations with a laboratory reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Of these, none had XRF readings less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Bias and precision ranges are provided to show the variability found between machines of the same model.

MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	BIAS RANGE[P] (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION[*] (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION RANGE[P] (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)
	Concrete	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)
	Drywall	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)
	Metal	0.0	(-0.1, 0.1)	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)
	Plaster	0.0	(-0.1, 0.0)	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)
	Wood	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(<0.1, 0.1)
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.3	(0.3, 0.3)
	Concrete	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.3)
	Drywall	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.3)
	Metal	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.3	(0.3, 0.3)
	Plaster	0.0	(-0.1, 0.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.3)
	Wood	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.3	(0.3, 0.3)
1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.2	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.4, 0.5)
	Concrete	0.2	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.3, 0.5)
	Drywall	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.5)
	Metal	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.4	(0.4, 0.5)
	Plaster	0.1	(-0.1, 0.3)	0.4	(0.1, 0.5)
	Wood	0.3	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.4, 0.5)
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.4	(0.0, 0.7)	0.6	(0.5, 0.6)
	Concrete	0.3	(0.0, 0.7)	0.5	(0.4, 0.6)
	Drywall	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.6)
	Metal	0.4	(0.0, 0.8)	0.6	(0.5, 0.6)
	Plaster	0.2	(-0.3, 0.7)	0.5	(0.1, 0.6)
	Wood	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.6	(0.5, 0.6)

[P]Ranges are provided to show the variability between machines of the same model.
[*]Precision at 1 standard deviation.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition

of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet is a joint product of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The issuance of this sheet does not constitute rulemaking. The information provided here is intended solely as guidance to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. EPA and HUD reserve the right to revise this guidance. Please address questions and comments on this sheet to: Director, Office of Lead Hazard Control (L), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St, S.W., Washington, DC 20410.

Performance Characteristic Sheet

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 25, 1995 EDITION NO.: 3

MANUFACTURER AND MODEL:

Make: *Warrington, Inc.*
Model: *Microlead I revision 4*
Source: ^{57}Co
Note: This sheet supersedes all previous sheets for the XRF instrument of the make, model, and source shown above.

FIELD OPERATION GUIDANCE

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Nominal Reading Time is 15 seconds.

XRF CALIBRATION CHECK LIMITS

0.4 to 1.6 mg/cm^2 (inclusive)

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION:

For XRF results below 4.0 mg/cm^2, substrate is correction recommended for:

Brick, Concrete, Drywall, Metal, and Wood.

Substrate correction is <u>not</u> needed for:

Plaster.

INCONCLUSIVE RANGE OR THRESHOLD

DESCRIPTION	SUBSTRATE	INCONCLUSIVE RANGE in mg/cm^2
Results corrected for substrate bias on all substrates except plaster	Brick Concrete Drywall Metal Plaster Wood	0.9 to 1.2 0.6 to 1.3 1.0 to 1.0 1.0 to 1.3 0.8 to 1.5 1.0 to 1.5

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* ("HUD Guidelines"). Performance parameters

shown on this sheet are calculated from evaluation data collected during the EPA/HUD field evaluation study conducted from March through October 1993. The data were collected from approximately 1,200 test locations using five instruments with source dates ranging from March 1993 to October 1993. All five instruments had sources with 10 mCi initial strengths. The results of this study are reported in *A Field Test of Lead-Based Paint Testing Technologies: Technical Report*, EPA 747-R-95-002b, May 1995.

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 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).

If readings are outside the acceptable calibration check range, follow the manufacturer's instructions to bring the instruments into control before XRF testing proceeds

SUBSTRATE CORRECTION VALUE COMPUTATION

Chapter 7 of the HUD Guidelines provides guidance on correcting XRF results for substrate bias. Supplemental guidance for using the paint film nearest 1.0 mg/cm^2 for substrate correction is provided:

XRF results are corrected for substrate bias by subtracting from each XRF result a correction value determined separately in each house for single-family housing or in each development for multifamily housing, for each substrate. The correction value is an average of XRF readings taken over the NIST SRM paint film nearest to 1.0 mg/cm^2 at test locations that have been scraped bare of their paint covering. Compute the correction values as follows:

- Using the same XRF instrument, take three readings on a bare substrate area covered with the NIST SRM paint film nearest 1 mg/cm^2. Repeat this procedure by taking three more readings on a second bare substrate area of the same substrate covered with the NIST SRM.

- Compute the correction value for each substrate type where XRF readings indicate substrate correction is needed by computing the average of all six readings as shown below.

  For each substrate type (the 1.02 mg/cm^2 NIST SRM is shown in this example; use the actual lead loading of the NIST SRM used for substrate correction):

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\textit{Correction}\\ \textit{Value}\end{matrix}\right\} = \frac{1^{st} + 2^{nd} + 3^{rd} + 4^{th} + 5^{th} + 6^{th}\ \textit{Reading}}{6} - 1.02 mg/cm^2$$

- Repeat this procedure for each substrate requiring substrate correction in the house or housing development.

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. Use either 15-second readings or 60-second readings.

Conduct XRF retesting 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. Do not correct the original or retest results for substrate bias. 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 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 results.

Compute the average of all ten retest XRF results.

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.

