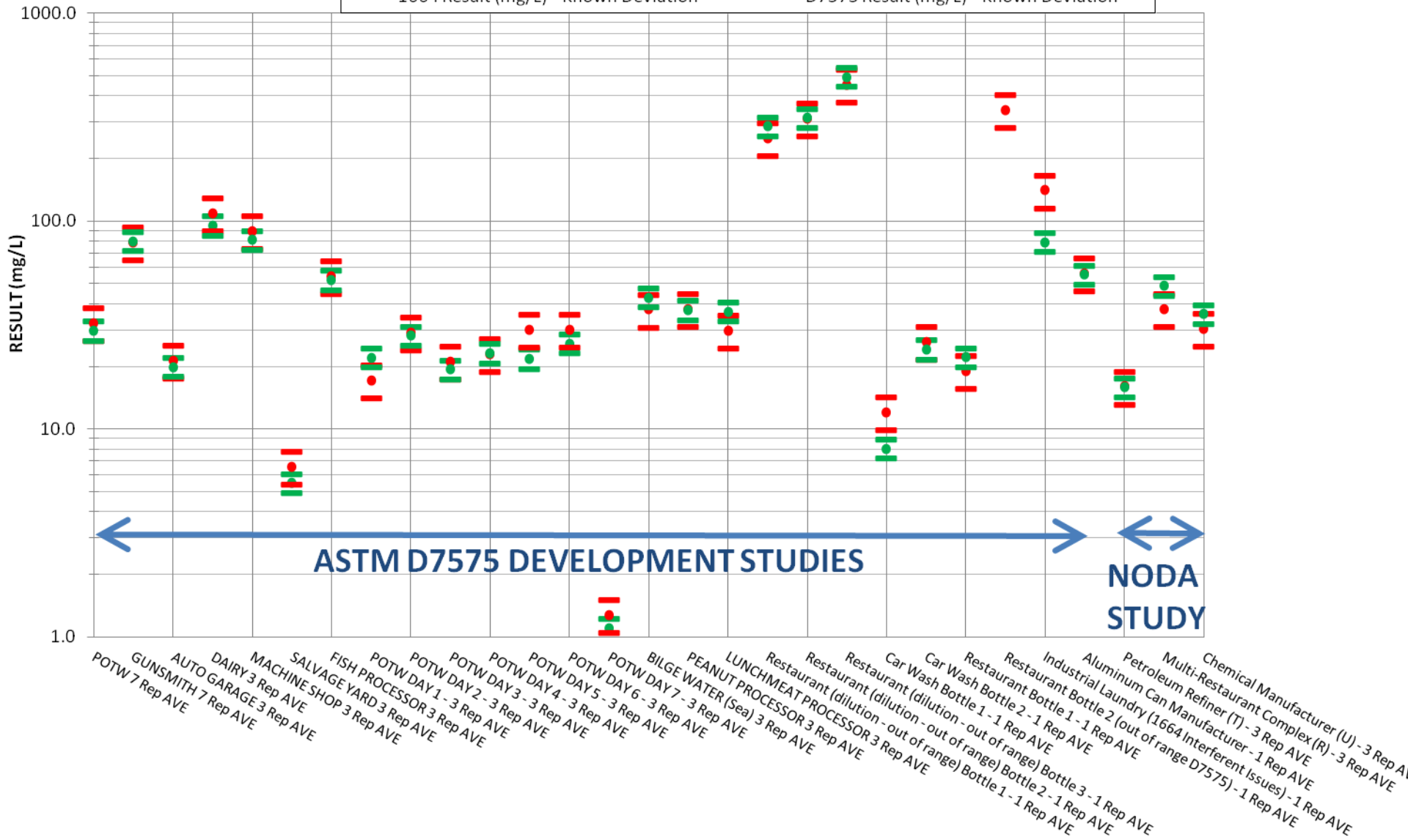


# ALL COMPARATIVE STUDIES: D7575 vs. EPA 1664 Results

(showing known deviations) **NOTE: DATA RANGES OVERLAP!**



