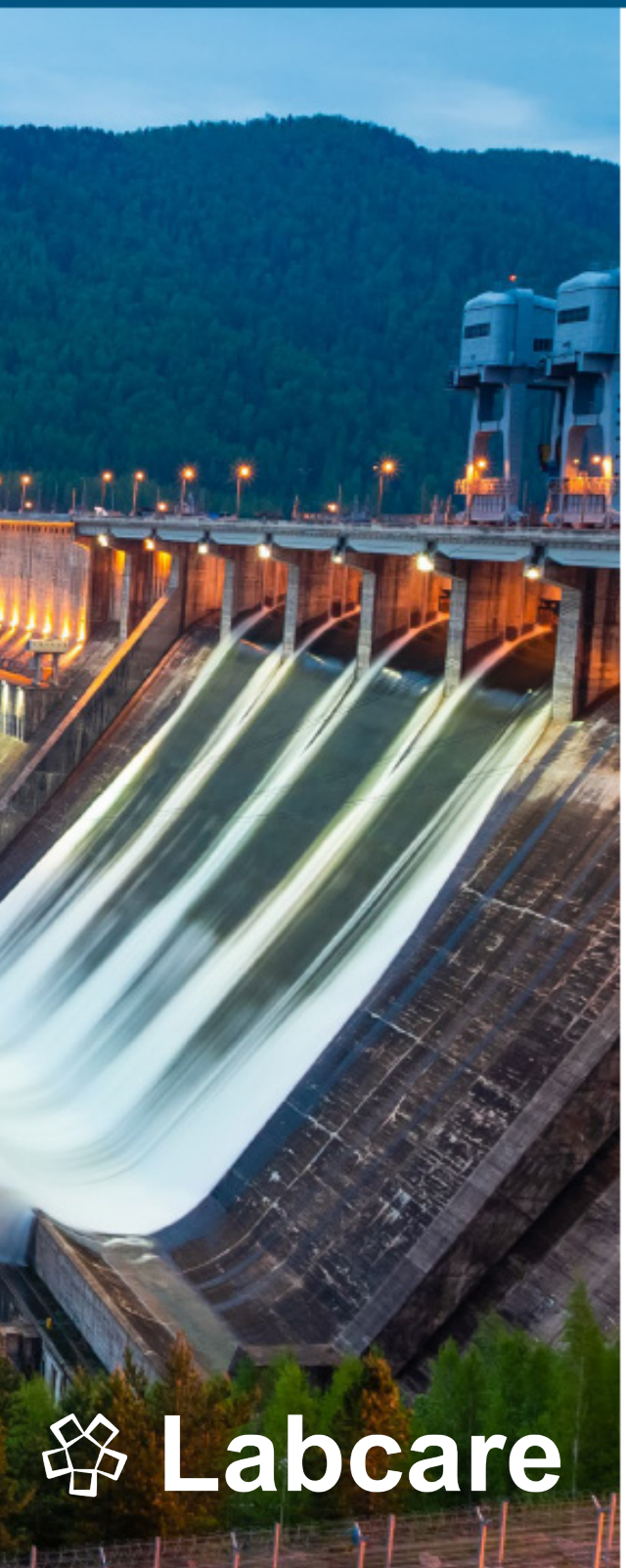
Water Supply

Matrices with low concentrations of analytes for testing water supply, drinking water, or ground water. Standards are based on requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Act and may be used to satisfy PT requirements worldwide.