BIAS AND PRECISION

Do not use these bias and precision data to correct for substrate bias. These bias and precision data were computed without substrate correction from samples with reported laboratory results less than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. There were 143 test locations with a laboratory reported result equal to or greater than 4.0 mg/cm^2 lead. Of these, 1 had an XRF reading less than 1.0 mg/cm^2. These data are for illustrative purposes only. Actual bias must be determined on the site. Inconclusive ranges provided above already account for bias and precision. Bias and precision ranges are provided whenever significant variability was found between machines of the same model.

MEASURED AT	SUBSTRATE	BIAS (mg/cm^2)	BIAS RANGES (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION* (mg/cm^2)	PRECISION RANGES (mg/cm^2)
0.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	0.1	-	0.6	-
	Concrete	0.3	(0.0, 0.9)	0.6	(0.5, 1.2)
	Drywall	0.0	(0.0, 0.7)	0.3	(0.3, 0.5)
	Metal	-0.3	(-0.4, 1.1)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
	Plaster	0.1	(-0.3, 0.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.6)
	Wood	0.4	(0.0, 0.5)	0.6	(0.5, 0.8)
0.5 mg/cm^2	Brick	-	-	-	-
	Concrete	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.6	(0.5, 1.3)
	Drywall	0.1	(0.1, 1.3)	0.3	(0.3, 0.5)
	Metal	-0.2	(-0.3, 1.2)	0.6	(0.5, 0.8)
	Plaster	0.1	(-0.3, 0.1)	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)
	Wood	0.7	(0.2, 0.7)	0.7	(0.6, 0.8)

1.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	-0.3	-	0.6	-
	Concrete	0.3	(0.2, 1.2)	0.7	(0.6, 1.4)
	Drywall	0.2	(0.2, 1.9)	0.3	(0.3, 0.5)
	Metal	-0.1	(-0.1, 1.4)	0.6	(0.5, 0.8)
	Plaster	0.1	(-0.3, 0.3)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
	Wood	1.0	(0.3, 1.0)	0.7	(0.6, 0.8)
2.0 mg/cm^2	Brick	-	-	-	-
	Concrete	0.2	(0.2, 1.5)	0.8	(0.7, 1.7)
	Drywall	0.4	(0.1, 3.1)	0.3	(0.3, 0.5)
	Metal	0.2	(0.1, 1.7)	0.7	(0.5, 0.8)
	Plaster	0.2	(-0.3, 0.7)	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)
	Wood	1.6	(0.6, 1.7)	0.8	(0.7, 0.8)

*Precision at 1 standard deviation

CLASSIFICATION OF RESULTS

XRF results are classified as positive if they are greater than the upper boundary of the inconclusive range, and negative if they are less than the lower boundary of the inconclusive range, or inconclusive if in between. The inconclusive range includes both its upper and lower bounds. Earlier editions of this *XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet* did not include both bounds of the inconclusive range as "inconclusive." While this edition of the Performance Characteristics Sheet uses a different system, the specific XRF readings that are considered positive, negative, or inconclusive for a given XRF model and substrate remain unchanged, so previous inspection results are not affected.

DOCUMENTATION:

A document titled *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets* provides an explanation of the statistical methodology used to construct the data in the sheets, and provides empirical results from using the recommended inconclusive ranges or thresholds for specific XRF instruments. For a copy of this document call the National Lead Information Center Clearinghouse at 1-800-424-LEAD.

This XRF Performance Characteristics Sheet is a joint product of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The issuance of this sheet does not constitute rulemaking. The information provided here is intended solely as guidance to be used in conjunction with Chapter 7, Lead-Based Paint Inspection, of the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*. EPA and HUD reserve the right to revise this guidance. Please address questions and comments on this sheet to: Director, Office of Lead Hazard Control (L), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St, S.W., Washington, DC 20410.

A Nonparametric Method for Estimating the 5th and 95th Percentile Curves of Variable-Time XRF Readings Based on Monotone Regression

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For some newer XRF instruments, readings are typically taken in a “variable-time” mode where the reading time depends on the lead level in the paint. As detailed in Appendix B of *Methodology for XRF Performance Characteristic Sheets*(EPA 747-R-95-008, September 1997), it is not appropriate to apply the parametric XRF measurement model to such readings.

Since the underlying distribution is unknown and suspected to be nonnormal, a nonparametric method, based on monotone regression, was developed to obtain estimates of the 5^{th} and 95^{th} percentile XRF readings, as functions of the true lead level. This method applies the assumption that the percentiles are increasing functions of the lead level. Monotone regression is the solution to a quadratic programming problem, and is obtained with the "pool adjacent violators" (PAV) algorithm. The solution takes the form of a step function, formed by percentiles of the data over subgroups in a way that the percentiles do not decrease. Although a monotone regression cannot be "smooth" in appearance, it will approximate the true response if the sample is large, and if the true response is itself a nondecreasing function. A full treatment of monotone regression can be found in *Statistical Inference Under Order Restrictions* (Barlow, Bartholomew, Bremner, and Brunk, Wiley 1972). The nonparametric 5th and 95th percentile curves are applied to determine the threshold/inconclusive range for the PCS for an instrument with variable-time readings. Because the method is nonparametric, there is typically insufficient data to develop thresholds/inconclusive ranges separately by substrate.