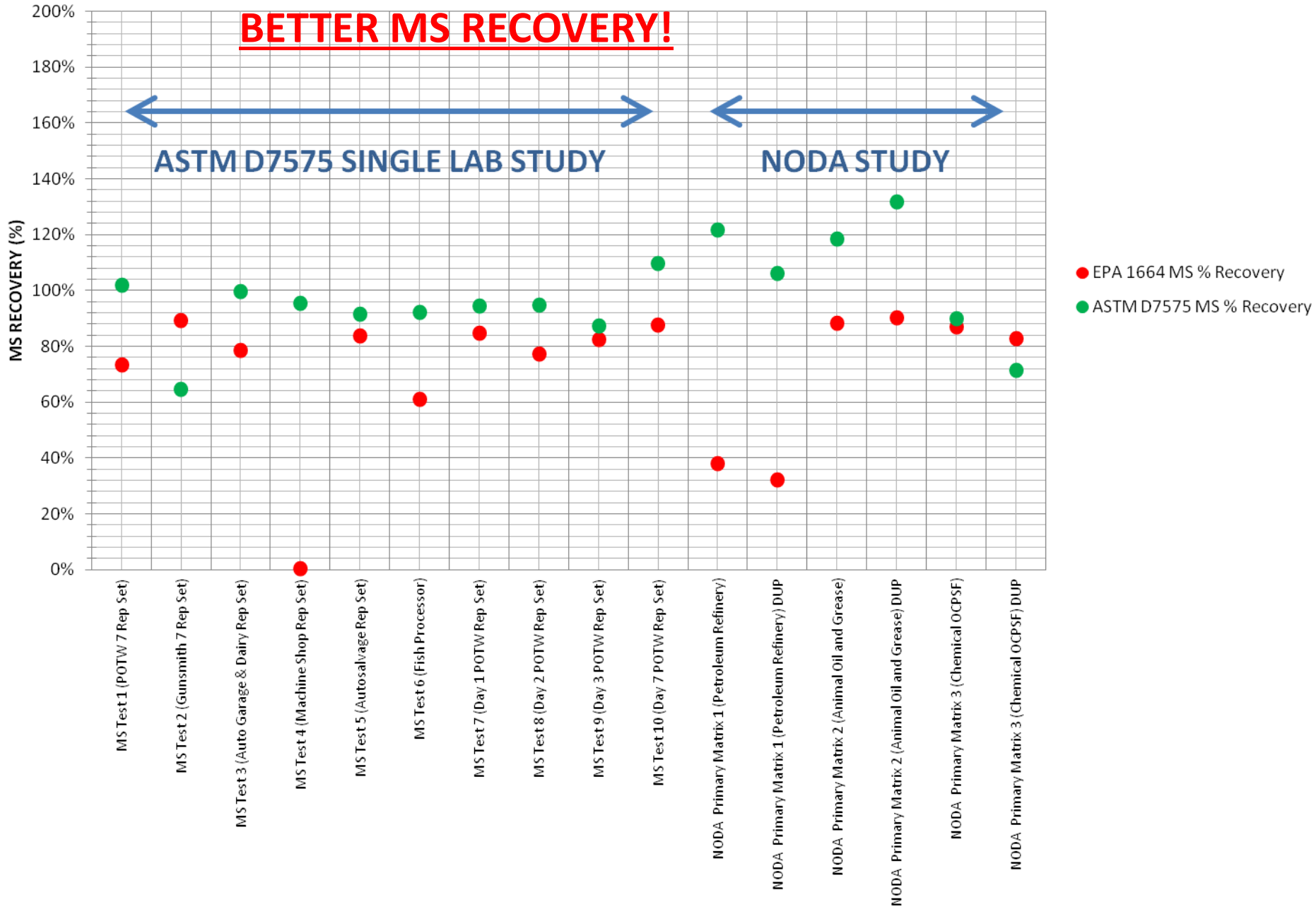
# ASTM D7575 vs EPA 1664 Comparative Study Matrix Spike Recovery

ASTM D7575 (ave=98% recovery) >> EPA 1664 (ave=71% recovery)

