



Institute for
Interlaboratory Studies

**Results of Proficiency Test
Naphtha
April 2024**

Organized by: Institute for Interlaboratory Studies
Spijkenisse, the Netherlands

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1 INTRODUCTION

Since 1994 the Institute for Interlaboratory Studies (iis) organizes a proficiency scheme for the analysis of Naphtha every year. During the annual proficiency testing program of 2024 it was decided to continue the round robin for the analysis of Naphtha.

In this interlaboratory study registered for participation:

- 88 laboratories in 38 countries for regular analyzes in Naphtha iis24N01
- 46 laboratories in 22 countries for Mercury Determination in Naphtha iis24N01Hg
- 30 laboratories in 17 countries for Arsenic & Lead Determination in Naphtha iis24N01AsPb
- 55 laboratories in 23 countries for Determination Vapor Pressure in Naphtha iis24N01DVPE

In total 95 laboratories in 38 countries registered for participation in one or more proficiency tests, see appendix 2 for the number of participants per country. In this report the results of the Naphtha proficiency tests are presented and discussed.

2 SET UP

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies (iis) in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, was the organizer of this proficiency test (PT). Sample analyzes for fit-for-use and homogeneity testing were subcontracted to a laboratory that has performed the tests in accordance with for ISO/IEC17043 relevant requirements of ISO/IEC17025.

In this proficiency test the participants received, depending on the registration, from one up to four different samples of Naphtha, see table below.

Sample ID	PT ID	Quantity	Purpose
#24040	iis24N01	1x 500 mL	Regular analyzes
#24041	iis24N01Hg	1x 500 mL	Mercury
#24042	iis24N01AsPb	1x 500 mL	Arsenic and Lead
#24043	iis24N01DVPE	1x 250 mL	Vapor Pressure

Table 1: Naphtha samples used in iis24N01

Participants were requested to report rounded and unrounded test results. The unrounded test results were preferably used for statistical evaluation.

2.1 ACCREDITATION

The Institute for Interlaboratory Studies in Spijkenisse, the Netherlands, is accredited in agreement with ISO/IEC17043:2010 (R007), since January 2000, by the Dutch Accreditation Council (Raad voor Accreditatie). This PT falls under the accredited scope. This ensures strict adherence to protocols for sample preparation and statistical evaluation and 100% confidentiality of participant's data. Feedback from the participants on the reported data is encouraged and customer's satisfaction is measured on regular basis by sending out questionnaires.

2.2 PROTOCOL

The protocol followed in the organization of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'iis Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics and Evaluation' of June 2018 (iis-protocol, version 3.5). This protocol is electronically available through the iis website www.iisnl.com, from the FAQ page.

2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

All data presented in this report must be regarded as confidential and for use by the participating companies only. Disclosure of the information in this report is only allowed by means of the entire report. Use of the contents of this report for third parties is only allowed by written permission of the Institute for Interlaboratory Studies. Disclosure of the identity of one or more of the participating companies will be done only after receipt of a written agreement of the companies involved.

2.4 SAMPLES

For the preparation of the sample for the regular analyzes in Naphtha a batch of approximately 120 liters of Naphtha was obtained from a local refinery. After homogenization 115 amber glass bottles of 0.5 L were filled and labelled #24040.

The homogeneity of the subsamples was checked by the determination of Density at 15 °C in accordance with ISO12185 and Total Organic Chlorides in accordance with UOP779 on 8 stratified randomly selected subsamples.

	Density at 15 °C in kg/L	Total Organic Chlorides mg/kg
sample #24040-1	0.7191	128
sample #24040-2	0.7190	131
sample #24040-3	0.7192 D(0.01)	134
sample #24040-4	0.7190	132
sample #24040-5	0.7190	130
sample #24040-6	0.7191	135
sample #24040-7	0.7191	136
sample #24040-8	0.7190	132

Table 2: homogeneity test results of subsamples #24040

Subsample 3 is a Dixon outlier for Density at 15 °C and therefore excluded from statistical evaluation of the homogeneity.

From the above test results the repeatabilities were calculated and compared with 0.3 times the corresponding reproducibility of the reference test method in agreement with the procedure of ISO13528, Annex B2 in the next table.

	Density at 15 °C in kg/L	Total Organic Chlorides mg/kg
r (observed)	0.0002	7
reference test method	ISO12185:96	UOP779:2008
0.3 x R (reference test method)	0.0002	9

Table 3: evaluation of the repeatabilities of subsamples #24040

The calculated repeatabilities are in agreement with 0.3 times the corresponding reproducibility of the reference test method. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

For the preparation of the sample for the Mercury analysis in Naphtha a batch of approximately 50 liters of Naphtha was obtained from a local refinery and spiked with Mercury Chloride and a Mercury Conostan standard. After homogenization 60 amber glass bottles of 0.5 L were filled and labelled #24041.

The homogeneity of the subsamples was checked by the determination of Mercury in accordance with UOP938 on 8 stratified randomly selected subsamples.

