Standard Operating Procedure for:

Spectrophotometric Determination of Corrected and Uncorrected Chlorophyll *a* and Phaeophytin

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION
2. SUMMARY OF METHOD
    2.1. Interferences
    2.2. Definitions
3. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
4. REAGENTS AND STANDARDS
5. SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING
6. SAMPLE PREPARATION
    6.1. Chlorophyll Filtration
    6.2. Chlorophyll Batch Preparation
7. SAMPLE ANALYSIS
    7.1. Extraction
    7.2. Instrument Setup
    7.3. Spectrophotometric Analysis
8. DATA ARCHIVAL
9. QUALITY CONTROL
10. SAFETY/HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
11. REFERENCES
12. TABLES, DIAGRAMS
    Figure 12.1 Filter trimming for extraction

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1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1. This method is based on Standard Methods 10200H and EPA Method 446.0. This method is used to determine the amount of chlorophyll *a* and phaeophytin *a* in marine and freshwater algae by visible spectrophotometry. Uncorrected chlorophyll *a* is calculated using the trichromatic equation. Corrected chlorophyll *a* and phaeophytin *a* are calculated using the monochromatic equation. The absorption-peak-ratio (chlorophyll/phaeophytin) is also determined.

1.2. This procedure is used for samples with LIMS test IDs of CHLSUITE-W and CHL-CORR-P.

1.3. Method Detection Limits (MDL) at 500 mL filter volume with 8 mL extract volume for CHLSUITE-W:

1.3.1. Chlorophyll *a* corrected for phaeophytin: 0.55 µg/L

1.3.2. Uncorrected chlorophyll *a*: 0.40 µg/L

1.3.3. Phaeophytin *a*: 0.60 µg/L

1.4. Method Detection Limits (MDL) at 500 mL filter volume from 2 slides with 8 mL extract volume for CHL-CORR-P:

1.4.1. Chlorophyll *a* corrected for phaeophytin: 0.14 mg/m^2

1.4.2. Phaeophytin *a*: 0.11 mg/m^2

1.5. The practical quantitation limit (PQL) is calculated at 3 times the MDL for both analyses.

2. SUMMARY OF METHOD

2.1. A sample is vacuum filtered onto a glass fiber filter. The filter is then macerated with a tissue grinder and steeped in 90% acetone to extract chlorophyll from the algal cells. The sample is clarified through centrifugation. The absorbance of the clarified extract is then measured on a spectrophotometer at 750, 665, 664, 647 and 630 nm wavelengths before and after a 90 second HCl acidification step.

2.2. Interferences

2.2.1. Chlorophyll pigment is sensitive to heat and light. To avoid degradation, extraction and spectrophotometer readings are performed in a dark room using subdued lighting only. The grinding tube is kept on ice between samples to minimize heat from friction during extraction. Also, chlorophyll samples are collected in brown, opaque bottles, stored on ice during shipment, filtered upon receipt, and the filters are wrapped in foil and stored in the freezer after filtration.

2.2.2. Any compound that absorbs light between 630 and 665 nm may interfere with chlorophyll measurement. The absorbance measurement at 750 nm is

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subtracted from the sample's other measured absorbance values (665, 664, 647, and 630 nm) to account for the turbidity of the clarified sample. If the absorbance at 750 nm is greater than 0.007 AU, re-centrifuge the sample to further clarify the extract.

2.2.3. The spectral overlap of chlorophyll *a*, *b*, *c* and phaeophytin can cause over or underestimation of chlorophyll and/or phaeophytin. The amount of chlorophyll *b* and *c* in a sample is dependent on the taxonomic composition of the phytoplankton it contains. In the trichromatic equation, chlorophyll *a* may be overestimated in the presence of phaeophytin. In the monochromatic equation, chlorophyll *a* may be slightly overestimated in the presence of chlorophyll *b* and phaeophytin may be overestimated in the presence of carotenoids.

2.3. Definitions

2.3.1. Subdued Lighting – Only red bulbs are used in subdued lighting. All other lights are turned off, and the door to the extraction room is kept closed. This helps minimize chlorophyll degradation from exposure to light.

2.3.2. Absorbance – A measurement of the amount of light at a specific wavelength absorbed by a liquid. Although absorbance has no true units, AU (Absorbance Units) is used for clarity in this SOP.

2.3.3. Path length – The path length is the width of the cuvette cell (length between optical non-frosted sides). For this method, 1 or 4 cm path length cuvettes can be used. The DEP Biology Program currently uses a 1 cm path length reference cuvette and a 4-cm path length sample cuvette.

2.3.4. Trichromatic equation – Also known as Jeffrey and Humphrey's Trichromatic Equations, they require absorbance values at 664, 647, and 630 nm to calculate the amount of uncorrected chlorophyll *a* in a sample. Chlorophyll *b* and *c* pigments can also be calculated. No acidification is required and phaeophytin cannot be calculated from this equation.

2.3.5. Monochromatic equation – Also known as Lorenzen's modified monochromatic equation, it requires the absorbance values of 664 and 665 nm before and after a 90 second acidification step to calculate the amount of chlorophyll *a* and phaeophytin *a* in a sample. The chlorophyll *a* is reported as corrected for phaeophytin. Chlorophyll *b* and *c* cannot be calculated from this equation.

3. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

3.1. Filtration

3.1.1. Vacuum filtration system

3.1.2. Whatman GF/F 47mm Glass Fiber Filters

3.1.3. Small roll of aluminum foil, cut in 3-inch squares

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3.1.4. 500 mL NIST traceable Class A graduated cylinders calibrated “To Deliver”
3.1.5. Black laboratory water-proof marker
3.1.6. Wash bottles (small and large)
3.1.7. Gloves, latex or nitrile

3.2. Extraction
3.2.1. BD Falcon 15 mL Centrifuge tubes
3.2.2. Test tube rack
3.2.3. Scissors
3.2.4. Eberbach Tissue Grinder motor
3.2.5. Wheaton Tissue Grinder with 30 mL tube
3.2.6. Small container with ice
3.2.7. Wash bottle
3.2.8. Fume hood in dark room
3.2.9. Cut resistant gloves

3.3. Spectrophotometric Analysis
3.3.1. Perkin Elmer Lambda 35 UV/Vis Spectrophotometer (S/N 101N7032605)
3.3.2. 4 cm path length UV quartz glass cuvette
3.3.3. 1 cm path length UV quartz glass cuvette
3.3.4. Mini cuvette stirrer or mixing paddle
3.3.5. PC with Perkin Elmer software
3.3.6. Small beaker
3.3.7. Class A 200 mL volumetric flask
3.3.8. Class A 100 mL volumetric flask
3.3.9. Class A 25 mL volumetric flask
3.3.10. Finnpipette 1-5 mL pipette with tips (EH89777), calibrated per SOP MB-03.3
3.3.11. Hamilton 100 µL pipette and tips (49197), calibrated per SOP PCR-2.4
3.3.12. Kimwipes
3.3.13. Gloves, latex or nitrile

4. REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

4.1. Deionized Water
4.2. Acetone, HPLC grade

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4.3. Saturated Magnesium Carbonate Solution

4.3.1. Add 10 g of $MgCO_3$ (ACS grade) to 1 L of deionized water. Store in a clean screw cap bottle. Shake thoroughly before use.

4.3.2. To record preparation, go to **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Standard Preparation Tracker**. Choose "BIO-MICRO" **Group**. Enter it as a **Prepared** "New Reagent" or "Duplicate Reagent". (Duplicate Reagent can be used to copy an old record. New Reagent will have all the fields blank.) Print a label and attach to the bottle.

4.4. Aqueous Acetone Solution with Magnesium Carbonate

4.4.1. Use a Class A graduated cylinder to measure 3600 mL of Acetone (HPLC grade) and pour into a 4 L flask. Measure 400 mL of filtered saturated magnesium carbonate solution and add it to the flask.

4.4.2. Record preparation in **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Standard Preparation Tracker** as in 4.3.2.

4.4.3. Store in Biology lab refrigerator.

4.4.3.1. 1 L may be kept in a screw cap volumetric flask at room temperature in the chlorophyll room for up to one week. Do not store this solution in the fume hood. Discard the solution if it becomes cloudy. Use new glassware each time.

4.5. Aqueous Acetone Solution (90% acetone)

4.5.1. Use a Class A graduated cylinder to measure 200 mL of deionized water and pour into a 2 L flask. Measure 1800 mL of Acetone (HPLC grade) and add it to the flask.

4.5.2. Record preparation in **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Standard Preparation Tracker** as in 4.3.2.

4.6. 0.1 N Hydrochloric Acid

4.6.1. Pipette 0.85 mL of concentrated HCl (ACS grade) into a Class A 100mL volumetric flask containing approximately 50 mL of deionized water then bring up to volume with deionized water. Add stir bar and mix using magnetic stir plate.

4.6.2. Record preparation in **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Standard Preparation Tracker** as in 4.3.2.

4.7. Sigma C5753 Chlorophyll *a*, from spinach, 5 mg

4.8. Chlorophyll *a* Stock Standard

4.8.1. Prepare under subdued lighting. Tap the ampoule of chlorophyll *a* spinach until all the powder is settled to the bottom. Break open the tip and empty contents into a Class A 25 mL volumetric flask containing about 10 mL of 90% acetone. Rinse the ampoule thoroughly with 90% acetone several times

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and empty into the volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with 90% acetone. Add a small stir bar and mix thoroughly. Transfer standard to a dark glass bottle and store in Biology lab freezer. It is good practice to seal the stock standard in an airtight bag prior to freezing and reseal after every use.

Note: Be careful when preparing stock solution. The entire contents of the spinach ampoule must be emptied into the flask. Any spill can alter the concentration of the stock solution.

4.8.2. Record preparation in **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Standard Preparation Tracker** as in 4.3.2.

4.8.3. Concentration of stock standard is 200 mg/L. The holding time is 9 months from the date of preparation.

4.9. Chlorophyll *a* Working Standard

4.9.1. In subdued lighting, add 0.20 mL of chlorophyll stock standard to a 200 mL Class A volumetric flask. Bring up to volume with 90% Acetone. Transfer to a dark glass bottle. Store in Biology lab freezer.

4.9.2. Record preparation in **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Standard Preparation Tracker** as in 4.3.2.