**BETTER MS RECOVERY!**

ASTM D7575 SINGLE LAB STUDY

NODA STUDY



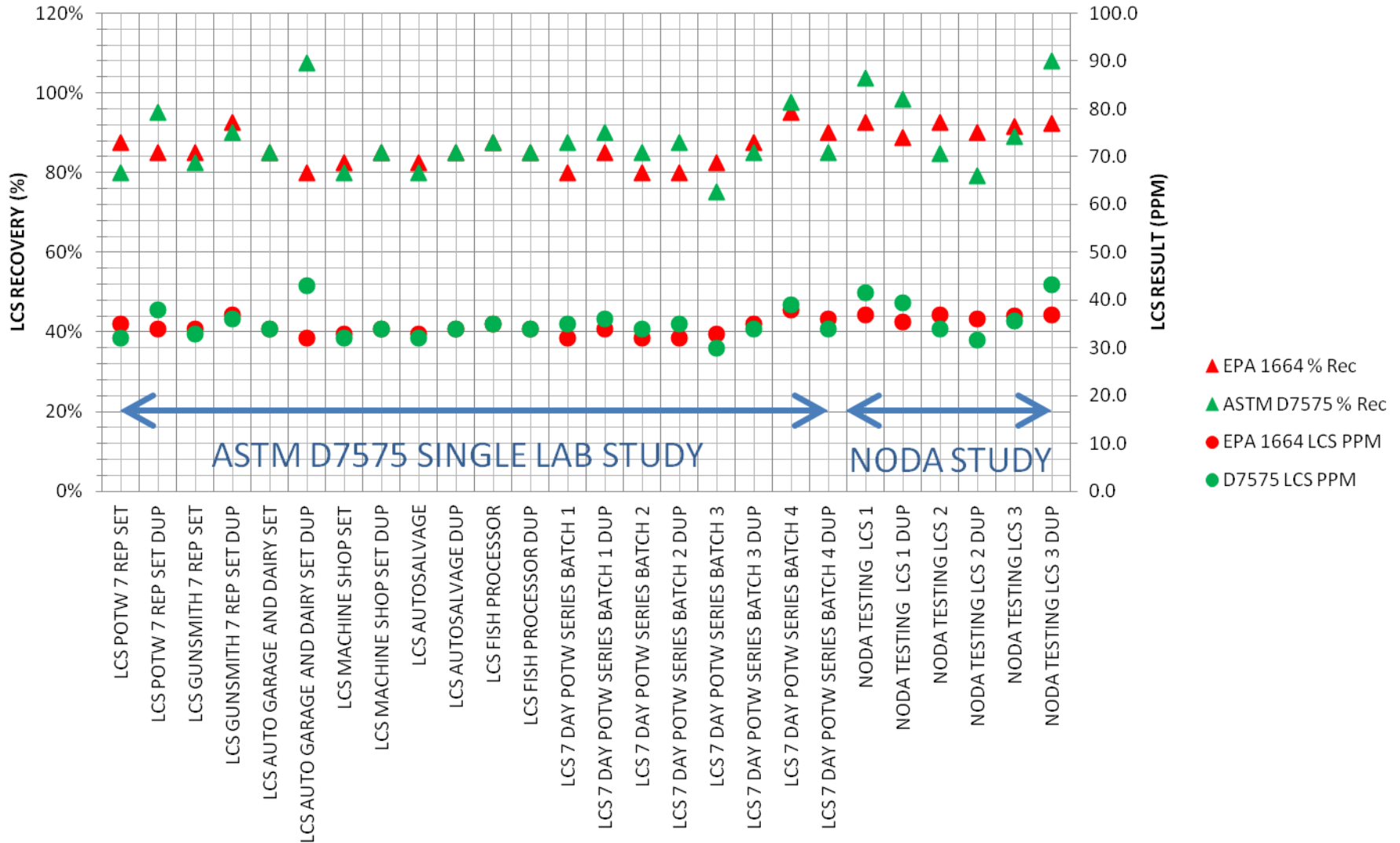
# ASTM D7575 vs EPA 1664 Comparative Study

