



## MODULE 9 TERMS AND ACRONYMS

TERM AND/OR ACRONYM	DEFINITION
<b>AAB</b>	Analytical Accreditation Board
<b>ACS</b>	American Chemical Society
<b>ASHERA</b>	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
<b>AIHA</b>	American Industrial Hygiene Association
<b>AIHA LAP</b>	AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs, LLC
<b>AIHA PAT Program, LLC</b>	AIHA Proficiency Analytical Testing Programs - Required for Environmental Lead Proficiency Analytical Testing (ELPAT) accreditation
<b>APHA</b>	American Public Health Association
<b>APAC</b>	Asia-Pacific Accreditation Cooperation
<b>ASHRAE</b>	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air- Conditioning Engineers
<b>ASM</b>	American Society for Microbiology
<b>ASV</b>	Anodic Stripping Voltammetry
<b>AWWA</b>	American Water Works Association
<b>Acceptance Limits</b>	Established mathematical data quality limits for analytical method performance.
<b>Accreditation</b>	A third-party attestation related to a conformity assessment body conveying formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks.
<b>Accredited Laboratory</b>	A testing laboratory that has been evaluated and granted accreditation covering a specified type of measurement or task, usually for a specific property or analyte, and for a specified period of time.
<b>Accuracy</b>	Closeness of agreement between a measured quantity value and a true quantity value of a measurand.
<b>Aliquot</b>	See “ <i>Subsample</i> ”.
<b>Analysis</b>	The qualitative or quantitative determination of a property or analyte in a substance or material.
<b>Analytical Run</b>	For chemical analyses, an analytical run consists of all samples processed continuously using an item of instrumentation or equipment. Samples in one analytical run are analyzed using the same set of standard calibration data.

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<b>Analytical Sensitivity</b>	Quotient of the change in an indication of a measuring system and the corresponding change in a value of a quantity being measured (e.g., for methods involving a count, the analytical sensitivity equals 1 raw count per amount or portion of sample analyzed, calculated, and expressed in the final reporting units).
<b>AOAC International Requirements</b>	Guidelines for Laboratories Performing Microbiological and Chemical Analysis of Food and Pharmaceuticals, August 2018. Accreditation is held under AIHA LAP FoodLAP.
<b>Approved Signatory</b>	Person who is recognized by a laboratory as competent and authorized by laboratory management to sign test reports.
<b>Assessor</b>	An individual assigned by an accreditation body to perform, alone or as part of an assessment team, an assessment of a CAB.
<b>BSC</b>	Biological Safety Cabinet
<b>BSL</b>	Biological Safety Level
<b>Batch</b>	A group of samples that are processed in one operation: considered to be a uniform, discrete unit.
<b>Beryllium Field/Mobile Accreditation Program (Be Field/Mobile)</b>	This AIHA LAP program is intended for accreditation of Beryllium Field/Mobile analytical facilities. This program complies with AIHA LAP requirements and the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard and ISO/IEC 17011 requirements.
<b>Bias</b>	An estimate of a systematic measurement error
<b>Blind Sample</b>	A sample submitted for analysis with a composition and identity known to the submitter, but unknown to the analyst, and used to evaluate proficiency in the execution of the measurement process.
<b>CAB</b>	Conformity Assessment Body; A body that performs conformity assessment services and that can be the object of accreditation. (i.e. a testing laboratory, calibration laboratory, inspection body)
<b>CCB</b>	Continuing Calibration Blank, see "Calibration Verification Blanks"
<b>CCV</b>	See " <i>Continuing Calibration Verification (CCV)</i> "
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control

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<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CIPM</b>	International Committee for Weights and Measures ( <i>Comité International des Poids et Mesures</i> )
<b>CMMEF</b>	Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods
<b>CRC</b>	Certified Reference Culture
<b>Calibration</b>	1) Process used to establish a relationship, with determined uncertainty, between analyte concentration and instrument response. 2) An operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication. (VIM 2.39 JCGM 200:2012).
<b>Calibration Blank</b>	A matrix matched material lacking analyte used in the construction of a calibration curve.
<b>Calibration Curve</b>	Expression of the relation between indication and corresponding measured quantity value. A calibration curve expresses a one-to-one relation that does not supply a measurement result as it bears no information about the measurement uncertainty.
<b>Calibration Standard</b>	A matrix matched material prepared at a known amount of analyte from a reference material and used to construct a calibration curve.
<b>Calibration Verification Blanks</b>	Calibration Verification Blanks (ICB and CCB) demonstrate that the instrument is able to return to baseline after the analyte is detected. They also provide a means to monitor instrument baseline drift.
<b>Certification</b>	Third-party attestation related to products, processes, systems or persons. Certification is applicable to all objects of conformity assessment except for conformity assessment bodies themselves, to which accreditation is applicable.
<b>Certified Reference Material (CRM)</b>	A reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and