	Mercury in µg/kg
sample #24041-1	29.2
sample #24041-2	29.6
sample #24041-3	29.7
sample #24041-4	30.0
sample #24041-5	30.0
sample #24041-6	30.1
sample #24041-7	30.2
sample #24041-8	30.2

Table 4: homogeneity test results of subsamples #24041

From the above test results the repeatability was calculated and compared with 0.3 times the estimated reproducibility calculated with the Horwitz equation in agreement with the procedure of ISO13528, Annex B2 in the next table.

	Mercury in µg/kg
r (observed)	1.0
reference method	Horwitz
0.3 x R (reference method)	6.8

Table 5: evaluation of the repeatability of subsamples #24041

The calculated repeatability is in agreement with 0.3 times the estimated reproducibility calculated with the Horwitz equation. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

For the preparation of the sample for the analyzes of Arsenic and Lead in Naphtha a batch of approximately 30 liters of Naphtha was obtained from a local refinery and spiked with an Arsenic Conostan standard and Aviation Gasoline for Lead. After homogenization 50 amber glass bottles of 0.5 L were filled and labelled #24042.

The homogeneity of the subsamples was checked by the determination of Lead in accordance with UOP952 on 8 stratified randomly selected subsamples.

	Lead in µg/kg
sample #24042-1	56
sample #24042-2	57
sample #24042-3	58
sample #24042-4	54
sample #24042-5	56
sample #24042-6	54
sample #24042-7	55
sample #24042-8	61

Table 6: homogeneity test results of subsamples #24042

From the above test results the repeatability was calculated and compared with 0.3 times the estimated reproducibility calculated with the Horwitz equation in agreement with the procedure of ISO13528, Annex B2 in the next table.

	Lead in µg/kg
r (observed)	7
reference method	Horwitz
0.3 x R (reference method)	12

Table 7: evaluation of the repeatability of subsamples #24042

The calculated repeatability is in agreement with 0.3 times the estimated reproducibility calculated with the Horwitz equation. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

For the preparation of the sample for the analyzes of Vapor Pressure in Naphtha a batch of approximately 50 liters of Naphtha was obtained from a local refinery. After homogenization 70 amber glass bottles of 0.25 L were filled and labelled #24043.

The homogeneity of the subsamples was checked by the determination of DVPE in accordance with ASTM D5191 on 8 stratified randomly selected subsamples.

	DVPE in psi
sample #24043-1	6.32 D(0.01)
sample #24043-2	6.22
sample #24043-3	6.22
sample #24043-4	6.22
sample #24043-5	6.21
sample #24043-6	6.22
sample #24043-7	6.22
sample #24043-8	6.22

Table 8: homogeneity test results of subsamples #24043

Subsample 1 is a Dixon outlier and therefore excluded from statistical evaluation of the homogeneity.

From the above test results the repeatability was calculated and compared with 0.3 times the reproducibility of the reference test method in agreement with the procedure of ISO13528, Annex B2 in the next table.

	DVPE in psi
r (observed)	0.01
reference test method	ASTM D5191:22
0.3 x R (reference test method)	0.07

Table 9: evaluation of the repeatability of subsamples #24043

The calculated repeatability is in agreement with 0.3 times the reproducibility of the reference test method. Therefore, homogeneity of the subsamples was assumed.

Depending on the registration of the participant the appropriate set of PT samples was sent on March 13, 2024. An SDS was added to the sample package.

2.5 STABILITY OF THE SAMPLES

The stability of Naphtha packed in amber glass bottles was checked. The material was found sufficiently stable for the period of the proficiency test.

2.6 ANALYZES

The participants were requested to determine on sample #24040: Organic Chlorides, Color Saybolt (automated and manual), Copper Corrosion 3 hrs at 50 °C, Density at 15 °C, Distillation at 760 mmHg (IBP, 50% recovered and FBP), Mercaptan Sulfur as S and Sulfur. On sample #24041 it was requested to determine Mercury as Hg. On sample #24042 it was requested to determine Arsenic as As and Lead as Pb. There was also an extra question about rinsing of the bottle with strong acid. On sample #24043 it was requested to determine Total Vapor Pressure and DVPE acc. to ASTM D5191.

It was explicitly requested to treat the samples as if they were routine samples and to report the test results using the indicated units on the report form and not to round the test results, but report as much significant figures as possible. It was also requested not to report 'less than' test results, which are above the detection limit, because such test results cannot be used for meaningful statistical evaluations.

To get comparable test results a detailed report form and a letter of instructions are prepared. On the report form the reporting units are given as well as the reference test methods (when applicable) that will be used during the evaluation. The detailed report form and the letter of instructions are both made available on the data entry portal www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis/. The participating laboratories are also requested to confirm the sample receipt on this data entry portal. The letter of instructions can also be downloaded from the iis website www.iisnl.com.

3 RESULTS

During five weeks after sample dispatch, the test results of the individual laboratories were gathered via the data entry portal www.kpmd.co.uk/sgs-iis/. The reported test results are tabulated per determination in appendix 1 of this report. The laboratories are presented by their code numbers.