## Laboratory Control Samples

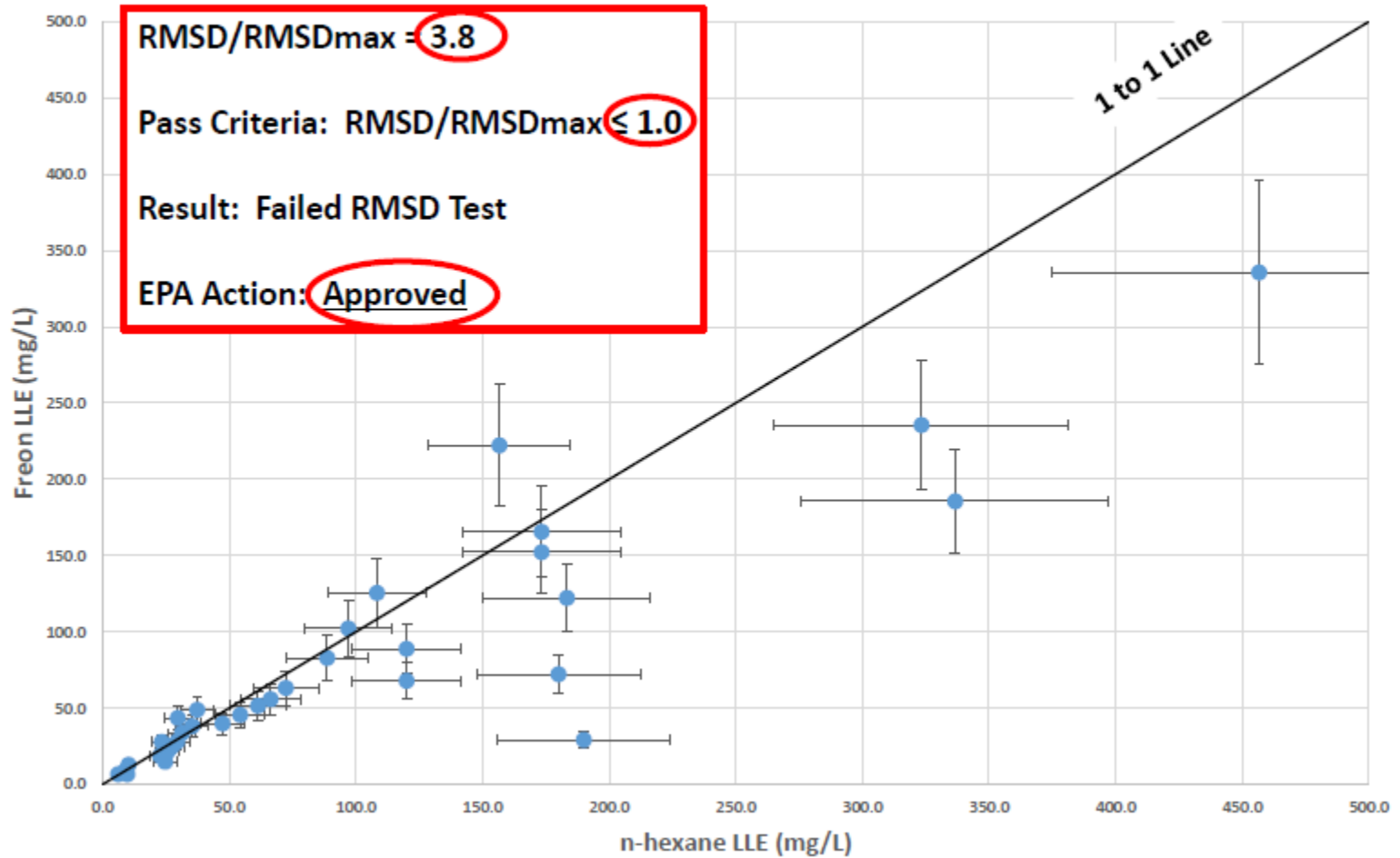
**BETTER LCS RECOVERY!**

ASTM D7575 (ave=88.4% recovery)

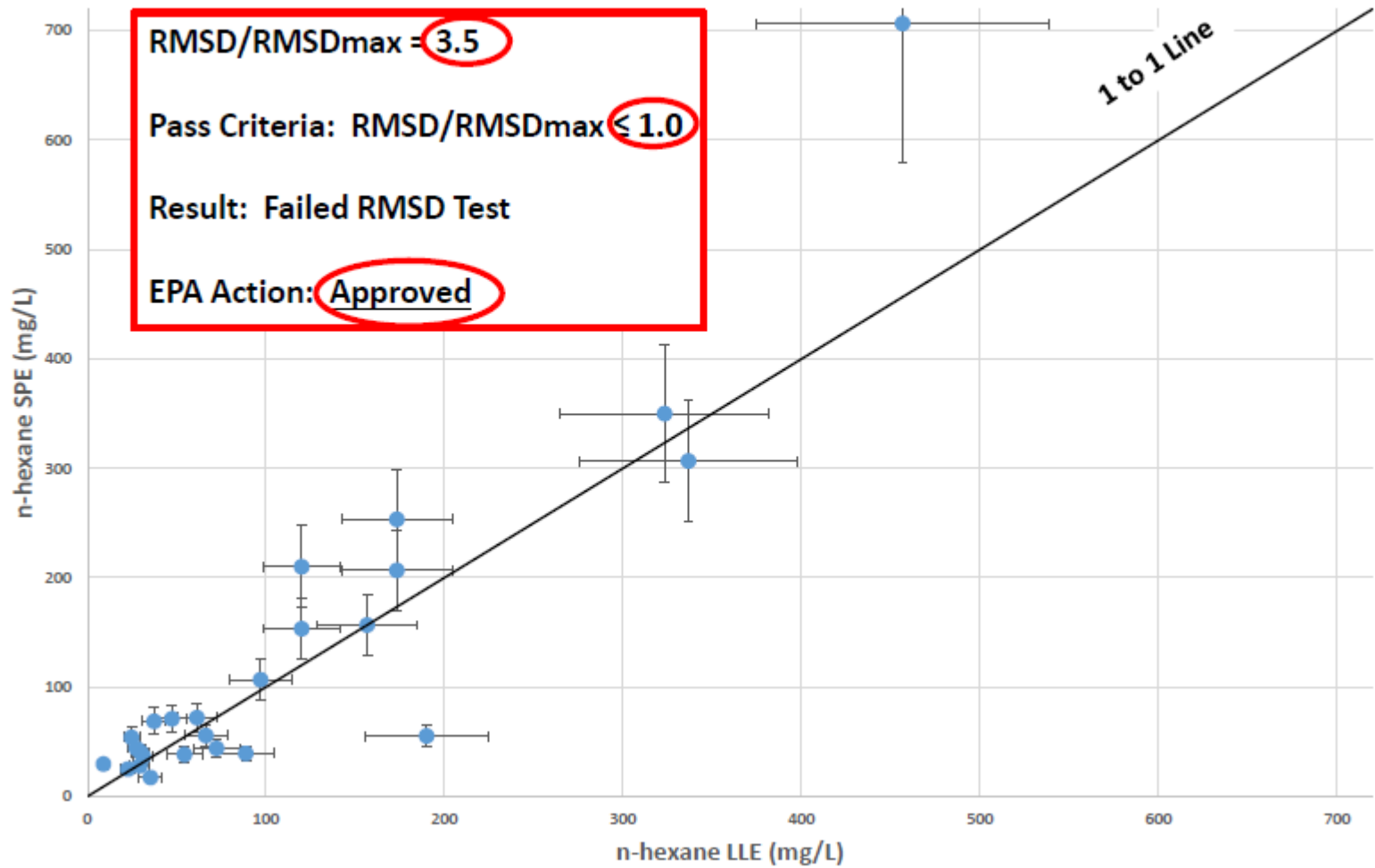
EPA 1664 (ave=86.5% recovery)



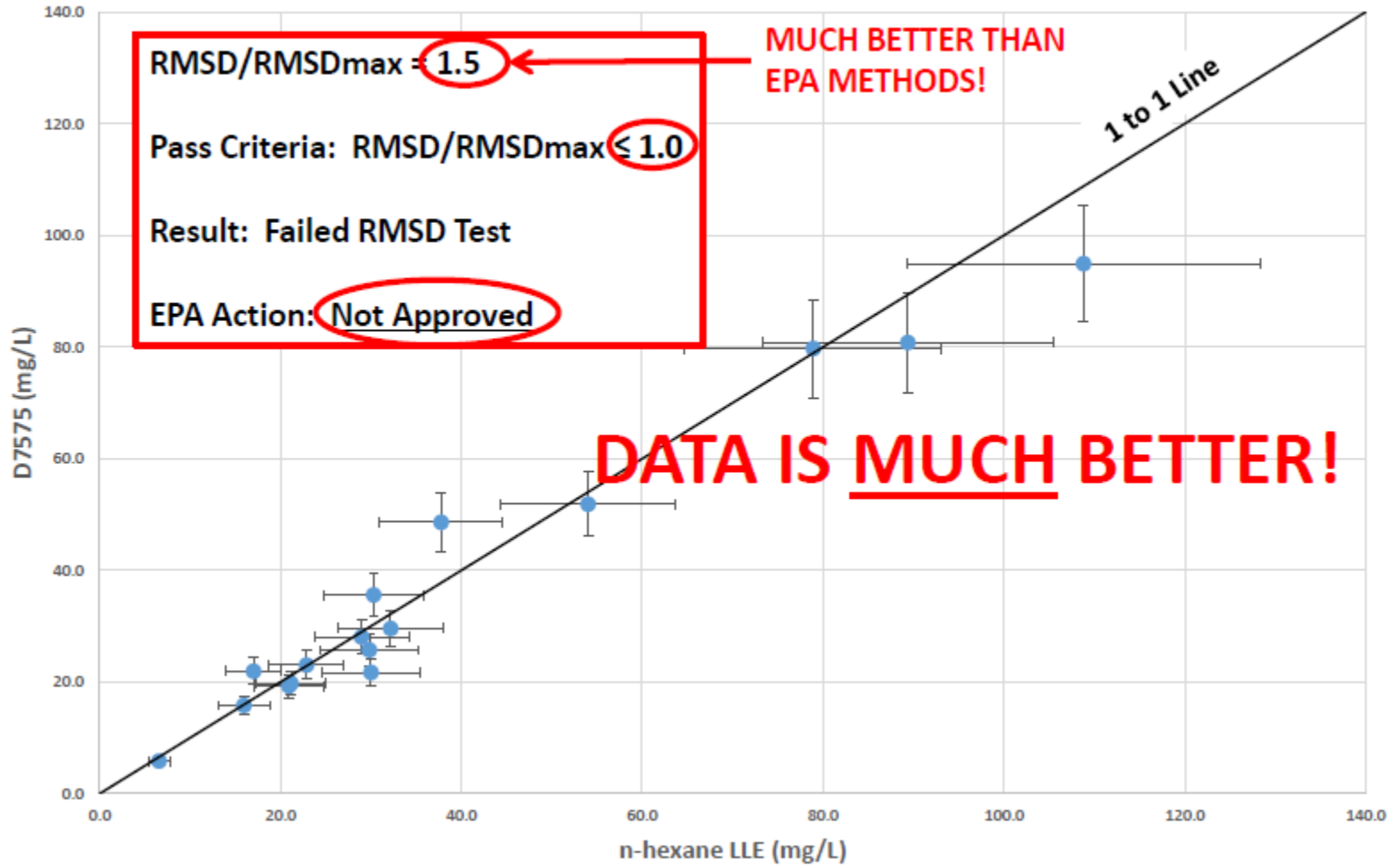
EPA Method 1664 n-hexane LLE vs EPA Freon Method LLE  
(EPA Phase II Study)



EPA Method 1664 n-hexane LLE vs EPA Method 1664 n-hexane SPE  
(EPA Phase II Study)



n-hexane LLE vs ASTM D7575 (MUR + NODA Studies)



# ASTM D7575 – Green!

(this matrix developed with Richard Engler USEPA Green Chemistry Office)

<b>EPA's 12 Principles of Green Chemistry</b>	<b>OSS Extractor</b>	<b>Note</b>
1) Prevention	<b>YES</b>	No waste to treat/clean
2) Atom economy	N/A	
3) Less hazardous chem. synthesis	N/A	
4) Designing safer chemicals	<b>YES</b>	Non-toxic extractor design
5) Safer solvents and auxiliaries	<b>YES</b>	<b>Solventless!!</b>
6) Design for energy efficiency	<b>YES</b>	Minimal energy use, no fume hoods, no evaporators, no large quantities of hazmat materials to transport
7) Use renewable feedstock	<b>YES</b>	Uses small amount of plastic and metal material that can be reused/recycled
8) Reduce derivatives	N/A	
9) Catalysis	N/A	
10) Design for degradation	N/A	Uses small amounts of plastic and metal materials that may be reused / recycled.
11) Analyze in real time to prevent pollution	<b>YES</b>	Analysis can be performed on-site and in real-time, portable technology
12) Inherently safer chemistry for accident prevention	<b>YES</b>	No solvents or hazardous materials, safe analysis process minimal potential of chemical accident