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	providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures (VIM 5.14 JCGM 200:2012)
<b>Chain of Custody</b>	Definitive evidence (a record) of the persons who had possession or custody of the sample(s) for all periods of time, as it moved from the point of collection to the final analytical result.
<b>Check Sample</b>	An uncontaminated sample matrix spiked with a known amount of analyte, usually from the same source as the calibration standard. It is generally used to establish the stability of the analytical system, but also may be used to assess the performance of all or a portion of the measurement system. See also “ <i>Quality Control</i> .”
<b>Communications</b>	Transmission of information by any means including verbal, mail, and electronic.
<b>Competent Reference Material Supplier</b>	An NMI or an accredited reference material producer (RMP) that conforms to ISO Guide 34 in combination with ISO/IEC 17025.
<b>Continuing Calibration Verification (CCV)</b>	A standard solution (or set of solutions) analyzed periodically to verify freedom of excessive instrumental drift.
<b>Control Chart or database</b>	A graph or database showing measurement responses over time or sequence of sampling, together with acceptance and warning limit(s). Control Charts are used to monitor the validity of test results and trends of successive test results.
<b>Corrective Action (CA)</b>	All activities taken, whether successful or not, to eliminate the cause(s) of an existing nonconformity in order to prevent recurrence. See “ <i>Nonconformity</i> ” and “ <i>Technical Systems Audit</i> .”
<b>Customer</b>	Any person or organization that engages the services of a laboratory.
<b>Define</b>	See: Document [verb].
<b>Demonstration of Competency (DOC)</b>	Documented proof that an analyst can perform a given method and, using it, obtain results having the accuracy and precision appropriate for that method. For AIHA LAP purposes, a DOC can consist of PT, round robin, internal proficiency testing, or internal quality control results.



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<b>Demonstration of Proficiency (DOP)</b>	Documented proof that a laboratory can perform a given Field of Testing and, using it, obtain results having the accuracy and precision appropriate for that FOT. For AIHA LAP purposes, a DOP can take the form of a round robin, an internal or external proficiency testing program, or internal quality control, as described in AIHA LAP policies 6.1 through 6.4.
<b>Denial</b>	The decision not to grant a laboratory initial accreditation.
<b>Deviation (Procedural)</b>	A departure from written procedures, test methods, contracts or any other standard operating procedure that is part of the laboratory quality assurance system. May or may not be considered a nonconformity.
<b>Document [verb]</b>	Record, substantiate or annotate for retrieval later. Source (ISO 30300:2011(en) Information and documentation — Management systems for records — Fundamentals and vocabulary; 3.3.6)
<b>Document</b>	Information and its supporting medium. Source (ISO 14005:2010(en) Environmental management systems — Guidelines for the phased implementation of an environmental management system, including the use of environmental performance evaluation; 2.6)
<b>Duplicate Analyses or Measurements</b>	The analyses or measurements of the variable of interest performed identically on two subsamples of the same sample. The results from duplicate analyses are used to evaluate analytical or measurement precision but not the precision of sampling, preservation or storage internal to the laboratory.
<b>Duplicate Samples</b>	Two samples taken from and representative of the same population and carried through all steps of the sampling and analytical procedures in an identical manner. Duplicate samples are used to assess variance of the total method including sampling and analysis.
<b>Dust Wipe</b>	A sample collected by wiping a representative surface of known area with an acceptable wipe material.