Directly after the deadline, a reminder was sent to those laboratories that had not reported test results at that moment. Shortly after the deadline, the available test results were screened for suspect data. A test result was called suspect in case the Huber Elimination Rule (a robust outlier test) found it to be an outlier. The laboratories that produced these suspect data were asked to check the reported test results (no reanalyzes). Additional or corrected test results are used for data analysis and the original test results are placed under 'Remarks' in the result tables in appendix 1. Test results that came in after the deadline were not taken into account in this screening for suspect data and thus these participants were not requested for checks.

3.1 STATISTICS

The protocol followed in the organization of this proficiency test was the one as described for proficiency testing in the report 'iis Interlaboratory Studies: Protocol for the Organisation, Statistics and Evaluation' of June 2018 (iis-protocol, version 3.5).

For the statistical evaluation the *unrounded* (when available) figures were used instead of the rounded test results. Test results reported as '<...' or '>...' were not used in the statistical evaluation.

First, the normality of the distribution of the various data sets per determination was checked by means of the Lilliefors-test, a variant of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and by the calculation of skewness and kurtosis. Evaluation of the three normality indicators in combination with the visual evaluation of the graphic Kernel density plot, lead to judgement of the normality being either 'unknown', 'OK', 'suspect' or 'not OK'. After removal of outliers, this check was repeated. If a data set does not have a normal distribution, the (results of the) statistical evaluation should be used with due care.

The assigned value is determined by consensus based on the test results of the group of participants after rejection of the statistical outliers and/or suspect data.

According to ISO13528 all (original received or corrected) results per determination were submitted to outlier tests. In the iis procedure for proficiency tests, outliers are detected prior to calculation of the mean, standard deviation and reproducibility. For small data sets, Dixon (up to 20 test results) or Grubbs (up to 40 test results) outlier tests can be used. For larger data sets (above 20 test results) Rosner's outlier test can be used. Outliers are marked by D(0.01) for the Dixon's test, by G(0.01) or DG(0.01) for the Grubbs' test and by R(0.01) for the Rosner's test. Stragglers are marked by D(0.05) for the Dixon's test, by G(0.05) or DG(0.05) for the Grubbs' test and by R(0.05) for the Rosner's test. Both outliers and stragglers were not included in the calculations of averages and standard deviations.

For each assigned value the uncertainty was determined in accordance with ISO13528. Subsequently the calculated uncertainty was evaluated against the respective requirement based on the target reproducibility in accordance with ISO13528. In this PT the criterion of ISO13528, paragraph 9.2.1. was met for all evaluated tests. Therefore, the uncertainty of all assigned values may be negligible and need not be included in the PT report.

Finally, the reproducibilities were calculated from the standard deviations by multiplying them with a factor of 2.8.

3.2 GRAPHICS

In order to visualize the data against the reproducibilities from literature, Gauss plots were made, using the sorted data for one determination (see appendix 1). On the Y-axis the reported test results are plotted. The corresponding laboratory numbers are on the X-axis. The straight horizontal line presents the consensus value (a trimmed mean). The four striped lines, parallel to the consensus value line, are the +3s, +2s, -2s and -3s target reproducibility limits of the selected reference test method. Outliers and other data, which were excluded from the calculations, are represented as a cross. Accepted data are represented as a triangle.

Furthermore, Kernel Density Graphs were made. This is a method for producing a smooth density approximation to a set of data that avoids some problems associated with histograms. Also, a normal Gauss curve (dotted line) was projected over the Kernel Density Graph (smooth line) for reference. The Gauss curve is calculated from the consensus value and the corresponding standard deviation.

3.3 Z-SCORES

To evaluate the performance of the participating laboratories the z-scores were calculated. As it was decided to evaluate the performance of the participants in this proficiency test (PT) against the literature requirements (derived from e.g. ISO or ASTM test methods), the z-scores were calculated using a target standard deviation. This results in an evaluation independent of the variation in this interlaboratory study.

The target standard deviation was calculated from the literature reproducibility by division

with 2.8. In case no literature reproducibility was available, other target values were used, like Horwitz or an estimated reproducibility based on former iis proficiency tests.

When a laboratory did use a test method with a reproducibility that is significantly different from the reproducibility of the reference test method used in this report, it is strongly advised to recalculate the z-score, while using the reproducibility of the actual test method used, this in order to evaluate whether the reported test result is fit-for-use.

The z-scores were calculated according to:

$$Z_{(\text{target})} = (\text{test result} - \text{average of PT}) / \text{target standard deviation}$$

The $Z_{(\text{target})}$ scores are listed in the test result tables in appendix 1.

Absolute values for $z < 2$ are very common and absolute values for $z > 3$ are very rare. Therefore, the usual interpretation of z-scores is as follows:

$ z < 1$	good
$1 < z < 2$	satisfactory
$2 < z < 3$	questionable
$3 < z $	unsatisfactory

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