4.9.3. Concentration of working standard is 0.20 mg/L. The holding time is 3 months from the date of preparation.

5. SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

5.1. See FDEP Field SOP FS 1000 for sample collection and preservation.

6. SAMPLE PREPARATION

6.1. Refer to SOP BB-030 for sample custody, labels, and worksheet instructions.

6.2. Chlorophyll Filtration

6.2.1. (See 6.2.3 before starting this step). Shake sample bottle to ensure sample is thoroughly mixed. Use a Class A graduated cylinder to measure 500 mL of sample. Slowly filter through a GF/F glass fiber filter. If sample is highly turbid and difficult to filter do not filter the entire 500 mL volume. A smaller volume may be used if the filter is sufficiently loaded with algae. For this reason, it is imperative to pour the sample out in small increments and observe the filtration rate. Make sure to swirl the sample in the graduated cylinder between pours to prevent the algae from settling. If the rate begins to drastically decrease, pour enough sample in the filter to achieve a precise volume; record the volume on the foil. Discard the remainder of the sample in the graduated cylinder into the waste flask. Add approximately 2 mL of $MgCO_3$ suspension when there is 25-50 mL of sample left to filter through the funnel. Do not allow the vacuum to suck the filter dry. Slowly turn off the

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vacuum as the sample water approaches the filter and turn it off completely when the filter is nearly dry.

6.2.1.1. For periphyton samples, (prepared per SOP BB-01), which are more likely to have clumps of algae, make sure to keep the sample well mixed throughout the filtering process to avoid allowing the heavier algae to sink to the bottom of the cylinder. It is unlikely that 500 mL of a periphyton sample can be filtered, so it is important to make sure the aliquot filtered is representative of the entire sample.

6.2.2. Rinse the funnel with deionized water (about 10-20 mL). Turn the vacuum back on, and when the rinse water approaches the filter, slowly turn off the vacuum until the filter is nearly dry. Remove and fold the filter in half with the algae facing in, using the filtrate edge as a guide (not the filter edge). Blot gently with a Kimwipe™ to remove excess liquid, if necessary. Then, fold the filter in half again while lining up the filtrate edge. Wrap the folded filter in aluminum foil. Place the "A" prep label on the foil and write the filter volume (and p# for periphyton samples) on it.

6.2.3. If there is a "B" label for a sample, perform steps 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 for the "A" and "B" label, making sure to begin filtration at the same time. Use equal volumes for "A" and "B" aliquots of replicate samples. When pouring replicates, pour small volumes at a time into two different graduated cylinders. Cap the bottle and shake to homogenize between pours.

6.2.4. Repeat steps 6.2.1.- 6.2.3 for each sample. Filter a laboratory blank **after** every 20 samples and at least one per day and two duplicates for every batch of 20 samples (per Section 9) and at least once per day. If a filter looks particularly green with algae, it is good practice to replicate the sample.

6.2.5. When all samples are complete, record filter volumes/p-numbers (for CHL-CORR-P; calculated per Step 8.4 below), filtration date/time, date/time put in the freezer, analyst, blanks and dups in **LIMS Laboratory\Technical\Prep Worksheet Manager** per SOP BB-30. Rubber band the samples together, place in a plastic zip-top bag, squeeze the air out of the bag and seal it. Label the plastic bag with the current date and store in the Biology lab freezer at -20°C. Holding time for frozen samples is 28 days from time of filtration until extraction.

6.2.5.1. For CHL-CORR-P samples, the p-numbers (refer to Section 8: Data Archival) should be entered into the **Filtration Volume** column in Prep Worksheet Manager. The filter volume, total volume and number of slides should be entered in the column labeled **Sample Comments 2**.

6.2.6. Discard unused sample in the sink unless it is suspected of being hazardous waste. If suspected of being hazardous waste, notify the safety officer and supervisor for proper disposal of the sample. Place bottles in a garbage bag with the filter date visible on the exterior for discard purposes.

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6.3. Chlorophyll Batch Preparation

6.3.1. Looking at the prep worksheet, create batches of 20 samples each (along with a blank and any duplicates of the 20 samples) for analysis. Combine worksheets from different days as necessary. Batches of 21 + duplicates should be labeled sequentially with a number 1-10. After the 10^{th} batch, repeat the sequence again, starting with #1.

6.3.1.1. If there are priority 1 samples, place them in the first available batch. Otherwise, create batches in the order they appear in prep worksheets.

6.3.2. Copy the prep worksheet batches into the *Chlorophyll Run Log*.

6.3.2.1. Write the batch number at the top of the Run Log page.

Place the appropriate sample labels into the "Sample Label" column for Tube #1-21. Each batch should have 20 samples and a blank. Write the filter volume from the worksheet/sample foil for each corresponding sample. If the worksheet volume and the volume noted on the foil do not match, the volume on the foil is used.

Note: The blank cannot be the first sample in the run log. The sample order can be switched to accommodate for the blank.

6.3.2.2. Line 22 is labeled "dup". Complete this row after extracting a "B" sample.

6.3.2.3. Write "B" volumes under Comments in the corresponding row (e.g. B=500) and $\frac{\text{volume filtered}}{\text{total volume}} \times$ total # of slides for p-number calculation.

6.3.3. Using the *Chlorophyll Run Log*, retrieve corresponding samples from the freezer to create packets for extraction.

6.3.3.1. For each batch, place "A" samples and a blank in the order they appear in the run log/worksheet, followed by any "B" samples from that batch. Wrap in foil and label the packet with batch number. Place the batches in ascending numerical order in the appropriately labeled plastic bin in the Biology lab freezer until extraction.

7. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

7.1. Extraction

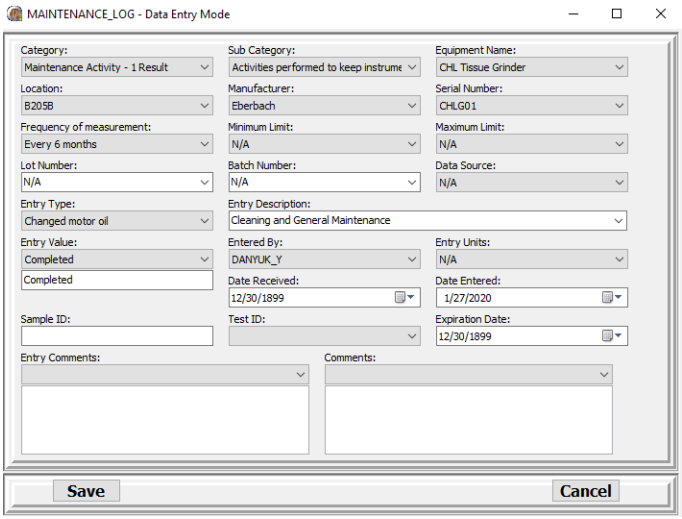
7.1.1. Retrieve the chlorophyll packet associated with the first available batch in the *Chlorophyll Run Log* from the biology lab freezer. Record extract date/time/analyst in the *Chlorophyll Run Log*. Fill in the Run ID. The format is YYYY-MM-DD-A. The last character is an A for the first batch of the day, B for the next batch and so forth.

7.1.2. Prior to starting, put the grinding tube in a bucket of ice to cool it. Turn on the grinder motor without the grinder attached to ensure that the motor is working properly. In subdued lighting, unwrap a sample filter from foil and make sure

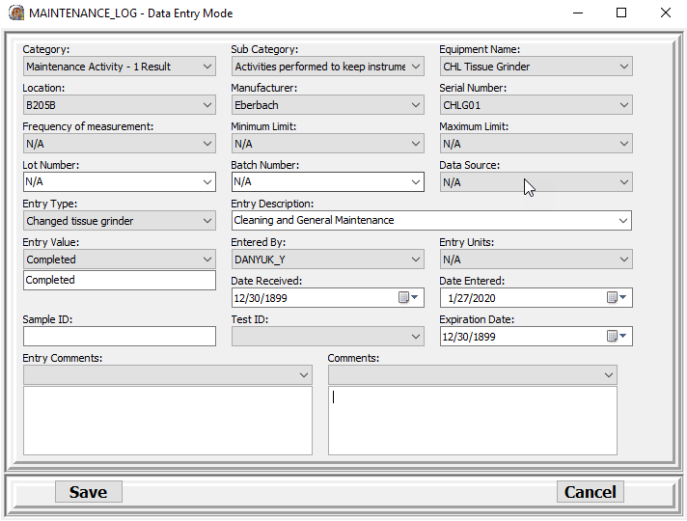
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sample label information matches the *Chlorophyll Run Log*. If needed, trim the filter above the filtrate line to remove excess filter (See Figure 12.1). To avoid losing sample, do not cut too close to the filtrate line. Place the filter in the grinding tube. Add 2-3 mL of aqueous acetone-$MgCO_3$ solution.

7.1.2.1. Make sure to change the grinder motor oil approximately every 6 months. To do so, remove the grinder wand, unplug the motor, and unscrew it from the stand. Unscrew the top and bottom fill plug (labeled "T" and "B") and drain the oil into a container through the bottom. Screw the bottom fill plug back in, unscrew the side fill plug (labeled "S"), and fill the grinder with oil until it is level with the side plug. Replace the side plug, wipe up any remaining oil, and place the grinder back on the stand. Record grinder motor maintenance in LIMS Lab Logbook under Maintenance_Log (see below).



7.1.2.2. The tissue grinder (pestle) should be changed every 1-2 months or whenever it gets de-threaded or ground down. Record the change in LIMS Lab Logbook under Maintenance_Log (see below).



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7.1.3. While wearing cut resistant gloves, grind the filter long enough to convert it to a slurry without allowing the sample to overheat. This may take up to 1 minute. Grooves may be cut into the bottom of the pestle using a razor blade to facilitate grinding. It is helpful to create grooves going parallel to the long edge of the grinder. Use sandpaper to roughen pestle if more surface friction is needed. Make sure all sand particles are rinsed thoroughly before extracting the next sample. During extraction keep the grinding tube in ice water when not in use to minimize overheating from friction. Rinse the pestle and the walls of the tube with 1-2 mL of aqueous acetone-$MgCO_3$ solution, collecting the rinse in the tube.

7.1.4. Transfer mixture to the corresponding numbered centrifuge tube. Centrifuge tube numbers can be found in the *Chlorophyll Run Log*. Use aqueous acetone-$MgCO_3$ solution to rinse any remaining sample in the grinding tube and on the grinding pestle into the centrifuge tube. Make sure to rinse the grinding pestle and tube at least three times. Rinse the centrifuge tube wall and bring the final volume up to the next available whole number (a maximum of 14 mL). The sample and its duplicate should have the same extraction volume. Record extract volume in the *Chlorophyll Run Log*.

7.1.5. Repeat steps 7.1.2-7.1.4 for each sample.

7.1.6. Shake tubes vigorously from side to side. Cover centrifuge tube rack to avoid light exposure. Allow samples to steep at 4 °C for a minimum of 2 hours. Do not exceed 24 hours. Shake tubes at least once and up to three times while steeping.