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<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP)</b>	The AIHA LAP accreditation program, complying with the requirements of the EPA National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) Laboratory Quality System Requirements (LQSR), AIHA LAP requirements and the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard and ISO/IEC 17011 requirements.
<b>Environmental Microbiology</b>	The area of microbiology that focuses on the biology, physiology, ecology and sampling and analysis of microorganisms inhabiting or affecting air, water, soil and other natural or man-made substances and/or systems in a variety of work environments, and that may contribute to adverse health effects.
<b>Environmental Microbiology Laboratory Accreditation Program (EMLAP)</b>	This AIHA LAP accreditation program intended for the accreditation of environmental microbiology laboratories. This program complies with AIHA LAP requirements and the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard and ISO/IEC 17011 requirements.
<b>Ensure</b>	Guarantee a strong causal relationship between an action and its consequences. Source (ISO/IEC 15408-1:2009(en) Information technology — Security techniques — Evaluation criteria for IT security — Part 1: Introduction and general model; 3.1.25)
<b>Equipment</b>	All physical items (including software and instruments) in the facility used in the performance of analytical testing.
<b>Equipment Log</b>	A chronological record of preventive and emergency maintenance performed on any equipment. The logs include a record of calls, service technician summaries, records of calibration by the manufacturer, routine user maintenance, and other information as required by these policies.
<b>FAAS</b>	Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
<b>FoT</b>	Field of Testing
<b>Facility</b>	A fixed site, mobile or field operation established for the purpose of performing laboratory testing and/or sampling.
<b>Field Blank</b>	An analyte-free matrix carried to the sampling site, exposed to the sampling conditions (e.g., media unsealed and re-sealed), returned to the laboratory,



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	treated as a sample, and carried through all steps of the analysis. For example, a clean culture media plate, sorbent tube, or a clean filter could be used as a field blank. The field blank, which should be treated just like the sample, evaluates possible effects attributable to shipping and field handling procedures.
<b>Field/Mobile Analytical Facility</b>	A field/mobile analytical facility is one that uses portable testing technologies and performs analytical testing on-site, near the sampling location under evaluation.
<b>Fixed Site Laboratory</b>	A fixed site laboratory is one that performs analytical testing from a fixed site location.
<b>Food Laboratory Accreditation Program (FoodLAP)</b>	This AIHA LAP program is intended for the accreditation of food testing laboratories. This program complies with AIHA LAP requirements, the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard, AOAC requirements (when applicable) and ISO/IEC 17011 requirements.
<b>GC</b>	Gas Chromatography
<b>GC/MS</b>	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy
<b>GFAA</b>	Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
<b>HPLC</b>	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
<b>HUD</b>	Housing and Urban Development
<b>IC</b>	Ion Chromatography
<b>ICB</b>	Initial Calibration Blank
<b>ICP/AES</b>	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectroscopy
<b>ICP/MS</b>	Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectroscopy
<b>ICS</b>	Interference Check Standard
<b>ICV</b>	See “ <i>Initial Calibration Verification (ICV)</i> ”
<b>ILAC</b>	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
<b>ILAC MRA</b>	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Mutual Recognition Arrangement
<b>IR</b>	Infra-Red Spectroscopy
<b>ISE</b>	Ion Selective Electrode
<b>ISO/IEC</b>	International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission – nonprofit organizations that develop and publish international standards.



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<b>Identify</b>	To reference something without ambiguity. Source (ISO/IEC 9075-1:2016 Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 1: Framework (SQL/Framework); 3.1.1.9)
<b>Independently Prepared Calibration Standard</b>	A standard prepared from a reference material other than that used for calibration. When using neat materials this may be a standard prepared from the same starting material but using a different dilution technique.
<b>Industrial Hygiene Laboratory Accreditation Program (IHLAP)</b>	This AIHA LAP program is intended for accreditation of industrial hygiene laboratories. This program complies with AIHA LAP requirements and the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard and ISO/IEC 17011 requirements.
<b>Initial Calibration Verification (ICV)</b>	A standard solution (or set of solutions) used to verify calibration standard levels. The ICV shall be prepared independently from the calibration standards (from a stock solution having a different manufacturer or different manufacturer's lot identification or as an independent preparation from a neat material).
<b>Instrument</b>	A device used for observation or measurement or chemical analysis that yields test results.
<b>Instrumental Drift</b>	The continuous or incremental change over time in indication, due to changes in metrological properties of a measuring instrument.
<b>Internal Proficiency Testing Program</b>	A program based on multiple analyses of SRMs, CRMs, or stand-ins for such when none are commercially available, in adherence to Module 6.
<b>Internal Quality Control</b>	Routine activities and checks, such as periodic calibrations, duplicate analyses and matrix spikes that are included in routine internal procedures to control the accuracy and precision of measurements.
<b>Internal Quality System Audit</b>	An audit of the laboratory's Quality Management System, conducted by quality management personnel or persons contracted by the laboratory, to ensure compliance with external organization (AIHA LAP and ISO/IEC 17025) and internal quality requirements (See ISO/IEC 17025, Section 8.8).
<b>In-House Quality Control</b>	Laboratory prepared samples containing analyte and