Water Supply PT Schedule

2026 Schedule

	Scheme #	Opens	Closes
Q	WS 354	Jan 12	Feb 26
	WS 355	Feb 9	Mar 26
	WS 356	Mar 9	Apr 23
Q	WS 357	Apr 13	May 28
	WS 358	May 11	Jun 25
	WS 359	Jun 8	Jul 23
Q	WS 360	Jul 13	Aug 27
	WS 361	Aug 10	Sep 24
	WS 362	Sep 8	Oct 23
Q	WS 363	Oct 9	Nov 23
	WS 364	Nov 2	Dec 17
	WS 365	Dec 7	Jan 21, 2027

2027 Schedule

	Scheme #	Opens	Closes
Q	WS 366	Jan 11	Feb 25
	WS 367	Feb 8	Mar 25
	WS 368	Mar 8	Apr 22
Q	WS 369	Apr 12	May 27
	WS 370	May 10	Jun 24
	WS 371	Jun 7	Jul 22
Q	WS 372	Jul 12	Aug 26
	WS 373	Aug 9	Sep 23
	WS 374	Sep 7	Oct 22
Q	WS 375	Oct 8	Nov 22
	WS 376	Nov 1	Dec 16
	WS 377	Dec 6	Jan 20, 2028

Schedule subject to change – see Waters ERA's website at eraqc.com

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CRM Certified Reference Material
PT Proficiency Testing
QR QuiK Response
RM Reference Material

All Waters ERA WS PTs open monthly (M), quarterly (Q), or biannually (B) unless otherwise noted.

Quarterly months are January, April, July, and October. Biannual months are January and July.

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CRM: A reference material characterized by a metrologically valid procedure for one or more specified properties, accompanied by a reference material certificate that provides the value of the specified property, its associated uncertainty, and a statement of metrological traceability.

A complete listing of ERA's CRMs can be found on our Scope of Accreditation for general requirements for competence of reference material producers available at eraqc.com/Accreditations.

PT: A Proficiency Test (PT) is an analysis of what is often referred to as a blind sample or a sample with unknown concentrations of analytes for the purpose of evaluating a laboratory's analytical performance.

QR: Similar to a Proficiency Test, a QuiK Response (QR) is a sample with unknown concentrations. However, unlike a scheduled PT, QR is on-demand and available at any time. Plus, your results are returned within two business days. QuiK Response can be used as a bilateral PT as referenced in the IUPAC/CITAC guide: Selection and use of PT schemes for a limited number of participants – chemical analytical labs.

RM: A material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with respect to one or more specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in a measurement process.

Minerals/Solids

Hardness

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #693	Cat. #555	M	Cat. #693QR

One 250 mL whole-volume bottle is ready to analyze.

Calcium	30–90 mg/L
Calcium hardness as $CaCO_3$	75–225 mg/L
Total hardness as $CaCO_3$	83–307 mg/L
Magnesium	2–20 mg/L
Sodium	12–50 mg/L

Inorganics

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #698	Cat. #591	M	Cat. #698QR

One 500 mL whole-volume bottle is ready to analyze. The CRM is also certified for sodium at 10–400 mg/L. For a sodium PT, order Hardness, Cat. #555.

Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	25–200 mg/L
Chloride	20–160 mg/L
Fluoride	1–8 mg/L
Nitrate as N	3–10 mg/L
Nitrate plus nitrite as N	3–10 mg/L
Potassium	10–40 mg/L
Specific conductance at 25 °C	130–1300 µmhos/cm
Sulfate	25–250 mg/L
Total dissolved solids (TDS) at 180 °C	100–1000 mg/L

Solids Concentrate

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #5152	Cat. #5150	M	Cat. #5152QR

One 24 mL screw-cap vial with a powder yields 1 liter after dilution.

Total filterable residue (TDS) at 180 °C	100–1000 mg/L
Total solids (TS) at 105 °C	123–1100 mg/L
Total suspended solids (TSS)	23–100 mg/L

The Industry Standard for over 45 years

Trace Metals

Metals

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #697	Cat. #590	M	Cat. #697QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with ICP-OES, ICP-MS, and AA methods.