7.2. Instrument Setup

7.2.1. Turn on the spectrophotometer and let warm up for at least 1 hour. After warm up, turn spectrophotometer off for approximately 30 seconds. Turn the spectrophotometer on again and allow 3-5 minutes for the instrument to re-run initial tests with warm lamps before opening the computer program.

7.2.2. Turn the computer on and open the Perkin Elmer UV WinLab program. Select analyst name from the drop-down menu and click **OK**.

7.2.3. Select the “Chlorophyll Suite” method in the shortcut or method list.

7.2.4. Fill in the Samples table with the correct Sample ID, Volume Filtered, and Volume Extracted information. The first sample will always be the working standard, entered as “cstd”. Filter volume for the standard will always be 500 and extract volume will always be 8. Add “_dup_a” to the end of the first duplicate sample ID and “_dup_b” to the end of the second duplicate sample ID. The cuvette size for all samples, the standard, and the blank is always 4.

7.2.4.1. If running CHL-CORR-P, type the p number to two decimal places into the Volume Filtered column.

7.2.5. In the column labeled “w=1/p=2,” type the number “1” if the test is CHLSUITE-W. Type the number “2” if the test is CHL-CORR-P.

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7.2.6. Click the **Start** button.

7.2.7. **Note: Wear gloves when handling the cuvettes to avoid getting oils from hands on the optical sides.**

7.2.8. Fill the reference and sample cuvettes with 90% Acetone. The reference cuvette (1 cm) should be completely filled and capped. The sample cuvette (4 cm) should be at least 2/3 full and does not need to be capped. Wipe the optical sides of the cuvettes with a Kimwipe™. Place in the machine and click **OK** to perform an auto zero. After this, the program will be ready for the first sample. The reference cuvette stays in the spectrophotometer compartment throughout the entire analysis.

7.3. Spectrophotometric Analysis

7.3.1. Centrifuge samples for 20 minutes at 2500 rpm. Decant supernatant from each sample into a clean centrifuge tube with matching tube number. While the samples are being centrifuged, pipette enough working standard (3 mL per batch) into a separate dark tinted glass bottle and allow to come to room temperature in subdued lighting.

7.3.2. When the spectrophotometer prompts for "Measurement 1" of the first sample, add 3 mL of the working standard to the cuvette. Place in the spectrophotometer and close the compartment door. Click **OK** to begin reading. See 9.2 for QC information pertaining to the working standard.

7.3.2.1. If the absorbance at 750 nm is greater than 0.007 AU, re-centrifuge the sample for 5 minutes at 2500 rpm and re-read. If the absorbance is still greater than 0.007 AU after one re-centrifugation, no further re-spins are necessary.

7.3.3. If the absorbance at 664 nm is 0.007 AU or less, do not acidify the sample. When the program prompts for "Measurement 2" Click **OK** and skip to Step 7.3.6.

7.3.4. If the absorbance at 664 nm is above 0.007 AU but less than 1.5 AU, add 0.1 mL of 0.1 N HCl and stir with the mini-mixer or mixing paddle for approximately30 seconds. Start the timer right after acidification. Wait another 60 seconds for a total of 90 seconds then click **OK** in the box prompting for "Measurement 2". Skip to Step 7.3.6.

Note: Be careful not to touch the optical sides of the cuvette with the stirrer because this will scratch the cell and affect absorbance readings.

7.3.5. If the absorbance at 664 nm is greater than or equal to 1.5 AU, the sample must be diluted. Click **OK**. When the spectrophotometer is done reading, click **Cancel**. Add a "_1" to the end of the sample ID. Number additional readings of the same sample in succession but leave the reading of the sample ID that will be uploaded without a numerical suffix. Highlight the row below the sample and click **Insert**. Fill in the new row with the correct information.

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Note the dilution in the *Chlorophyll Run Log*. Click the **Start** button and run diluted sample as prompted (Return to Step 7.3.2.).

7.3.5.1. If reading is less than or equal to 2.5, make a 50% dilution by adding 3 mL of sample and 3 mL of 90% aqueous acetone solution. The new volume filtered is 50% of the original sample.

7.3.5.2. If reading is greater than 2.5, make a 25% solution by adding 1 mL of sample and 3 mL of 90% aqueous acetone. The new volume filtered is 25% of the original sample.

7.3.5.3. **Note: Check raw absorbance values from Perkin Elmer program before proceeding to next sample.**

7.3.6. When the spectrophotometer is finished reading, it will prompt for "Measurement 1" of the next sample. Remove the sample cell and empty it into the waste carboy. If acidified, rinse the cuvette with 100% acetone.

7.3.7. Repeat Steps 7.3.2.-7.3.6 until all samples (including the standard and blank) have been read. Do not discard any samples until analysis of all samples is complete and the file has been saved. Do not delete ANY readings even if the sample needs to be re-read. The Perkin Elmer UV WinLab software does not allow duplicate sample IDs. Numerical suffixes are added to sample IDs to allow for multiple readings of the same sample. The reading that will be uploaded should not have any suffix. All other readings should have a suffix in the format of "_#" and be numbered sequentially.