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<b>Samples</b>	media which are taken through the analytical procedure
<b>International Vocabulary of Metrology</b>	Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM), JCGM 200:2012
<b>LC</b>	Liquid Chromatography
<b>LIMS</b>	Laboratory Information Management System
<b>LQSR</b>	Laboratory Quality System Requirements of US EPA for recognition by NLLAP
<b>Laboratory</b>	An entity that tests, either at a fixed site, mobile facility or field operations facility. Also referred to as a CAB.
<b>Laboratory Accreditation for Analyses of Foods (LAAF)</b>	Laboratory accreditation program for the testing of food in certain circumstances. Accreditation is held under AIHA LAP FoodLAP.
<b>Laboratory Blank</b>	Same as Method Blank
<b>Laboratory Control Sample (LCS)</b>	A matrix-based reference material with an established concentration obtained from a source traceable to NIST or other similar reference materials. The LCS is carried through the entire procedure from sample preparation through analysis as if it were a field sample. The purpose of the LCS is to evaluate bias of the method.
<b>Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate (LCSD)</b>	A duplicate of the LCS.
<b>Lot</b>	A batch of chemicals or sampling media manufactured at the same time.
<b>Management Review</b>	A wholesale review of the laboratory's management system and testing activities to determine whether or not the laboratory's quality management system meets the organization's ongoing management goals and requirements. (see ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Section 9.8).
<b>Management System</b>	The quality, administrative and technical systems that govern the operations of a laboratory.
<b>Matrix</b>	The component or substrate (e.g., soil, air, or charcoal tube) that contains the analyte of interest.
<b>Matrix Spike (MS)</b>	An aliquot of sample, or sample media, spiked with a known concentration of target analyte(s). The spiking occurs prior to sample preparation and



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	analysis.
<b>Matrix Spike Duplicate (MSD)</b>	A duplicate of the MS.
<b>Method</b>	An orderly arrangement of steps to describe a process for accomplishing something, whether sample analysis or an administrative operation.
<b>Method Blank</b>	An unexposed sampling media or reagent(s), not taken to the field or shipped, but carried through the complete sample preparation and analytical procedure. The blank is used to assess possible background contamination from the analytical process. This blank may also be referred to as a laboratory blank.
<b>Method Detection Limit (MDL)</b>	The minimum concentration of an analyte that, in a given matrix and with a specific method, has a 99 percent probability of being identified, qualitatively or quantitatively measured, and reported to be greater than zero.
<b>Method Performance</b>	A general term used to document the characteristics of a method. These characteristics usually include method detection limits, linearity, precision, accuracy and bias and uncertainty of measurement. See <u>"Acceptance Limits."</u>
<b>Mobile Laboratory</b>	A defined space that is not fixed at one location, operating under the control of a defined management system (e.g., ISO/IEC 17025:2017 or current version).
<b>ND</b>	Not Detected
<b>NIH</b>	National Institute for Health
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<b>NIST</b>	National Institute of Standards and Technology
<b>NLLAP</b>	National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program – program recognizing laboratories complying with the USEPA LQSR.
<b>NMI</b>	National Metrology Institute
<b>NSF</b>	National Sanitation Foundation
<b>NVLAP</b>	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program organization within NIST that provides laboratory accreditations complying with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements.
<b>National Lead Laboratory</b>	Requirements of the EPA National Lead Laboratory