Aluminum	130–1000 µg/L
Antimony	6–50 µg/L
Arsenic	5–50 µg/L
Barium	500–3000 µg/L
Beryllium	2–20 µg/L
Boron	800–2000 µg/L
Cadmium	2–50 µg/L
Chromium	10–200 µg/L
Copper	50–2000 µg/L
Iron	100–1800 µg/L
Lead	5–100 µg/L
Manganese	40–900 µg/L
Molybdenum	15–130 µg/L
Nickel	10–500 µg/L
Selenium	10–100 µg/L
Silver	20–300 µg/L
Thallium	2–10 µg/L
Vanadium	50–1000 µg/L
Zinc	200–2000 µg/L

Mercury

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #666	Cat. #551	M	Cat. #666QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 1 liter after dilution. Use with CVAA, ICP-MS, or CVAFS methods.

Total mercury	0.5–10 µg/L

Hexavalent Chromium

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #658	Cat. #854	Q	Cat. #658QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution.

Hexavalent chromium	5–50 µg/L

Uranium

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #930	Cat. #858	Q	Cat. #930QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with ICP-MS methods.

Uranium	3–104 µg/L

Vanadium

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #660	Cat. #856	B	Cat. #660QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Designed to meet California ELAP requirements.

Vanadium	5–50 µg/L

B Waters ERA Vanadium PTs open in April and October.

Disinfection By-Products

Chloral Hydrate

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #676	Cat. #853	B	Cat. #676QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 200 mL after dilution. Use with EPA Method 551, or other applicable method. Includes chloral hydrate at 4–30 µg/L.

B Waters ERA WS Chloral Hydrate PTs open in January and July.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA)

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #684	Cat. #852	M	Cat. #684QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Method 552, or other applicable method. Includes all the analytes below at 5–50 µg/L.

Bromochloroacetic acid	Dichloroacetic acid	Monochloroacetic acid
Dibromoacetic acid	Monobromoacetic acid	Trichloroacetic acid

Inorganic Disinfection #1

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #5272	Cat. #5270	M	Cat. #5272QR

One 24 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 4 liters after dilution.

Chlorate	60–180 µg/L
Chlorite	100–1000 µg/L

Inorganic Disinfection #2

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #5262	Cat. #5260	M	Cat. #5262QR

One 24 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 4 liters after dilution.

Bromate	7–50 µg/L
Bromide	50–300 µg/L

Nutrients

Ammonia as N

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #1359	Cat. #1319	B	Cat. #1359QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yeilds up to 1 liter after dilution.

Ammonia as N	0.1–1 mg/L

B Waters ERA WS Ammonia as N PTs open in January and July.

Nitrite

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #695	Cat. #594	M	Cat. #695QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution.

Nitrite as N	0.4–2 mg/L

o-Phosphate Nutrients

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #667	Cat. #558	M	Cat. #667QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution.

ortho-Phosphate as P	0.5–5.5 mg/L

Miscellaneous Inorganic

Residual Chlorine

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #696	Cat. #593	M	Cat. #696QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution.

Total residual chlorine	0.5–3 mg/L
Free residual chlorine	0.5–3 mg/L

Cyanide

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #983	Cat. #556	M	Cat. #983QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Source material is free cyanide.

Free cyanide	0.1–0.5 mg/L
Total cyanide	0.1–0.5 mg/L
Cyanide	0.1–0.5 mg/L

Organic Carbon

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #669	Cat. #557	M	Cat. #669QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution.

Total organic carbon	1.3–13 mg/L
Dissolved organic carbon	1.3–13 mg/L

Perchlorate

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #910	Cat. #903	Q	Cat. #910QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 1 liter after dilution.

Perchlorate	4–20 µg/L

pH

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #779	Cat. #552	M	Cat. #779QR

One 250 mL whole-volume bottle is ready to analyze.

pH	5–10 units

Silica

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #785	Cat. #902	Q	Cat. #785QR

One 60 mL poly bottle yields 1 liter after dilution.

Silica as SiO_2	5–75 mg/L

Surfactants-MBAS

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #784	Cat. #901	Q	Cat. #784QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 2 liters after dilution.

Surfactants-MBAS	0.1–1 mg/L

Physical Property

Color

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #661C	Cat. #859C	Q	Cat. #661CQR

One 30 mL screw-cap bottle yields up to 200 mL after dilution.

Color ..... 10–75 PC units

Corrosivity

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #980	Cat. #900	Q	Cat. #980QR

One 500 mL whole-volume bottle is ready to analyze for corrosivity, calcium carbonate saturation, and Langelier Saturation Index.

Corrosivity ..... -4 to +4 SI units

Turbidity

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #699	Cat. #592	M	Cat. #699QR

One 24 mL amber glass vial yields up to 1 liter after dilution. Use with nephelometric methods.

Turbidity ..... 0.5–8 NTU

UV 254 Absorbance

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #662	Cat. #904	Q	Cat. #662QR

One 15 mL screw-cap vial yields up to 1 liter after dilution.

UV 254 absorbance 0.05–0.7 cm-1

Volatile Organics

1,4-Dioxane

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #689	Cat. #272	B	Cat. #689QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields 500 mL after dilution. Use with EPA method 522.

1,4-Dioxane ..... 0.1–10 µg/L

Gasoline Additives

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #909	Cat. #905	Q	Cat. #909QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 200 mL after dilution. Use with EPA Method 524.2, or other applicable method for gasoline additives/oxygenates. Contains all of the analytes below at 5–50 µg/L.

tert-Amyl methyl ether (TAME)	Ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon® 11)
tert-Butyl alcohol	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)
Di-isopropylether (DIPE)		

Halomethanes (THMs)

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #702	Cat. #842	M	Cat. #702QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 200 mL after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 502.2, 524.2, 551, or other applicable method. Contains all of the analytes below at 5–50 µg/L.

Bromodichloromethane	Chlorodibromomethane	Chloroform
Bromoform		

Regulated Volatiles

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #703	Cat. #840	M	Cat. #703QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 200 mL after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 502.2, 524.2, or other applicable method. Contains all of the analytes below at 2–50 µg/L.

Benzene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Toluene
Carbon tetrachloride	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Chlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Ethylbenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Methylene chloride	Trichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Styrene	Vinyl chloride
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Xylenes, total

Unregulated Volatiles

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #683	Cat. #841	M	Cat. #683QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 200 mL after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 502.2, 524.2, or other applicable method. Contains at least 60% of the analytes randomly selected from the list below at 2–50 µg/L.

Bromobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	4-Isopropyltoluene
Bromochloromethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane	Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)
Bromomethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	Naphthalene
n-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	n-Propylbenzene
sec-Butylbenzene	2,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
tert-Butylbenzene	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Chloroethane	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Chloromethane	trans-1,3 Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
2-Chlorotoluene	Fluorotrichloromethane	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
4-Chlorotoluene	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Dibromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS in Drinking Water

CRM	PT	Q	QR
Cat. #733	Cat. #959		Cat. #733QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 1.5 L after dilution. The sample is designed for LC/MS/MS methods for analyzing potable water, specifically EPA Methods 533, 537 and 537.1. The diluted standard is certified for the 32 analytes listed below.

Perfluorobutanoic acid, PFBA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid, PFPeA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid, PFHxA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid, PFHpA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid, PFNA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid, PFDA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoroundecanoic acid, PFUdA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorododecanoic acid, PFDoA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorotridecanoic acid, PFTrDA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid, PFTeDA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, PFBS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid, PFPeS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, PFHxS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid, PFHpS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, PFOS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid, PFNS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid, PFDS	20–200 ng/L
4:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid, 4:2 FTS	20–200 ng/L
6:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid, 6:2 FTS	20–200 ng/L
8:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid, 8:2 FTS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide, PFOSA	20–200 ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid, NEtFOSAA	20–200 ng/L
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid, NMeFOSAA	20–200 ng/L
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid, HFPO-DA	20–200 ng/L
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid, ADONA	20–200 ng/L
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid, 9Cl-PF3ONS	20–200 ng/L
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid, 11Cl-PF3OUdS	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid, PFMBA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid, PFMPA	20–200 ng/L
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid, PFEESA	20–200 ng/L
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid, NFDHA	20–200 ng/L

PFAS Secondary Source Standard

Standard is suitable for various applications, including Internal Calibration Verification (ICV), Laboratory Control Sample (LCS), Matrix Spike (MS), and Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) studies.

Drinking Water

NEW!

CRM
Cat. #PFAS10002

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule with 1.5 mL of PFAS standard containing 29 analytes at 50 ng/mL. The standard is suitable for matrices to include, but not limited to, drinking water and compatible with methods EPA 533, EPA 537, EPA 537.1 and other comparable methods.

Perfluorobutanoic acid, PFBA	50 ng/mL
Perfluoropentanoic acid, PFPeA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorohexanoic acid, PFHxA	50 ng/mL
Perfluoroheptanoic acid, PFHpA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorononanoic acid, PFNA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorodecanoic acid, PFDA	50 ng/mL
Perfluoroundecanoic acid, PFUdA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorododecanoic acid, PFDoA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorotridecanoic acid, PFTrDA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid, PFTeDA	50 ng/mL
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid, PFBS	50 ng/mL
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid, PFPeS	50 ng/mL
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, PFHxS	50 ng/mL
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid, PFHpS	50 ng/mL
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, PFOS	50 ng/mL
4:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid, 4:2FTS	50 ng/mL
6:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid, 6:2FTS	50 ng/mL
8:2 fluorotelomersulfonic acid, 8:2FTS	50 ng/mL
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid, NEtFOSAA	50 ng/mL
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid, NMeFOSAA	50 ng/mL
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid, HFPO-DA	50 ng/mL
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid, ADONA	50 ng/mL
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid, 9Cl-PF3ONS	50 ng/mL
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid, 11Cl-PF3OUdS	50 ng/mL
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid, PFMBA	50 ng/mL
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid, PFMPA	50 ng/mL
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid, PFEESA	50 ng/mL
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid, NFDHA	50 ng/mL

Learn more about WS products

Pesticides

Pesticides

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #709	Cat. #850	M	Cat. #709QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 505, 507, 508, 525, or other applicable method for organochlorine, nitrogen, and organophosphorus pesticides. Each standard contains at least 14 analytes randomly selected from the list below at 0.2–20 µg/L.

Alachlor
Aldrin
Atrazine
Bromacil
Butachlor
Diazinon
Dieldrin
Endrin
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide (beta)
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Lindane (gamma-BHC)
Methoxychlor
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Molinate (ordram)
Prometon
Propachlor
Simazine
Thiobencarb
Trifluralin

Carbamate/Carbamoyloxime Pesticides

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #707	Cat. #846	M	Cat. #707QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 531.1, 531.2, 632, or other applicable method. Each standard contains at least 8 of the analytes below at 15–150 µg/L.

Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfone
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Baygon
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Methiocarb
Methomyl
Oxamyl

EDB/DBCP/TCP

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #706	Cat. #847	M	Cat. #706QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields in excess of 200 mL after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 504, 551, or other applicable method. Each lot contains all analytes below at 0.05–2 µg/L.

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)

Low-Level 1,2,3-TCP

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #682	Cat. #596	B	Cat. #682QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields 100 mL after dilution. Use with California method SRL 524M, or other applicable method. Each standard contains 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) at 5–100 ng/L after dilution.

B Low-Level 1,2,3-TCP available in January and July.

Chlordane

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #705	Cat. #845	M	Cat. #705QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 505, 508, 525, or other applicable method. Each standard contains technical chlordane at 2–20 µg/L.

Toxaphene

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #700	Cat. #844	M	Cat. #700QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 505, 508, 525, or other applicable method. Each standard contains toxaphene at 2–20 µg/L.

Semivolatile Organics

Dioxin

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #663	Cat. #857	Q	Cat. #663QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 613, 1613, 8280, 8290, or other applicable method. Each standard contains 2,3,7,8-TCDD at 20–100 pg/L.

PCBs as Decachlorobiphenyl

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #708	Cat. #839	Q	Cat. #708QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Quantitative Method 508A. This standard can also be used for aroclor identification and quantification using EPA Methods 505, 508, 508.1, or other applicable method. Includes an aroclor randomly selected from the list below at 0.5–5 µg/L as decachlorobiphenyl.

Aroclor 1016
Aroclor 1221
Aroclor 1232
Aroclor 1242
Aroclor 1248
Aroclor 1254
Aroclor 1260

Semivolatiles #1

CRM	PT		QR
Cat. #690	Cat. #848	M	Cat. #690QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 506, 525, 550, or other applicable method for PAHs, phthalates, and adipates. Each standard contains benzo(a)pyrene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate plus at least 13 additional analytes, selected from the list below, at 0.2–50 µg/L.

Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzo(a)anthracene
Benzo(b)fluoranthene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene
Benzo(a)pyrene
Butyl benzyl phthalate
Chyrsene
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Naphthalene
Phenanthrene
Pyrene

Naphthalene is not within the EPA/NELAC range. Use the Unregulated Volatiles standard (page 27 for this compound in the EPA/NELAC range.

Tackle Your Most Stringent PFAS Limits and Get Ready to Conquer Your Analytical Challenges With the Waters LC-MS/MS Workflow Solutions

From sample prep to outcome-based professional services training and proficiency testing, Waters is committed to revolutionizing your PFAS analysis. Partner with Waters PFAS experts to strengthen your analytical game plan and achieve detection limits as precise as singe-digit ppq with the Xevo™ TQ Absolute. Safeguard your analysis against contamination and control interference with our PFAS LC kits and Oasis™ WAX SPE.

Sample Preparation	Data Management	LC-MS/MS	Complete Solutions
	 waters_connect™	 Acquity PREMIER XEVO™	 OASIS SAMPLE EXTRACTION PRODUCTS

Browse our PFAS solutions for comprehensive workflows for sample extraction, screening, quantification, and reporting of PFAS in water, environmental, food, or other complex matrices with developed methods to help you stay ahead of challenging PFAS analyses.

Herbicides

Chlorinated Acid Herbicides

CRM	PT	M	QR
Cat. #704	Cat. #851		Cat. #704QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 515.1, 515.2, 515.3, 515.4, 555, or other applicable method. All lots include at least 10 analytes from the list below at 1–120 µg/L.

Acifluorfen	Dalapon	4-Nitrophenol
Bentazon	Dicamba	Pentachlorophenol
Chloramben	3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid	Picloram
2,4-D	Dichlorprop	2,4,5-T
2,4-DB	Dinoseb	2,4,5-TP (silvex)
Dacthal diacid (DCPA)		

Semivolatiles #2 Herbicides

CRM	PT	M	QR
Cat. #691	Cat. #849		Cat. #691QR

One 2 mL flame-sealed ampule yields up to 2 liters after dilution. Use with EPA Methods 547, 548, 549, or other applicable method. Each standard contains all the analytes below at 8–800 µg/L.

Diquat	Glyphosate	Paraquat
Endothall		

Evolution in Dioxin Analysis Technology

Waters provides industry leading technology to address complex environmental challenges affecting human health.

Dioxin analysis is particularly demanding due to low level regulatory exposure limits and complex sample matrices. With the adoption of atmospheric pressure chemical ionization with tandem mass spectrometry (APCI-MS/MS) as an acceptable alternative, your operational efficiency and analytical quality will improve as you experience:

- Improved robustness and sensitivity for increased productivity
- Improvements in sample preparation efficiency
- Versatile system capable of enhanced operation for SVOC and other analyses
- Widely compatible with carrier gas options including nitrogen

Labcare

ISO 9001 SYSTEM CERTIFICATION SGS CO16/6735

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