7.3.8. Check the percent recovery of the standard, dup RPD, and blank to ensure they all fall within the acceptance limits as described in Section 9. Follow the corrective action in Section 9 if necessary. Record the percent recovery of the standard and dup RPD at the top of the *Chlorophyll Run Log* page and initial and date to confirm that the QC has been checked and appropriate corrective action has been followed. Check if the Phaeophytin *a* and Corrected *a* values add up to approximately the Uncorrected value. If not, re-run sample.

8. DATA ARCHIVAL

8.1. Save the file by selecting **File/Save Results/As New Task** from the menu. Collect the sample table printout from the printer.

8.1.1. Name the file with the Run ID.

8.1.2. Saving the task will automatically save an output data file in the proper directory and print a copy of the sample table.

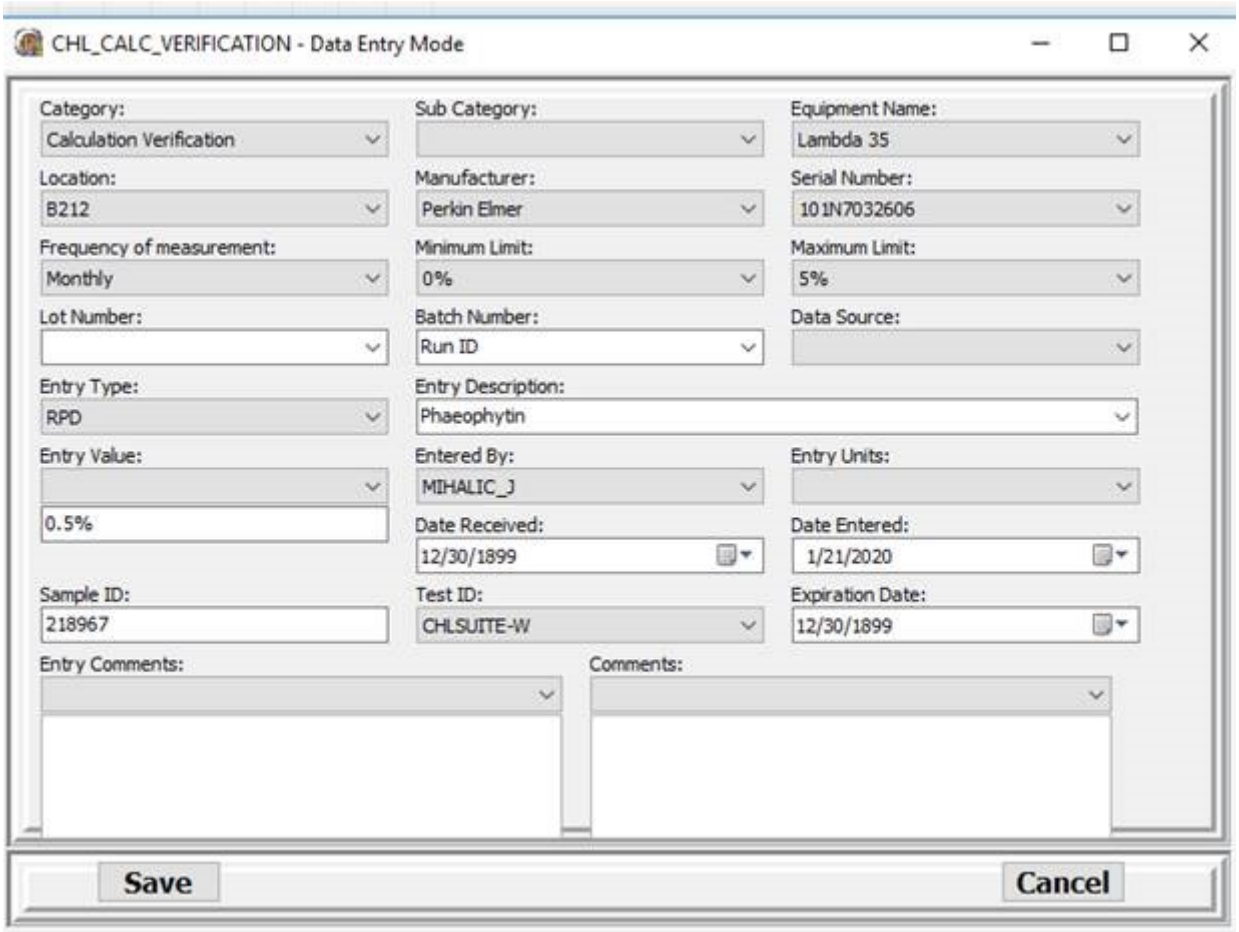
8.2. Refer to SOP BB-031 for QC Manager (QCM) data uploading and verification instructions. Output data files are named "Sample Replicates Table.csv" in the Run ID folder and are in the following directory: \\fldep1\dear\Labs\Lab3\Biology\Chlorophyll\PerkinElmer6-4. Use extract date/time as analysis time in QCM.

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8.3. After upload and verification, refer to SOP BB-032 for data authorization.

8.4. Calculations:

Manually verify calculations for each component for one sample once a month, and obtain RPD for software vs manual calculations of the result. Record the RPD for each component in LIMS Laboratory Logbook (see below). If the resulting RPD between the manually calculated results and software calculated results is greater than 5%, notify a supervisor.



Note: Perkin-Elmer data should be generated to at least 5 decimal places for these calculations. To do so, open the appropriate task (Run ID) in Perkin Elmer and from the toolbar, choose Tools→Options→Decimals.

Phaeophytin-corrected chlorophyll (µg/L or mg/m^3):

$$\text{Chlorophyll } a \text{ corrected } (\text{mg/m}^3) = \frac{26.7(664_B - 665_A) \times V_1}{V_2 \times L}$$

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Phaeophytin *a* (µg/L or mg/m^3):

$$\text{Phaeophytin } a \text{ (mg/m}^3) = \frac{26.7(1.7(665_A) - 664_B) \times V_1}{V_2 \times L}$$

Uncorrected chlorophyll (µg/L or mg/m^3):

$$\text{Chlorophyll } a \text{ uncorrected (mg/m}^3) = \frac{[(11.85 \times 664_B) - (1.54 \times 647_B) - (0.08 \times 630_B)] \times V_1}{V_2 \times L}$$

Chlorophyll/Phaeophytin Ratio:

$$\text{Absorption peak ratio} = \frac{664_B}{665_A}$$

where:

664_B = Subtract 750 nm value (turbidity correction) from absorbance at 664 nm before acidification

665_A = turbidity-corrected absorbance at 665 nm after acidification

647_B = turbidity corrected absorbance at 647 nm before acidification

630_B = turbidity corrected absorbance at 630 nm before acidification

V_1 = volume of extractant (mL)

V_2 = volume of sample filtered (L)

L = path length (cm)

p number (for CHL-CORR-P analysis)

$$\text{p} = \frac{\text{volume filtered}}{\text{total volume}} \times \text{total \# of slides}$$

Note: . The surface area of 1 slide is 3,750 mm^2 front and back excluding all sides.

Phaeophytin *a* (µg/L or mg/m^2):

$$\text{Phaeophytin } a \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{m}^2}\right) = \frac{26.7(1.7(665_A) - 664_B) \times V_1}{p\#\ x\ 4\ x\ 3750} x\ 1000$$

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Phaeophytin-corrected chlorophyll (µg/L or mg/m^2):

$$\text{Chlorophyll } a \text{ corrected } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{m}^2}\right) = \frac{26.7(664_B - 665_A) \times V_1}{p\# \text{ x } 4 \text{ x } 3750} x1000$$

9. QUALITY CONTROL

9.1. Negative Control

9.1.1. Filter 500 mL of deionized water as a laboratory blank after every 20 samples filtered and at least one per day.

9.1.2. Analyze the laboratory blank with each batch analyzed.

9.1.3. The acceptance limits are ≤ 0.55 µg/L for chlorophyll *a* corrected, ≤ 0.40 µg/L for uncorrected chlorophyll *a* and ≤ 0.60 µg/L for phaeophytin *a*. The results are found in the "Measurements" tab in the "Processing" section of the folder list in Perkin Elmer.

9.1.4. Corrective Action: If a blank failure occurs, re-read the blank. If it fails again, run a 90% acetone sample to help determine whether the problem is caused by a spectrophotometer malfunction or blank contamination. Notify a supervisor.

9.2. Positive Control

9.2.1. As a laboratory control sample (LCS), analyze the chlorophyll *a* working standard at the beginning of every batch during spectrophotometric analysis.

9.2.2. Record the working standard serial number at the top of the *Chlorophyll Run Log* page.

9.2.3. Calculate percent recovery of the LCS as follows:

$$\%\, Rec \;=\; \frac{26.7\ (664_B \;- 665_A)}{4 \;\times 0.2} \times 100\%$$

9.2.4. The acceptance limit for recovery is 85-115%. Record the percentage in the space provided at the bottom of the *Chlorophyll Run Log*.

9.2.5. As a quick check of the standard during sample analysis, the CORR A result should be 2.72-3.68 for the standard in the "Measurements" tab in the "Processing" section of the folder list in Perkin Elmer. Another calculation of the standard recovery from this tab is:

$$\%\, Rec \;=\; \frac{62.5 \;\times\; CORR\ A}{2}$$

If the standard recovery exceeds the acceptable limits, re-zero the spectrophotometer and re-run the standard.

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9.2.6. Corrective Action: If standard has repeated low failures, it is possible that the standard was exposed to heat or light over time and has degraded. Make a new batch of working standard.

9.3. Sample Duplicates

9.3.1. Analyze a laboratory replicate for 5% of samples. Filter at least two duplicates per 20 samples, and no less than one per day. The acceptance limit is ≤ 25% RPD. Record RPDs in the space provided at the bottom of the *Chlorophyll Run Log*. If the measurements for the sample and duplicate are below the practical quantitation limit (PQL), "< PQL" can be recorded for the RPDs. The PQL at 500 mL filter volume with 8 mL extraction volume for CHL-SUITE-W is 1.2 µg/L for phaeophytin *a* and uncorrected chlorophyll *a* and is 1.7 µg/L for corrected chlorophyll *a*. The PQL at 500 mL filter volume from 2 slides with 8 mL extraction volume for CHL-CORR-P is 0.33 mg/m^2 for phaeophytin *a* and is 0.42 mg/m^2 for corrected chlorophyll *a*.

9.3.2. Corrective Action: If the RPD for sample duplicates are not within the acceptance limit, re-run both duplicates at the end of the batch.