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<b>Accreditation Program (NLLAP) Requirements</b>	Accreditation Program for accreditation of lead analysis in paint, soil, and dust matrices by an EPA-recognized laboratory accreditation organization.
<b>Nonconformity</b>	A failure to comply with a requirement of the AIHA LAP accreditation program(s) requirements, ISO/IEC 17025 or a laboratory's own stated management system requirements.
<b>Non-Standard Method</b>	Method not meeting the definition of " <i>Standard Method</i> " contained in this module.
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>Objective</b>	Result to be achieved. Source (ISO 9000:2015(en) Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary; 3.7.1)
<b>PT</b>	See " <i>Proficiency Testing</i> "
<b>Policy</b>	Intentions and direction of an organization as formally expressed by its top management. Source (ISO 9000:2015(en) Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary; 3.5.8)
<b>Precision</b>	Closeness of agreement between indications or measured quality values obtained by replicate measurement on the same or similar objects under specified conditions. Measurement precision is usually expressed numerically by measures of imprecision, such as standard deviation, variance, or coefficient of variation under the specified condition of measurement.
<b>Preventive Action</b>	A proactive planned activity to identify, recognize and control potential sources of nonconformities and to introduce needed improvements.
<b>Procedure</b>	Specified way to carry out an activity or a process. Source (ISO 9000:2015(en) Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary; 3.4.5)
<b>Process</b>	Set of interrelated or interacting activities that use inputs to deliver an intended result. Source (result-ISO 9000:2015(en) Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary; 3.4.1)



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<b>Proficiency Testing (PT)</b>	A program for determining the ongoing acceptable performance of a laboratory in performing specified tests or analyses. PT samples may be obtained from an approved PT Provider or prepared internally as described in AIHA LAP policies.
<b>Program</b>	A structured plan consisting of requirements and actions that may be taken to achieve a stated goal (e.g., accreditation).
<b>QSP(s)</b>	Quality System Procedure(s)
<b>Qualified Individual (for data review)</b>	A qualified individual shall be defined as an individual that, minimally, has the education, experience and technical understanding of the work being reviewed.
<b>Quality</b>	The suitability of a product or service for use, as perceived by the user.
<b>Quality Assurance (QA)</b>	An integrated system of activities involving planning, quality control, quality assessment, reporting and quality improvement to ensure a product or service meets defined standards of quality within a stated level of confidence.
<b>Quality Assurance Program</b>	See “ <i>Quality Assurance</i> .”
<b>Quality Control (QC)</b>	Technical activities whose purpose is to measure and control the quality of a product or service so that it meets the needs of users. The aim is to provide quality that is satisfactory, adequate, dependable, and economical.
<b>Quality Manager (QM)</b>	An employee of an accredited laboratory, having quality assurance responsibilities.
<b>Quality System Audit</b>	An evaluation of the laboratory’s Quality Management System from a quality perspective (See also Internal Quality System Audit).
<b>Raw Count</b>	Actual count without extrapolation or calculation.
<b>Reference Culture (RC)</b>	A microbial culture from a recognized source. Reference Cultures are used for training and quality control purposes.
<b>Reference Material (RM)</b>	A material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with reference to specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in measurement or in examination of nominal



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	properties. When possible, the material must be a SRM or a material obtained from an accredited Reference Material Producer (RMP) or other Competent Reference Material Supplier.
<b>Reference Standard</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An object that has a measured physical property or attribute related to a physical attribute (e.g., mass, length, temperature) determined to a stated uncertainty. Reference standards shall be NIST traceable or equivalent.</li> <li>2) Measurement standard designated for the calibration of other measurement standards for quantities of a given kind in a given organization or at a given location.</li> <li>3) supported by a certificate showing analysis in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025.</li> </ol>
<b>Relative Percent Difference (RPD)</b>	A term defined as $RPD = ((R_1 - R_2)/R) \times 100$ where $R_1 - R_2$ represents the absolute difference of two (2) values and R represents the average of the two (2) values.
<b>Replicate</b>	A sample analyzed multiple times in order to evaluate the precision of an instrument or procedure.
<b>Reporting Limit</b>	The lowest concentration of analyte in a sample that can be reported with a defined, reproducible level of certainty. This value is based on the low standard used for instrument calibration. For environmental lead analyses, the reporting limit must be at least twice the MDL.
<b>Reproducibility</b>	The extent to which a method, test or experiment yields the same or similar results when performed on subsamples of the same sample by different analysts or laboratories.
<b>Requirement</b>	An essential criterion necessary for accreditation.
<b>Risk</b>	Effect of uncertainty. Source (ISO 9000:2015(en) Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary; 3.7.9)
<b>Run</b>	A set of consecutive measurements performed on