9.4. Instrument Performance Verification (IPV)

9.4.1. Ensure that there are no cuvettes in the spectrophotometer compartment.

9.4.2. In Perkin Elmer UV WinLab, select Instruments from the Folder List.

9.4.3. Right click on the appropriate instrument.

9.4.4. Select Instrument Performance Verification → Perform now…

9.4.5. Select Instrument Performance Verification Tests for CHL.

9.4.6. Click Perform.

9.4.7. The instrument will cycle through three diagnostics:

IPV Wavelength Accuracy D2

IPV Wavelength Repeatability D2

IPV-Wavelength Accuracy Glass (using holmium oxide filter)

9.4.8. Insert the holmium oxide filter when prompted.

9.4.9. Retrieve the reports from the printer and sign and date the summary report.

9.4.10. Put the reports in the Initialization and Instrument Validation of Perkin Elmer Lambda 25 and 35 UV/VIS Spectrophotometers binder.

9.4.11. The IPV should be performed annually on each instrument.

9.4.12. Corrective Action: If any of the IPVs do not pass, re-run all IPVs. If they still do not pass, contact a supervisor.

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10. SAFETY/HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

10.1.1. Do not pour acetone or any reagent/standard containing acetone down the sink. Pour any waste acetone into the waste carboy located in the chlorophyll room sink. When this is full, label it with "Hazardous Waste", waste content, amount, date generated and initials. Follow the Laboratory Health and Safety Plan manual to dispose of full waste acetone bottles.

10.1.2. Refer to the Laboratory Health and Safety Plan.

10.1.3. Read MSDS information for reagent handling and disposal.

11. REFERENCES

11.1. Standard Methods Online Edition SM10200H (2001)

11.2. EPA Method 446.0, Revision 1.2

11.3. Perkin Elmer Lambda 35 UV/Vis Spectrophotometer Manual

11.4. NELAC Quality Systems Manual

11.5. DEP Laboratory Quality Manual
http://www.dep.state.fl.us/labs/library/lab_sops.htm

11.6. DEP Laboratory Health and Safety Plan
http://www.fldepnet.org/content/dear/bureau-laboratories-safety-documents

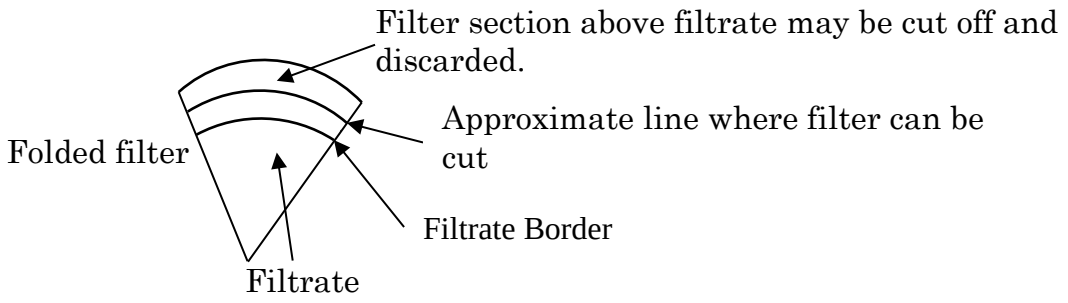
11.7. DEP SOP MB-03.3-*Calibration and Use of Mechanical and Disposable Pipettes*

11.8. DEP SOP PCR-2.4- *Calibration and Use of Mechanical Pipettes using the PCS Pipette Calibration System*

11.9. DEP SOP BB-01-*Periphyton Sample Preparation for Chlorophyll* a *Analysis*

12. TABLES, DIAGRAMS

Figure 12.1 Filter trimming for extraction



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APPENDIX OF CHANGES

01/16/2009	Updated SOP by editing sections 6.2.6 and 9.2.2. cf
01/13/2010	Updated MDL section 1.3. Updated laboratory blank information (one blk/20 samples instead of historical 2 blks). Added steps to record filter freeze time and bottle rinsing procedure. cf
12/09/2010	Updated Summary of Method 2.2.2 (changed value), Reagents and Standards 4.6.1(reworded for clarity), and Data Archival 8.1(changed file path). KMS
11/18/2011	Updated information in Fig. 12.1 of Tables/Diagrams to reflect new equipment KMS
12/17/2012	Updated instructions in 7.1.4 to include a rinse step of the grinding pestle KMS
10/09/2013	Updated equipment to reflect new filter pad size. Reworded 6.3.2.4 to indicate new prep worksheet layout. Added extra comment to 7.1.4 KMS
12/03/2013	Added calculation for standard recovery to 9.2.5 & expanded comments in 9.3.1 KMS
06/02/2014	Incorporated CHL-CORR-P analysis into the SOP. (AGR)
05/31/2017	Updated Quality Manual and Laboratory Health and Safety Plan hyperlinks, added reference to SOP PCR-2.4, removed reference to CHL-CORR-W analysis, added procedure for checking turbidity of samples, added instructions for re-reading samples, edited negative control procedure and corrective action, and made corrections to sample duplicate corrective action.
01/24/2018	Changed Class A glassware type in section 4.9.1.
09/27/2018	Updated Phaeophytin MDL in sections 1.3.3 and 9.1.3.
09/20/2019	Changed run log instructions to accommodate new run log and clarified some procedures. Added calculations for Periphyton samples.
01/27/2020	Updated criteria and instructions for calculating and recording RPD for manual and software calculations in section 8.4. Added sections 7.1.2.1. and 7.1.2.2 with instructions for performing and recording tissue grinder maintenance.

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