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	different samples (See also Analytical Run).
<b>SA</b>	Site Assessor
<b>SI</b>	International System of Units of Measurement (meter, kilogram, second, ampere, Kelvin, mole and candela)
<b>Sample Tracking</b>	A documentation system of following a sample from receipt at the laboratory, through sample processing and analysis, to final reporting. The system includes unique numbering, or bar-coding labels for samples.
<b>Site Assessment</b>	An evaluation of a laboratory for the purpose of conducting an on-site Technical Systems Audit. The audit assesses compliance with AIHA LAP accreditation requirements and technical competence to perform the testing for which the lab is seeking accreditation.
<b>Specify</b>	Stipulate in detail within an approved document. Source (ISO 11737-1:2018(en) Sterilization of health care products — Microbiological methods — Part 1: 3.20)
<b>Standard</b>	A substance or material with properties believed to be known with sufficient accuracy to permit its use to evaluate the same property of another substance or material. In chemical measurements, it often describes a solution or substance commonly prepared by the analyst to establish a calibration curve or the analytical response function of an instrument.
<b>Standard Method</b>	Procedures recommended by national or international agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), ASTM International, AOAC International, the American Public Health Association (APHA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
<b>Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)</b>	A written document that details the procedures of an operation; an analysis or action whose techniques and procedures are thoroughly prescribed, and which are accepted as the procedure for performing certain routine or repetitive tasks.
<b>Standard Reference Material®</b>	A certified reference material produced by the U.S.



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(SRM <sup>®</sup> )	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), or other national metrology organization, and characterized for absolute content, independent of analytical method. It is accompanied by a certificate that reports the results of the characterization and the intended use of the material.
<b>Standardization</b>	The process of establishing the quantitative relationship between a known mass of target material and the measurement system (example, instrument response). See " <i>Calibration</i> " and " <i>Calibration Curve</i> ." The term may also refer to activities that establish provisions for common and repeated use of accreditation policies to achieve an optimum level of conformity.
<b>Stock Solution</b>	A concentrated solution of analyte(s) or reagent(s) prepared and verified by prescribed procedure(s) and used for preparing calibration standards.
<b>Subsample</b>	A representative portion of a sample; in analytical chemistry, an "aliquot." Not the same as a <i>duplicate</i> sample.
<b>Suggestion</b>	Suggested activity, observation, or advice for improving laboratory performance, often made during a site assessment. A suggestion is not a requirement.
<b>Suspension</b>	A temporary removal of the laboratory's accreditation status for any or all FoTs.
<b>TAP</b>	Technical Advisory Panel - panelists are appointed to provide technical expertise for each of AIHA Laboratory Accreditation Programs (IHLAP, ELLAP, EMLAP, FoodLAP, Unique Scopes, and Be Field/Mobile) as well as to provide expertise in related areas.
<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>Technical Manager</b>	The individual designated as the primary technical management for AIHA LAP accreditation purposes.
<b>Technical Systems Audit</b>	A thorough, systematic, onsite, qualitative evaluation of facilities, equipment, personnel, training, procedures, record keeping, data validation, data management and reporting aspects of a management system (See also Site Assessment).

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<b>Test</b>	A technical operation that consists of determining one or more properties or constituents in a sample according to a specified procedure.
<b>Test Method</b>	Specified technical procedure for performing a test. See “ <i>Standard Operating Procedure</i> ”.
<b>Traceability</b>	The process of documenting the value of a reference material or standard as related to SI or NIST standards or equivalent through an unbroken chain of comparisons with stated uncertainties.
<b>Unique Scopes Laboratory Accreditation Program</b>	The AIHA LAP accreditation program for areas of testing not addressed under other AIHA LAP programs. This program complies with AIHA LAP requirements and the ISO/IEC 17025 Standard and ISO/IEC 17011 requirements.
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>US EPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USP</b>	United States Pharmacopeia
<b>UV/VIS</b>	Ultraviolet-Visible Spectroscopy
<b>Uncertainty of Measurement</b>	Result of the evaluation aimed at characterizing the range within which the true value of a test result is estimated to lie, generally within a given likelihood. Non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used.
<b>VIM</b>	Same as International vocabulary of metrology – Basic and general internationally-accepted concepts and associated terms
<b>Verification</b>	Provision of objective evidence that a given item fulfils specified requirements. For example – Confirmation that a given reference material as claimed is homogeneous for the quantity value and measurement procedure concerned
<b>WASP</b>	Workplace Analysis Scheme for Proficiency (Great Britain PT Provider)
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WPCF</b>	Water Pollution Control Federation
<b>Withdrawal</b>	The removal of a laboratory’s existing accreditation.
<b>XRD</b>	X-Ray Diffraction





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XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy