



# Proficiency Testing Schemes

ielab 2026

Issue December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

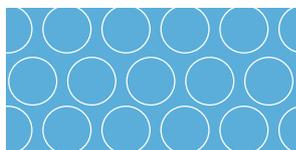
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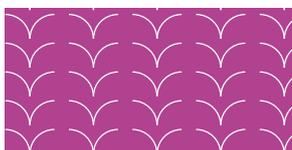
# Proficiency Testing Schemes

## ielab 2026



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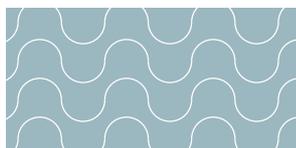
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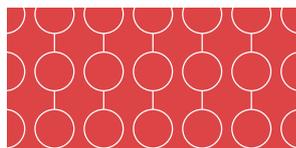
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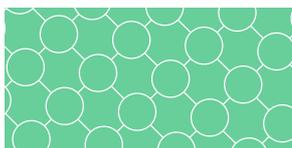
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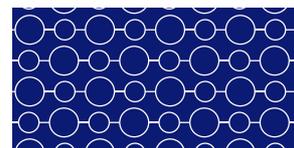
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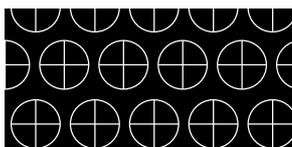
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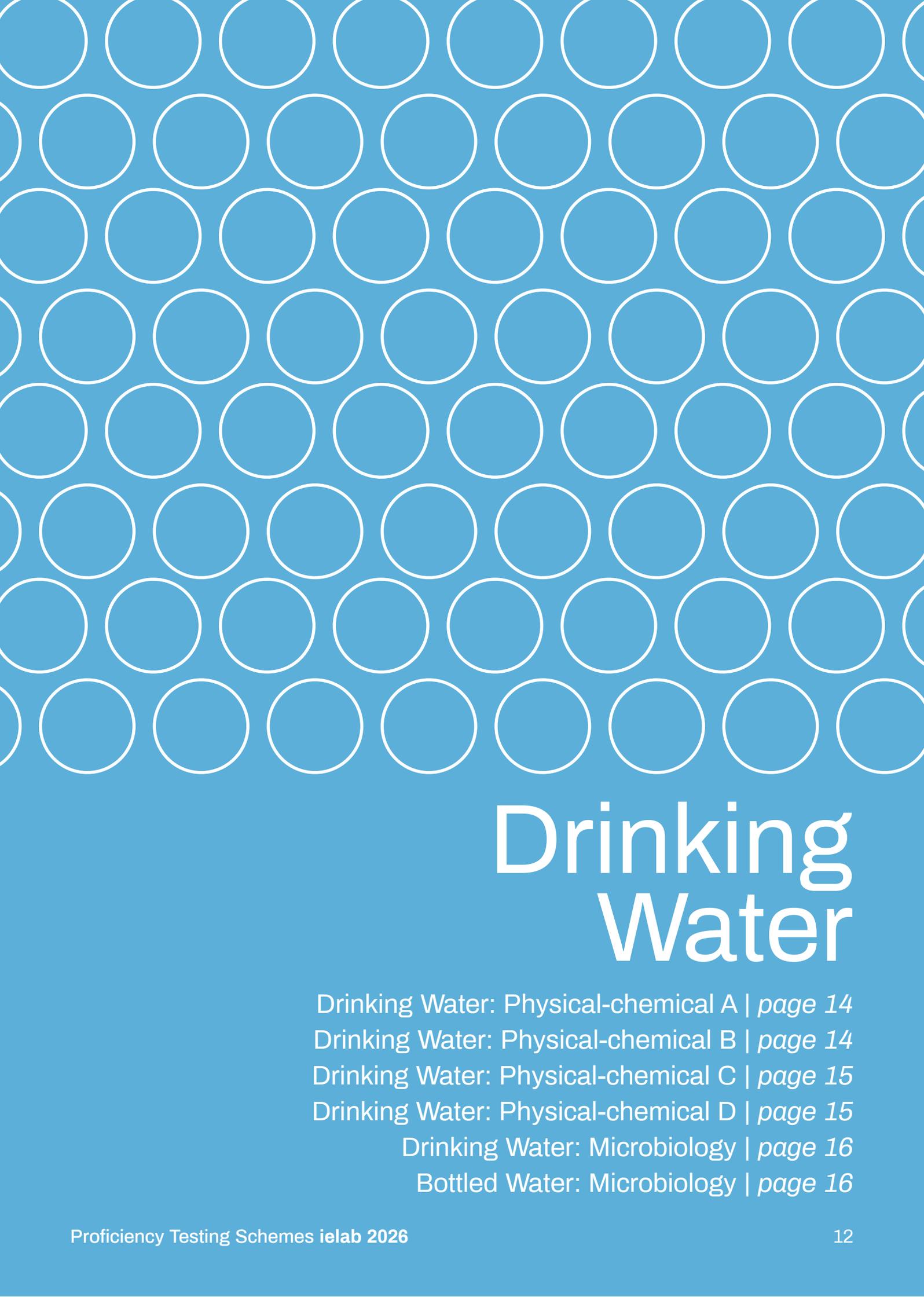
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# Drinking Water

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# Drinking Water

In Europe, the legal frame that regulates the quality of water intended for human consumption is based on the new European Directive (EU) 2020/2184, December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

For the purposes of this Directive 'water intended for human consumption' means

**a)** all water, either in its original state or after treatment, intended for drinking, cooking, food preparation or other domestic purposes in both public and private premises, regardless of its origin and whether it is supplied from a

distribution network, supplied from a tanker or put into bottles or containers, including spring waters;

**b)** all water used in any food business for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption.

Our Proficiency Testing Schemes for Drinking Water include the main physical-chemical indicators and microbiological pathogens used to assess the quality of this type of water.

## Drinking Water: Physical-chemical A

[ref. 990001]



Round I	Round II	Round III
<i>Week 8</i> <b>16<sup>th</sup> February 2026</b>	<i>Week 21</i> <b>18<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b>	<i>Week 39</i> <b>21<sup>st</sup> September 2026</b>
Aluminium Ammonium Antimony Bicarbonates Boron Cadmium Conductivity at 20°C Langelier index at 20°C Magnesium Manganese Nitrates Sodium Uranium	Arsenic Chlorides Colour Iron Mercury Nitrites Oxidability pH Potassium Selenium Zinc	Calcium Chromium Combined chlorine Copper Fluorides Free residual chlorine Lead Nickel Sulphates Total chlorine Turbidity

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

## Drinking Water: Physical-chemical B

[ref. 990002]

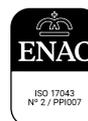


Round I	Round II	Round III
<i>Week 8</i> <b>16<sup>th</sup> February 2026</b>	<i>Week 21</i> <b>18<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b>	<i>Week 39</i> <b>21<sup>st</sup> September 2026</b>
Aldrin Aluminium Ametryn Ammonium Antimony Atrazine Benzo-a-pyrene Benzo-b-fluoranthene Bicarbonates Boron Bromodichlorometane Cadmium Conductivity at 20°C Dibromochloromethane 1,2-Dichloroethane Dieldrin Langelier index at 20°C Magnesium Manganese Nitrates Sodium 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Uranium	Alfa-endosulfan Arsenic Benzene Benzo-g,h,i-perylene Bromoform Chloroform Chlorides Colour Heptachlor Iron Indeno-1,2,3-c,d-pyrene Mercury Nitrites Oxidability pH Potassium Propazine Selenium Terbutylazine Toluene Vinyl chloride Zinc	Benzo-k-fluoranthene Beta-endosulfan Calcium Chromium Combined chlorine Copper 4,4'-DDE Ethylbenzene Fluoranthene Fluorides Free residual chlorine Heptachlor epoxide Lead Nickel o-Xylene Simazine Sulphates Tetrachloroethene Total chlorine Trichloroethene Turbidity

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

## Drinking Water: Physical-chemical C

[ref. 990003]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 12</i> <b>16<sup>th</sup> March 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 38</i> <b>14<sup>th</sup> September 2026</b></p>
Barium Beryllium Bicarbonates Calcium Dry residue Hardness Vanadium	Anionic surfactants Cobalt Kjeldahl nitrogen Magnesium Orthophosphates Silica Silver Total cyanides Total phosphorus

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

## Drinking Water: Physical-chemical D

[ref. 992981]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 10</i> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> March 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 43</i> <b>19<sup>th</sup> October 2026</b></p>
Acrylamide* Bisphenol A* Bromates* Bromides* Bromoacetic acid* Chloroacetic acid* Dibromoacetic acid* Dichloroacetic acid+ Sum of Haloacetic acids (HAA)* Total organic carbon (TOC)* Trichloroacetic acid*	Chlorates* Chlorites* 2,4-D Diuron Geosmin* Isoproturon* 2-Methylisborneol (MIB)* MCPA Microcystines LR* Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)* Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)* Sum of PFAS*

\* Parameter not included in the scope of accreditation

## Drinking Water: Microbiology

[ref. 990019]



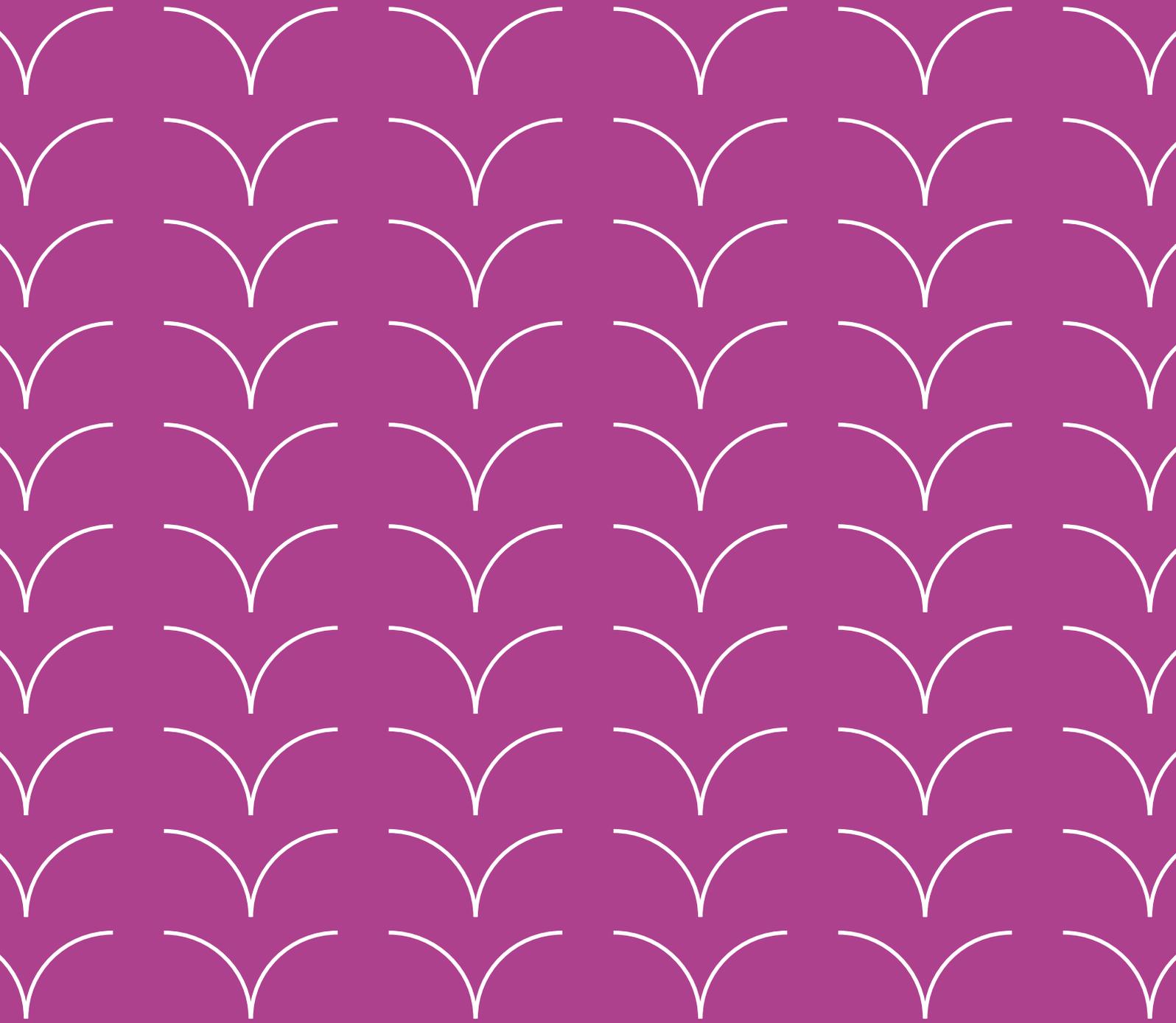
Round I	Round II	Round III
<p><i>Week 6</i> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> February 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 20</i> <b>11<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 38</i> <b>14<sup>th</sup> September 2026</b></p>
<p><i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 30°C Culturable microorganisms at 36°C <i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci <i>Salmonella</i> spp. Total coliforms</p>	<p><i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 36°C <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Faecal estreptococci Intestinal enterococci Total coliforms</p>	<p><i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 36°C <i>Escherichia coli</i> Intestinal enterococci <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Sulphite-reducing clostridia Total coliforms</p>

## Bottled Water: Microbiology

[ref. 990037]



Round I
<p><i>Week 22</i> <b>25<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b></p>
<p><i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 36°C <i>Escherichia coli</i> Intestinal enterococci <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Sulphite-reducing clostridia Total coliforms</p>



# Continental Water

Continental Water: Microbiology | *page 19*  
Swimming Pool Water: Microbiology | *page 19*



# Continental Water

Within this group, it is possible to differentiate between treated and untreated continental water.

Among the latter are surface water (rivers, lakes, reservoirs...) and groundwater or catchment for human consumption located on land. Generally, the tests carried out in this type of matrix have as their ultimate objective the establishment of a framework for the protection of this type of water, as established by the Water Framework Directive (Law 62/2003, December, 30<sup>th</sup> 2000).

Within the treated continental water, the water of swimming pools, cooling towers, evaporative condensers, or those for pharmaceutical use are included.

The technical-sanitary quality of swimming pools is regulated by different regulations in different countries, remaining in Spain under the protection of RD 742/2013. Our scheme includes the main indicators and microbiological pathogens used to control the quality of swimming pool water.

## Continental Water: Microbiology

[ref. 990022]



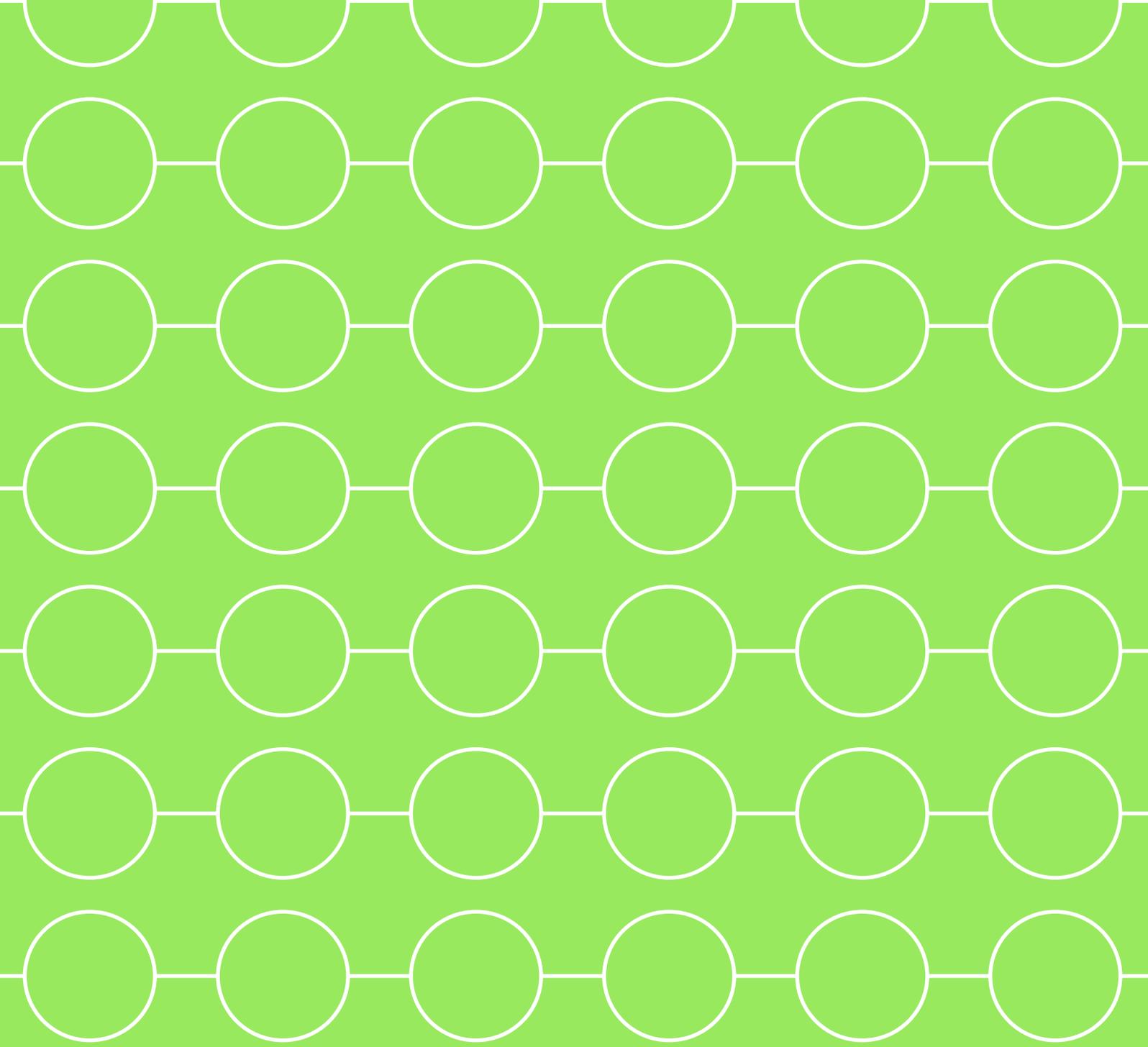
Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 9</i> <b>23<sup>rd</sup> February 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 41</i> <b>5<sup>th</sup> October 2026</b></p>
<p><i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Salmonella</i> spp. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Total coliforms</p>	<p><i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Salmonella</i> spp. <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Total coliforms</p>

## Swimming Pool Water: Microbiology

[ref. 990038]



Round I
<p><i>Week 24</i> <b>8<sup>th</sup> June 2026</b></p>
<p><i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Faecal estreptococci <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Total coliforms</p>



# Wastewater

Wastewater: Physical-chemical | *page 22*

Wastewater: Microbiology | *page 22*

Reclaimed Water | *page 22*



# Wastewater

Wastewater is water of variable composition from many sources as domestic, municipal, industrial or agricultural, and for that reason it has been degraded or altered in its original quality.

All of them are usually collected in a collecting system and sent through a terrestrial emissary to a WWTP (Wastewater Treatment Plant). The aforementioned Directive 91/271/CEE establishes the parameters, limits or the reduction level that the treatment process must achieve.

In discharge authorizations (either to sanitation systems or to public domain) the parameters and limits of application are defined, depending on the raw materials, production process and quality requirements

of the receiving environment. It will take into account compliance with the limits for priority and preferential substances in Directive 2008/105/EC. These parameters include mainly organic substances, cyanides, fluorides and metals.

According to the normative which establishes the legal framework for the reuse of treated water, reclaimed water is defined as: 'The treated wastewater that has undergone a treatment process additional or complementary that allows to achieve the quality for their intended use'. This legislation establishes permitted uses, the frequency and quality criteria of this type of wastewater.

# Wastewater: Physical-chemical

[ref. 990004]



Round I	Round II	Round III
<p><i>Week 6</i> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> February 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 22</i> <b>25<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 41</i> <b>5<sup>th</sup> October 2026</b></p>
Aluminium Ammonium Biological oxygen demand (BO <sub>5</sub> D) Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Chlorides Chromium Copper Fluorides Nickel Nitrates Selenium Suspended solids Toxicity	Anionic surfactants Antimony Biological oxygen demand (BO <sub>5</sub> D) Cadmium Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Chromium VI Cobalt Manganese Orthophosphates Suspended solids Total organic carbon (TOC) Total phosphorus Zinc	Arsenic Biological oxygen demand (BO <sub>5</sub> D) Boron Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Conductivity at 20°C Conductivity at 25°C Iron Kjeldahl nitrogen Lead pH Suspended solids Thallium Tin Total nitrogen

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

# Wastewater: Microbiology

[ref. 990014]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 8</i> <b>16<sup>th</sup> February 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 42</i> <b>13<sup>th</sup> October 2026</b></p>
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci <i>Salmonella</i> spp. Total coliforms	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci <i>Salmonella</i> spp. Total coliforms

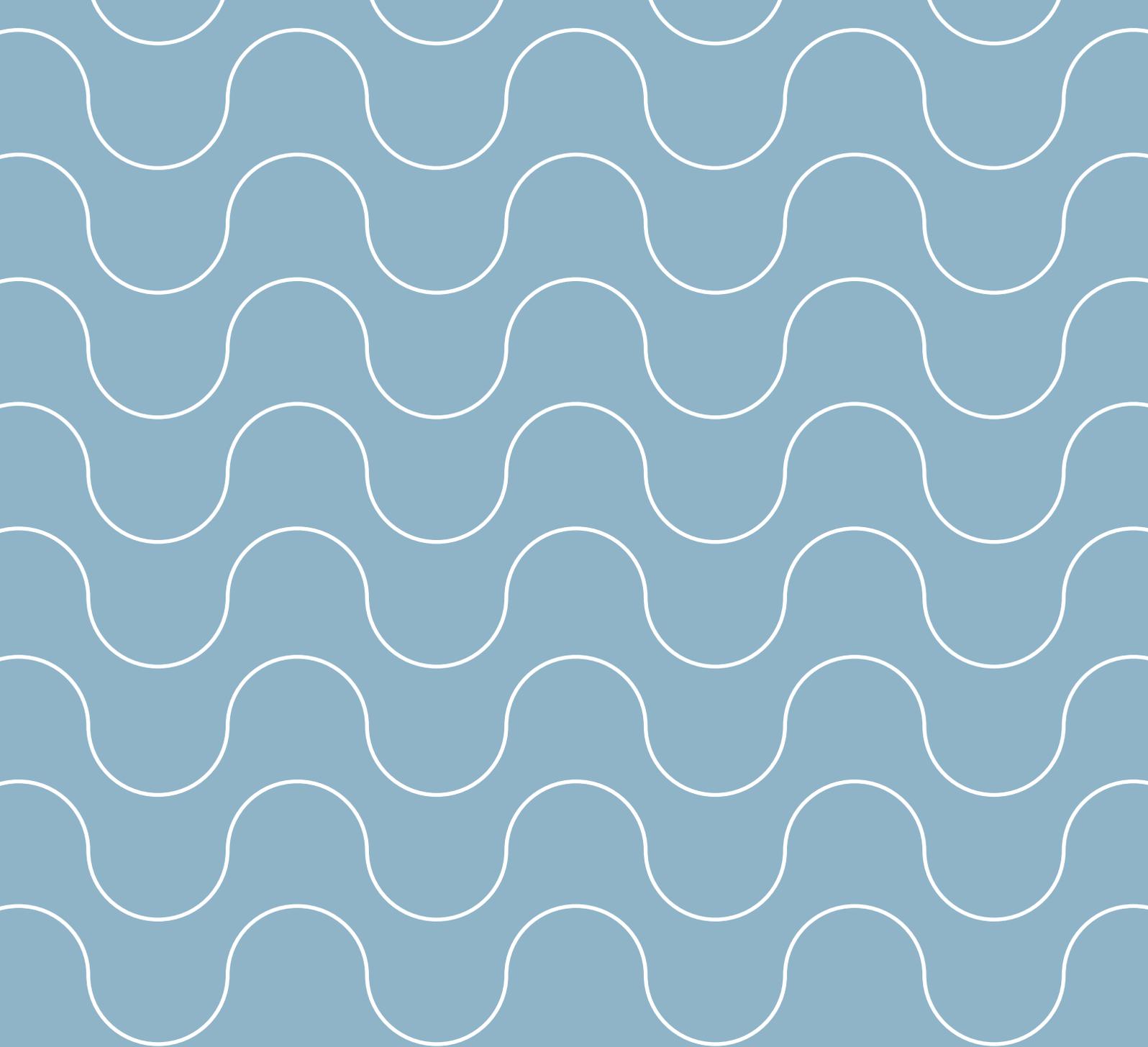
# Reclaimed Water

[ref. 990005]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 11</i> <b>9<sup>th</sup> March 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 44</i> <b>26<sup>nd</sup> October 2026</b></p>
Boron <i>Escherichia coli</i> Intestinal nematodes <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp. Suspended solids Total phosphorus Turbidity	Cadmium <i>Escherichia coli</i> Intestinal nematodes <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp. Nitrates SAR (Sodium Adsorption Ratio) Total nitrogen

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'



# Sea Water

Sea Water | *page 25*



# Sea Water

Sea water is marine water, with a wide variety of minerals that confers a high saline percentage (between 35 and 38‰).

The sea water control is especially important in bathing areas. The Directive 2006/7/EC, February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006 concerning the quality management of bathing water, collects the scientific and technical specifications and enables a more consistent legal framework both with the needs and the advances and the progress in recent

years regarding bathing waters. At the national level, RD 1341/2007 regulates this type of water.

There are also various international networks focused on the Control and Quality Monitoring of Coastal Water whose main goal is to have an intervention tool, in order to provide information on the evolution of water and aquatic ecosystems quality by using of biological, hydromorphological and physicalchemical indicators.

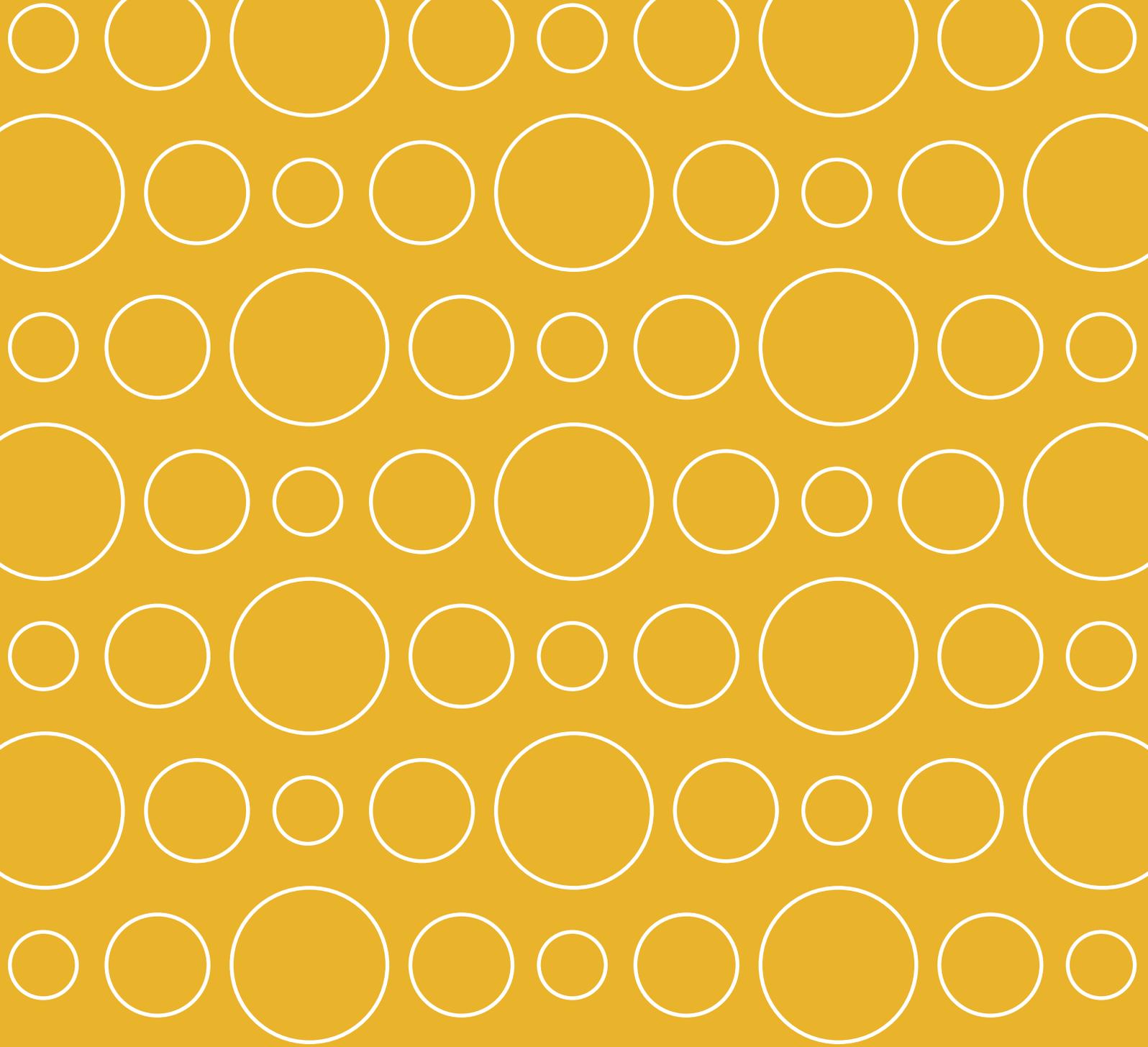
# Sea Water

[ref. 990000]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 23</i> <b>1<sup>st</sup> June 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 37</i> <b>7<sup>th</sup> September 2026</b></p>
<p>Ammonium Arsenic Cadmium <i>Escherichia coli</i> Intestinal enterococci Orthophosphates pH Salinity Total coliforms Turbidity</p>	<p>Conductivity at 20°C <i>Escherichia coli</i> Intestinal enterococci Mercury Nickel Nitrates pH Lead Total coliforms Turbidity</p>

*Metals will be determined as 'total metals'*



# Atmospheric Pollution

Stack Emissions: Physical-chemical | *page 28*



# Atmospheric Pollution

Industrial combustion and other kind of processes are susceptible to produce various contaminants which have been demonstrated to be or could be harmful to health and the environment. Control of these emissions permits to manage its environmental impact, demonstrating compliance with established legislative limits and avoiding penalties and adverse publicity.

European legislation (Directive 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC version) states that emissions of static points as chimneys must be controlled so as to prevent or reduce such emissions and analytical controls are intended to control these emissions.

The material used is similar to that usually found in laboratories for such tests and consists of two types of supports, filters and impinger solutions. In the former, all the possible contaminations related to particles are studied and in the impinger solutions those pollutants in gaseous state are collected. The preparation and analysis of the established parameters are based on international regulations that allow rounds to be offered according to the needs of the laboratories (UNE-EN 12341: 2015, UNE-EN 13284-1: 2018 and UNE-EN 14902: 2006).

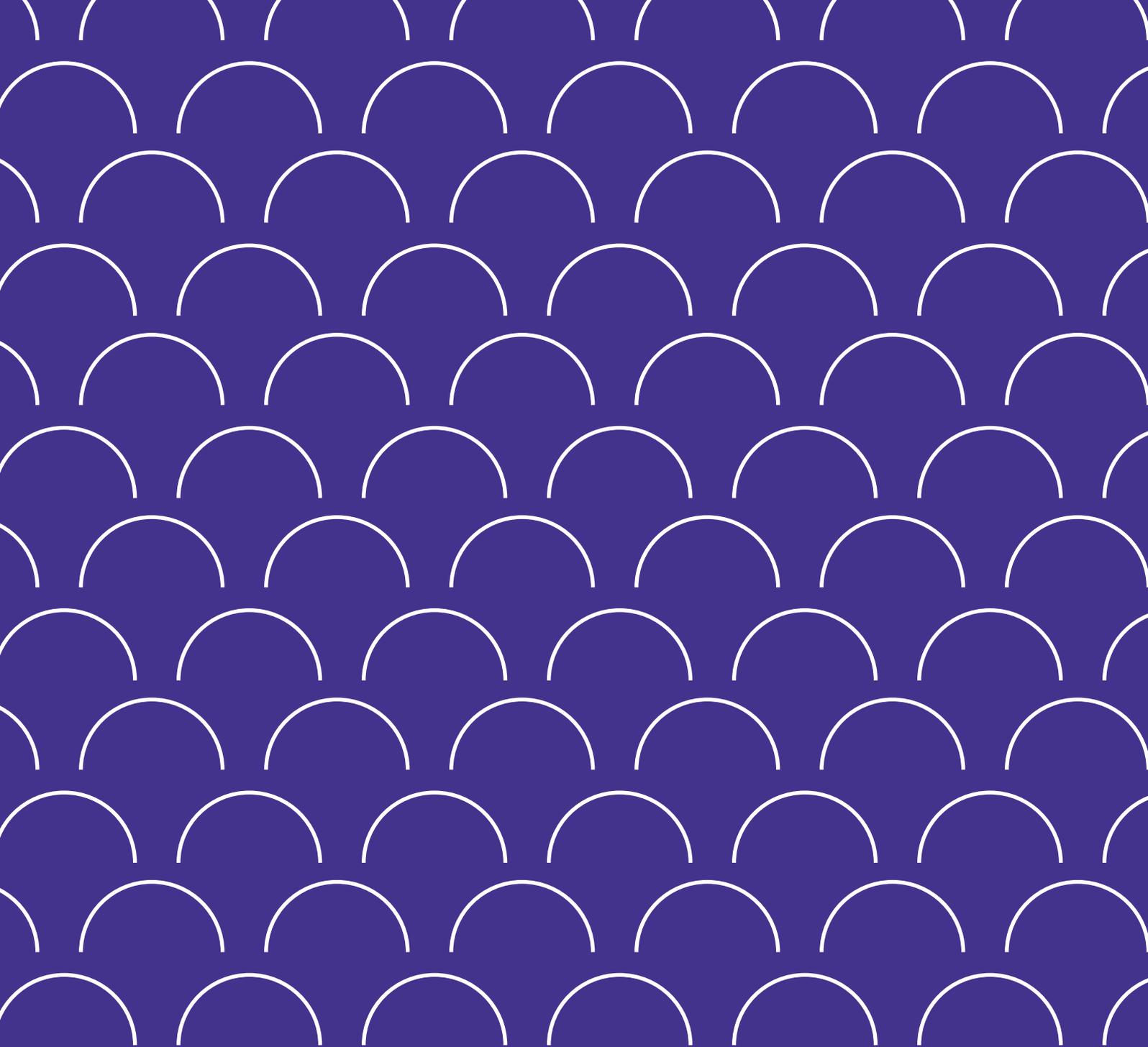
# Stack Emissions: Physical-chemical

[ref. 990008]



Round I	Round II	Round III
<p><i>Week 9</i> <b>23<sup>rd</sup> February 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 18</i> <b>27<sup>th</sup> April 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 40</i> <b>28<sup>th</sup> September 2026</b></p>
<p><b>Filter:</b> Arsenic Cobalt Manganese Nickel Vanadium</p> <p><b>Immission filters:</b> Arsenic Cadmium Lead Nickel</p> <p><b>Impinger solution:</b> Antimony Arsenic Cadmium Copper Hydrofluoric acid (HF)</p>	<p><b>Filter:</b> Antimony Cadmium Chromium Mercury Tin</p> <p><b>Impinger solution:</b> Chromium Formaldehyde* Hydrochloric acid (HCl) Lead Manganese Vanadium</p>	<p><b>Filter:</b> Copper Lead Selenium Thallium Zinc</p> <p><b>Immission filters:</b> Arsenic Cadmium Lead Nickel</p> <p><b>Impinger solution:</b> Cobalt Nickel Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Thallium Zinc</p>

\* Parameter not included in the scope of accreditation



# Solids

Soils: Physical-chemical | *page 31*

Sludges: Physical-chemical | *page 31*

Sludges: Microbiology | *page 32*

Solids in Wastewater | *page 32*



# Solids

Sludges and soils, which count with completely different physical-chemical characteristics, are included in this group of schemes.

A sludge, also called mud, is defined as a semisolid residue which is produced, decanted or settled during a water treatment. They are generated in the septic tank of houses, shopping malls, offices or industries, or produced in a water treatment plant, as well as control units of atmospheric emissions.

Soil is the uppermost layer of Earth's crust, which results of the decomposition of rocks by sudden temperature

changes and by the action of the water, wind and living beings. The chemical composition and physical structure of the soil at a certain location are determined by the type of geological material that originates, by the vegetal cover, by the time that weathering has acted, by topography and by artificial changes resulting from human activities.

The study of physical-chemical and microbiological parameters in this matrix allows evaluating its quality, conservation and proper management.

## Soils: Physical-chemical

[ref. 990017]



Round I
<p><i>Week 42</i> <b>13<sup>th</sup> October 2026</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arsenic</li> <li>Cadmium</li> <li>Calcium</li> <li>Chromium</li> <li>Conductivity at 20°C</li> <li>Copper</li> <li>Iron</li> <li>Lead</li> <li>Magnesium</li> <li>Manganese</li> <li>Mercury</li> <li>Nickel</li> <li>pH</li> <li>Potassium</li> <li>Sodium</li> <li>Total phosphorus</li> <li>Zinc</li> </ul>

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

## Sludges: Physical-chemical

[ref. 990013]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 13</i> <b>23<sup>rd</sup> March 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 37</i> <b>7<sup>th</sup> September 2026</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arsenic</li> <li>Cadmium</li> <li>Chromium</li> <li>Copper</li> <li>Iron</li> <li>Kjeldahl nitrogen</li> <li>Lead</li> <li>Manganese</li> <li>Mercury</li> <li>Nickel</li> <li>pH</li> <li>Zinc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminium</li> <li>Cadmium</li> <li>Chromium</li> <li>Conductivity at 20°C</li> <li>Copper</li> <li>Lead</li> <li>Mercury</li> <li>Nickel</li> <li>Total organic matter</li> <li>Total phosphorus</li> <li>Zinc</li> </ul>

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

## Sludges: Microbiology

[ref. 990027]



Round I
<p><i>Week 21</i> <b>18<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b></p>
<p><i>Clostridium perfringens</i> <i>Escherichia coli</i> Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci <i>Salmonella</i> spp. Total coliforms</p>

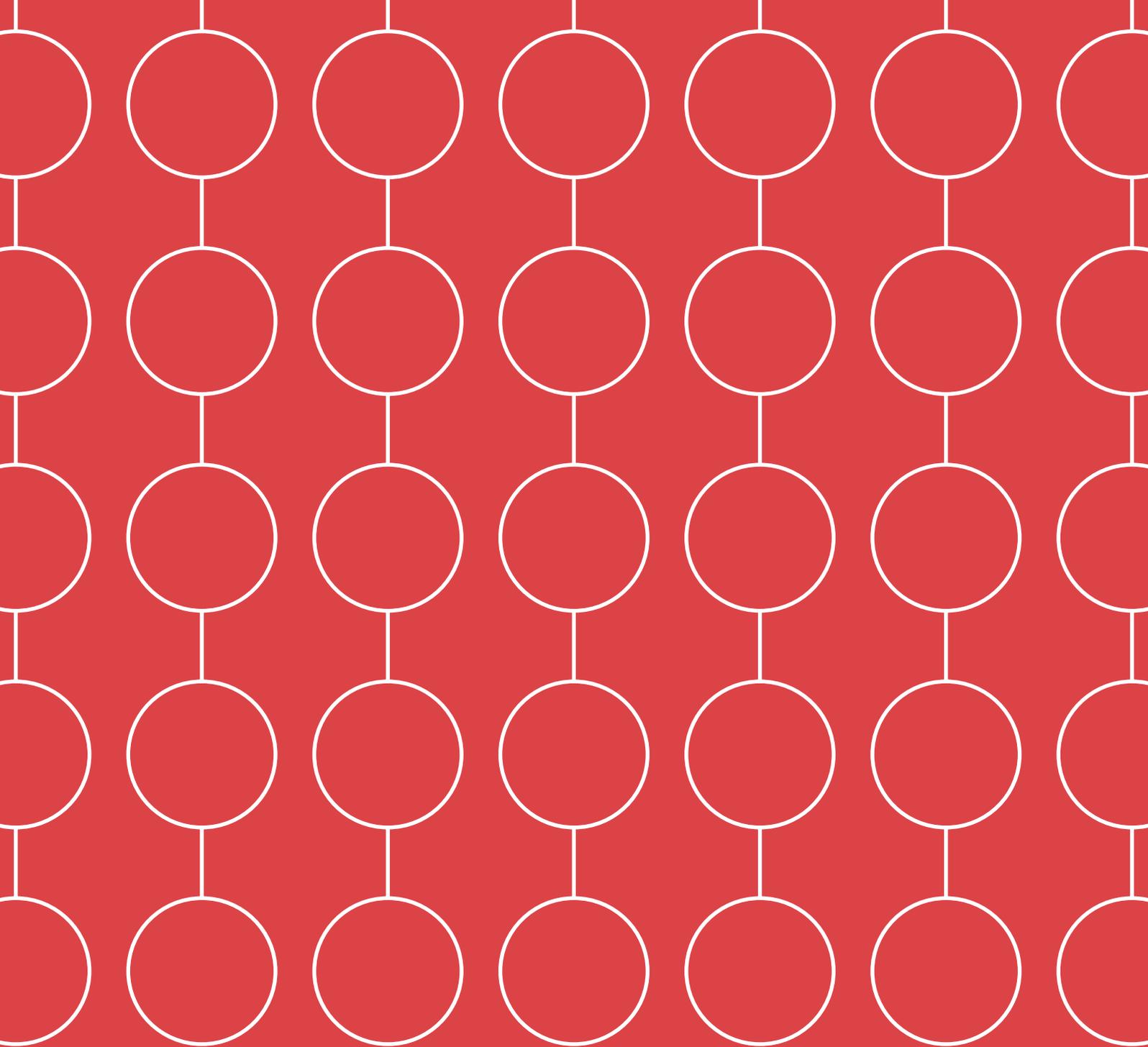
## Solids in Wastewater

[ref. 990016]



Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 7</i> <b>9<sup>th</sup> February 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 19</i> <b>4<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b></p>
<p>Dissolved solids at 105°C* Fixed suspended solids* Fixed total solids* Settleable solids* Suspended solids Total solids at 105°C* Volatile suspended solids* Volatile total solids*</p>	<p>Dissolved solids at 105°C* Fixed suspended solids* Fixed total solids* Settleable solids* Suspended solids Total solids at 105°C* Volatile suspended solids* Volatile total solids*</p>

\* Parameter not included in the scope of accreditation



# *Legionella*

*Legionella: Culture | page 35*

*Legionella: PCR | page 35*

*Legionella: Biofilm | page 35*



# Legionella

Of all the environmental pathogens, *Legionella* and particularly *Legionella pneumophila* species is one of the most studied organisms due to its impact in large communities, and therefore its importance for public health and the enormous social and economic impact.

In all current laws and regulations on legionellosis prevention, *Legionella* testing is contemplated as one of the most important preventive methods, establishing culture isolation based on the ISO 11731 standard as the reference method. ielab's *Legionella*: Culture scheme simulates natural samples to be tested by the method implemented in the laboratory, to assess the analytical performance of the laboratory and the recovery rate of the used method.

However, culture isolation presents different drawbacks such as time-to-results that can be up to 10-12 days.

Due to the need in many cases for rapid results, alternative methods such as those based on nucleic acid amplification (qPCR), have been described as valid and very useful tools for the detection of *Legionella*.

Spanish legislation 487/2022 becomes the new legislative cornerstone in relation to the prevention and control of this bacterium, gathering the main technical advances and covering aspects not included in the legislation until now.

In the *Legionella*: PCR scheme, samples contain inactivated cells that allow the assessment of both the efficiency and performance in the analytical phases of concentration, DNA extraction / purification and amplification.

## Legionella: Culture

[ref. 990020]



Round I	Round II	Round III
<p><b>Week 10</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> March 2026</b></p>	<p><b>Week 19</b> <b>4<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b></p>	<p><b>Week 40</b> <b>28<sup>th</sup> September 2026</b></p>
<p><b>2 samples (A and B):</b></p> <p><b>Sample A:</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Sample B:</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p>	<p><b>2 samples (A and B):</b></p> <p><b>Sample A:</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Sample B:</b> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 36°C <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p>	<p><b>2 samples (A and B):</b></p> <p><b>Sample A:</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Sample B:</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p>

Samples B will include natural matrix

## Legionella: PCR

[ref. 990012]



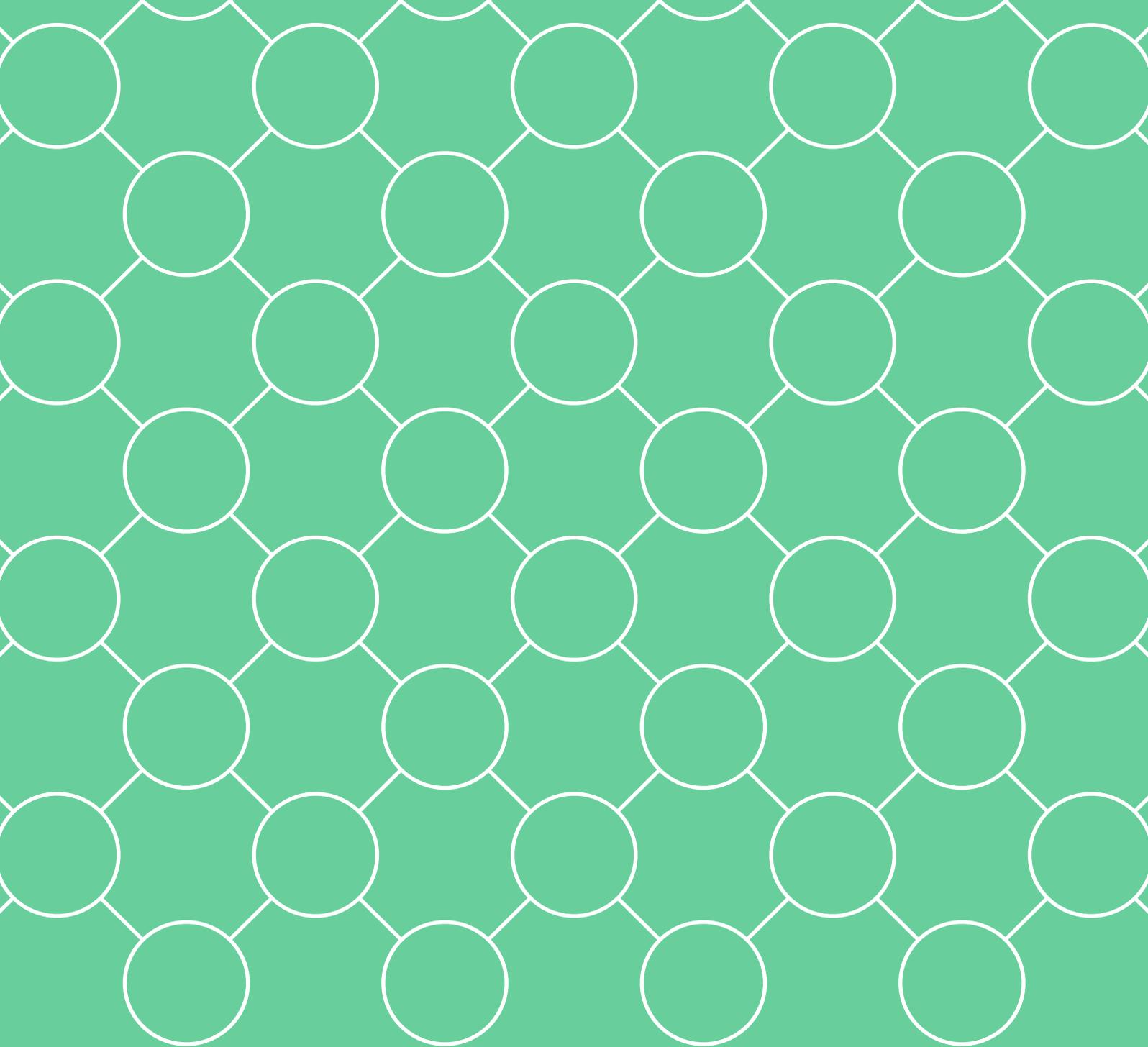
Round I
<p><b>Week 10</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> March 2026</b></p>
<p><b>3 samples (A, B and C):</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Evaluation:</b> Concentration, extraction/purification and amplification of DNA</p>

## Legionella: Biofilm

[ref. 993001]

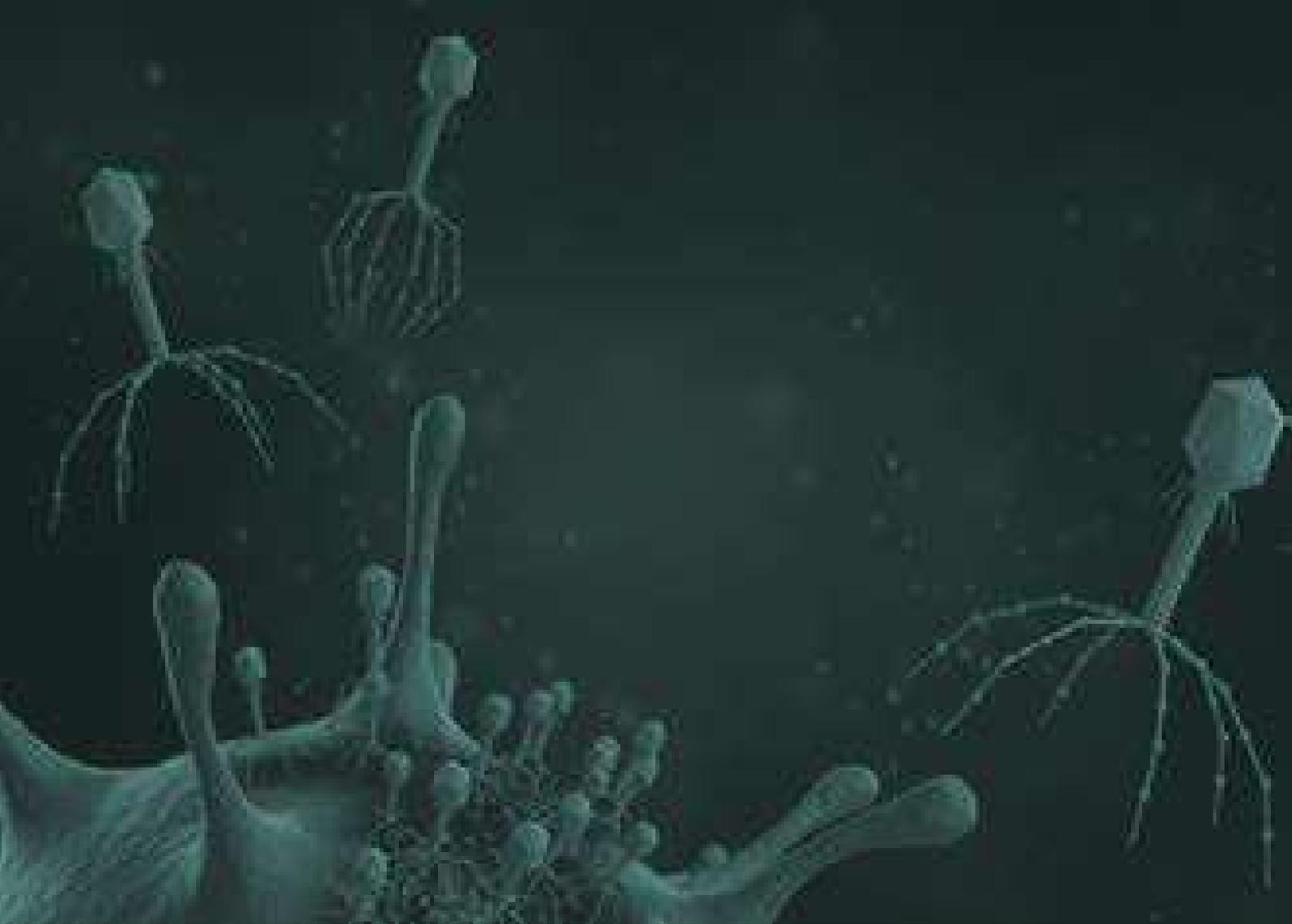
Round I
<p><b>Week 25</b> <b>15<sup>th</sup> June 2026</b></p>
<p><b>3 samples (A, B and C):</b> <i>Legionella pneumophila</i> <i>Legionella</i> spp.</p> <p><b>Evaluation:</b> Detection and identification</p>

Round not included in the scope of accreditation



# Bacteriophages

Bacteriophages | *page 38*



# Bacteriophages

Historically, microbiological control has been mainly done through bacterial indicators, but currently viral indicators are trending in quality control of water, biosolids and food. The new European Directive (EU) 2020/2184 December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption includes the somatic coliphage parameter as an indicator to verify the effectiveness of treatment processes against microbiological risks.

Bacteriophages as viral indicators provide additional advantages to bacterial indicators, since they are present in the environment in a similar amount to bacterial indicators, usually persist longer and provide more information on viral pathogens which are not properly represented by studying only bacterial indicators.

Somatic coliphages are bacteriophages of enteric origin that can infect *Escherichia coli* through cell surface receptors.

F-specific coliphages, also named sexual coliphages or male-specific bacteriophages, infect bacteria through the sex pili.

The presence of both somatic and/or F-specific coliphages in water samples usually indicates pollution by human or animal faeces, or by sewage containing these excreta. Therefore, these coliphages provide a simple and relatively rapid tool for the detection of faecal pollution, and their resistance in water and food tends to resemble that of human enteric virus more closely than faecal bacteria, commonly used as water or food quality indicators.

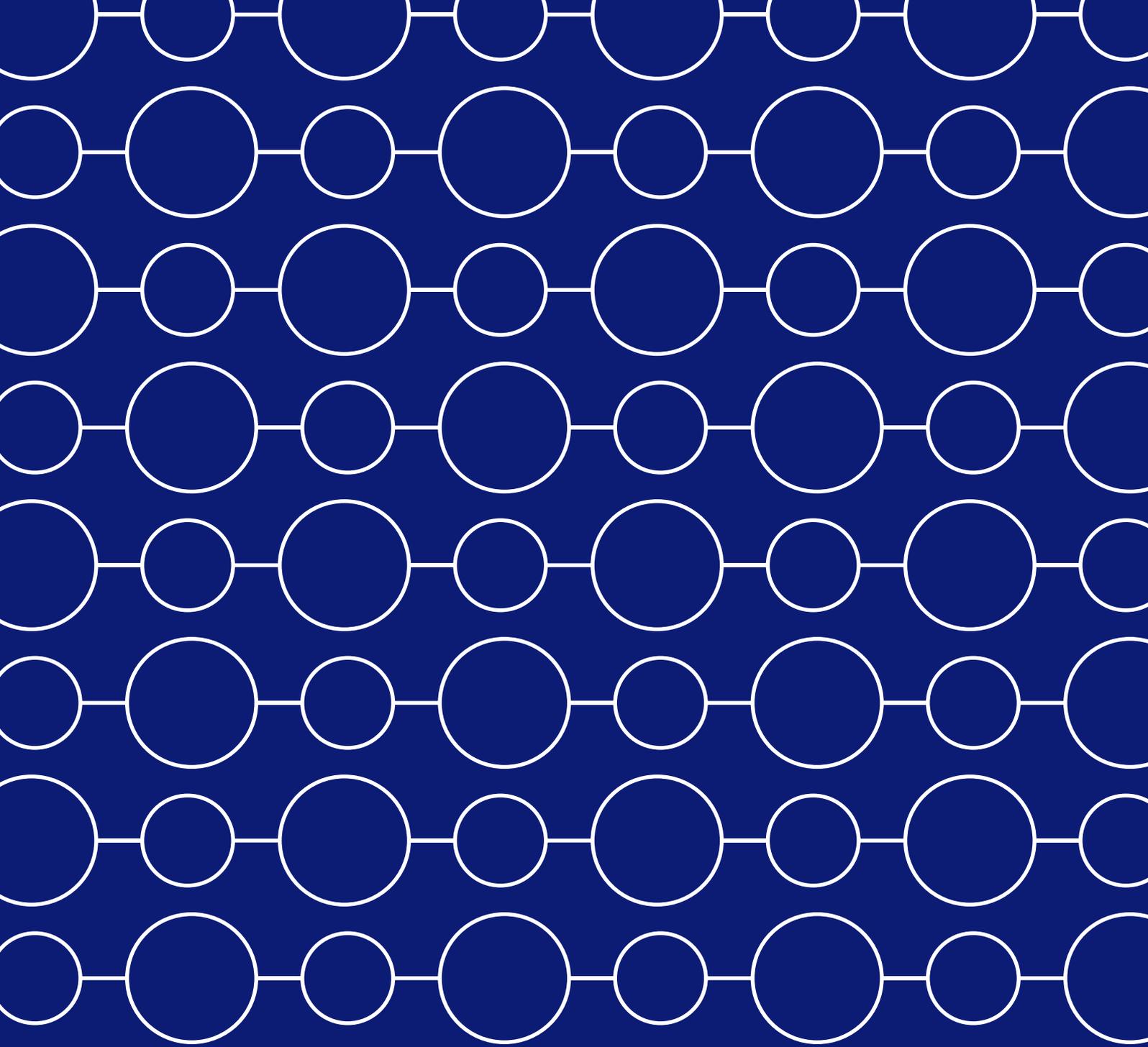
Both somatic and F-specific coliphages are included in water, wastewater, biosolids and food guidelines and regulations complementing the use of other bacterial indicators.

# Bacteriophages

[ref. 992512]

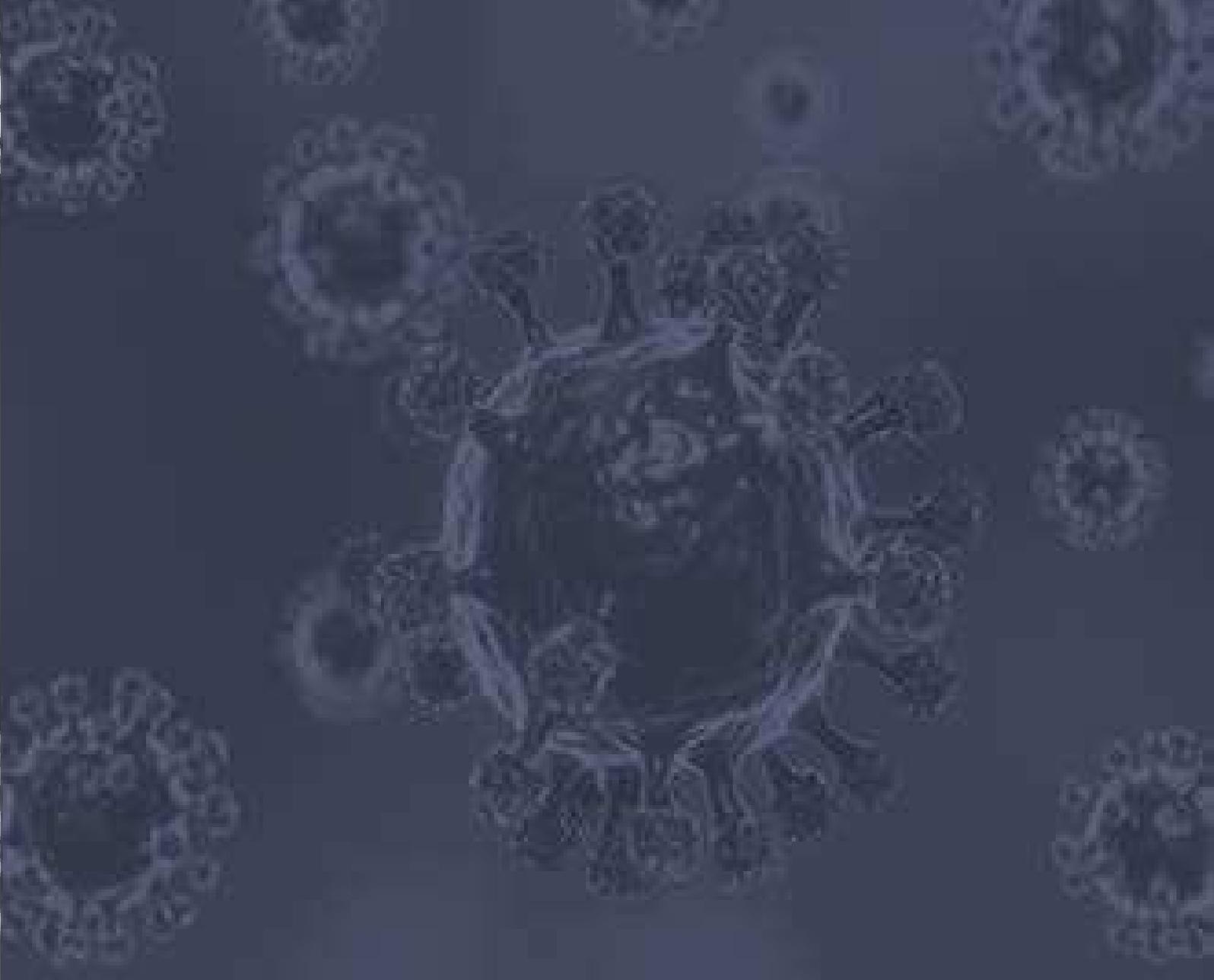


Round I	Round II	Round III
<i>Week 7</i> <b>9<sup>th</sup> February 2026</b>	<i>Week 18</i> <b>27<sup>th</sup> April 2026</b>	<i>Week 39</i> <b>21<sup>st</sup> September 2026</b>
F-specific bacteriophages Somatic bacteriophages  <b>Evaluation:</b> Concentration, elution and culture  <b>Matrix:</b> Drinking water - Outlet water	F-specific bacteriophages Somatic bacteriophages  <b>Evaluation:</b> Culture  <b>Matrix:</b> Wastewater and reclaimed water	F-specific bacteriophages Somatic bacteriophages  <b>Evaluation:</b> Concentration, elution and culture  <b>Matrix:</b> Drinking water - Inlet water



# SARS-CoV-2

SARS-CoV-2 | *page 41*



# SARS-CoV-2

With the global pandemic of COVID-19, the performance of detection tests is being prioritized not only in patients but also in the environment that surrounds us.

The European Commission, in its Recommendation (EU) 2021/472, urges member states to establish a systematic surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 virus and its variants in EU wastewater as a complementary tool for data collection and management of the pandemic. It also establishes that to assure that sampling and analysis methods are comparable and reliable, Member States must ensure that laboratories participate in appropriate proficiency tests organized by accredited providers.

ielab organized in October 2020 a Proficiency Testing Scheme for the detection of SARS-CoV-2 using RT-

qPCR, and in May 2021 it became the first national accredited provider of proficiency testing schemes for the detection and quantification of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater.

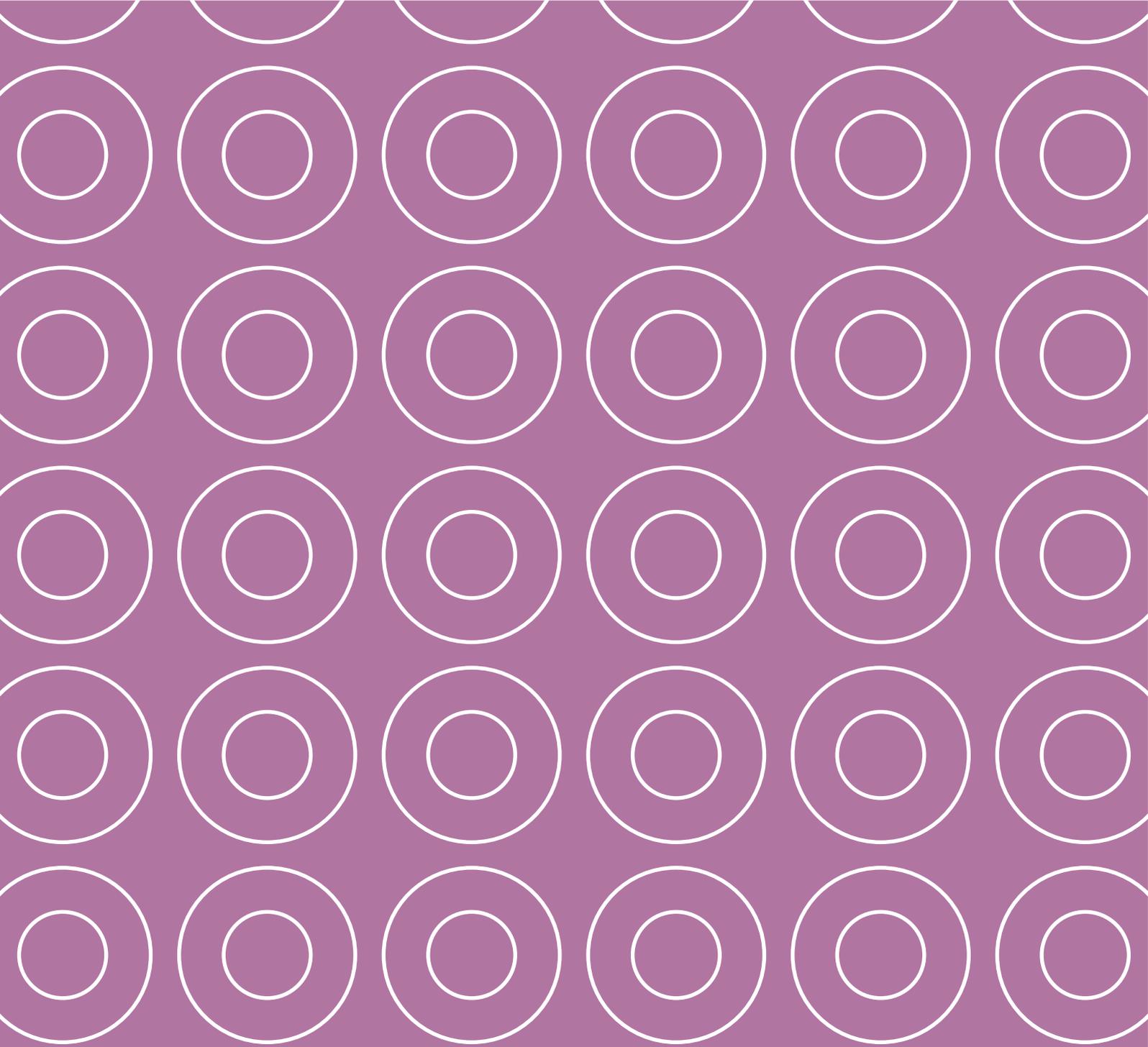
As for the samples to be tested, they may be of synthetic or natural origin and will contain virus genetic material of SARSCoV-2, which will allow to evaluate the virus detection process after the concentration, extraction and amplification phases. The results can be reported both qualitatively (Detected / Not Detected) and quantitatively. The fields of application are: clinical/sanitary, environmental and surfaces.

# SARS-CoV-2

[ref. 992764]



<b>Round I</b>
<i>Week 13</i> <b>23<sup>rd</sup> March 2026</b>
<b>2 Samples (A and B):</b> SARS-CoV-2
<b>Evaluation:</b> Sample A: Extraction and amplification Sample B: Concentration, extraction and amplification



# Cosmetics

Cosmetics: Microbiology | *page 44*



# Cosmetics

The analyses on cosmetics are part of quality control and aim to verify and conform materials or products against the specifications established by the current legislation. Microbiological analysis helps to keep under control the proliferation of microorganisms that can cause contamination, poisoning and disease.

ISO 22716 is aimed at the cosmetic industry, and provides guidelines for the production, control, storage and dispatch of cosmetic products and ingredients.

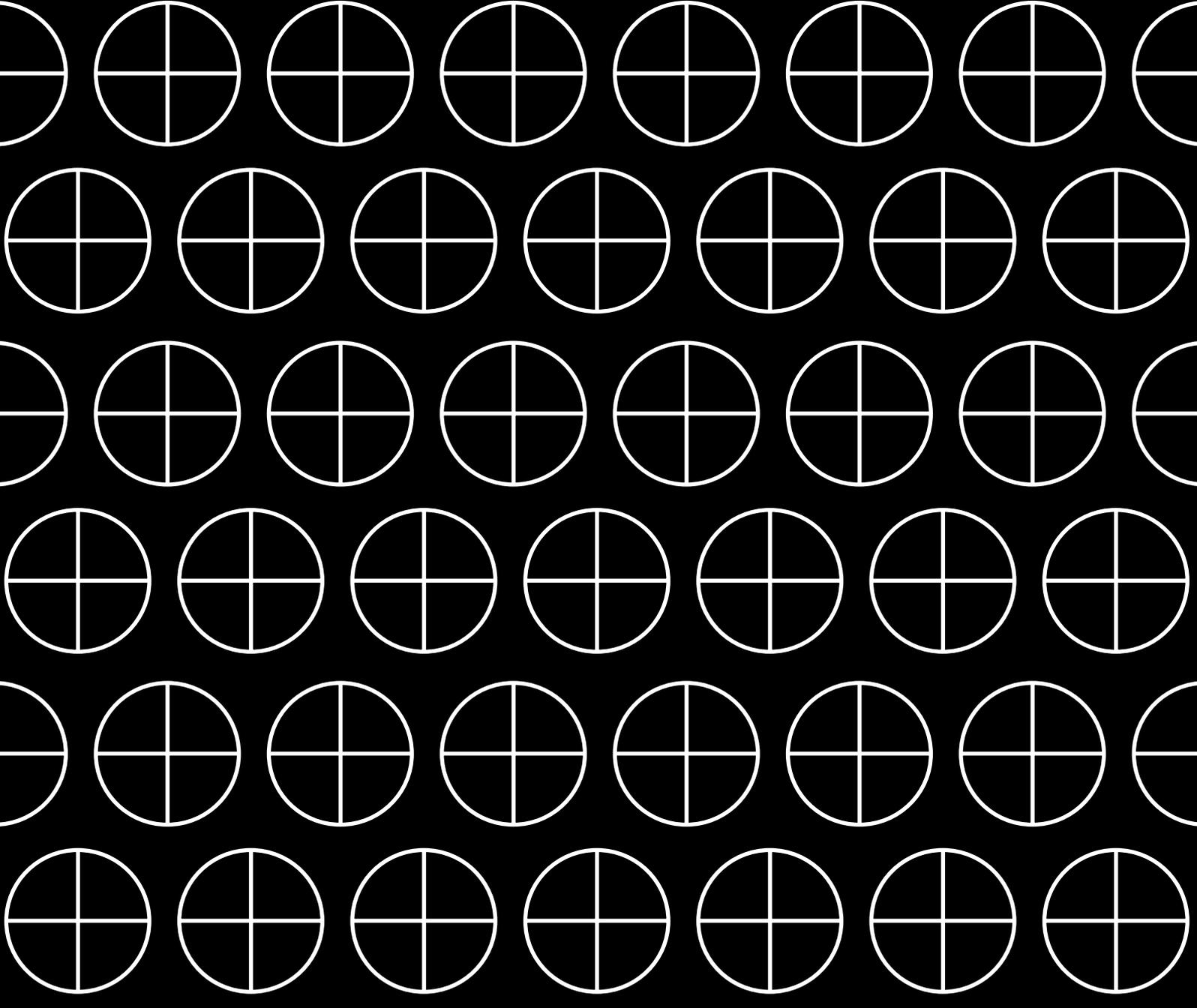
The participation of cosmetic companies in our scheme will provide them a valuable tool for their laboratory. It will allow them to ensure the quality of the results they issue through independent assessment, and will help them to better comply with their ISO 22716 quality assurance system (GMPs). In addition, their participation will facilitate their performance aspects and they will be able to demonstrate their technical competence versus clients and public bodies.

## Cosmetics: Microbiology

[ref. 992826]

Round I	Round II
<p><i>Week 12</i> <b>16<sup>st</sup> March 2026</b></p>	<p><i>Week 43</i> <b>19<sup>th</sup> October 2026</b></p>
<p><b>Quantitative parameters:</b> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 35°C Molds and yeasts</p> <p><b>Qualitative parameters:</b> <i>Burkholderia cepacea</i> complex (Bcc) <i>Candida albicans</i> Coagulase positive staphylococci <i>Escherichia coli</i> Other coliforms different to <i>E. coli</i> <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i></p>	<p><b>Quantitative parameters:</b> Culturable microorganisms at 22°C Culturable microorganisms at 35°C Molds and yeasts</p> <p><b>Qualitative parameters:</b> <i>Burkholderia cepacea</i> complex (Bcc) <i>Candida albicans</i> Coagulase positive staphylococci <i>Escherichia coli</i> Other coliforms different to <i>E. coli</i> <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i></p>

*Rounds not included in the scope of accreditation  
Samples will include real matrices*



# *in situ* Analysis and Sampling

*in situ* Analysis and Sampling: Physical-chemical | page 47  
Indoor Air Quality | page 47



# *in situ* Analysis and Sampling

These are face-to-face schemes in which the participants attend to the location established by the organization to carry out several measurements *in situ*. Each participant can use the method and equipment considered as appropriate, with no limitation by the side of the Organizer.

In the *in situ* Analysis and Sampling: Physical-chemical scheme, *in situ* measurements are made for the parameters: conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature and flow in three different matrices (wastewater, continental water and sea water). Yearly, 2 rounds are offered, one located in Alicante and another in Madrid.

Only for the round located in Alicante, in addition to the *in situ* analyses, a Sampling testing of physical-chemical parameters is carried out in the continental water and wastewater matrices. All samples are collected by the Organizer and subsequently analysed by a single reference laboratory.

The technical and statistical analysis is carried out according to the criteria established by the IUPAC and the 'Selection, Use and Interpretation of Proficiency Testing (PT) Schemes by Laboratories (2021)' guide, so as to ensure the homogeneity and stability of the sample during the test.

ielab also makes the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) scheme available to laboratories, as an external tool for quality control of their measurements, and as a synonymous of guarantee of their correct performance and technical competence. The face-to-face format of this PTS eliminates any risk of contamination of the client's own facilities. This scheme includes *in situ* physical-chemical measurements and sampling for microbiological parameters on air and surfaces. In this case, each laboratory will carry out the analysis of its samples and will send the results to the Organization.

# in situ Analysis and Sampling: Physical-chemical

[ref. 990021 | 990023]



Alicante	Madrid
<b>Week 19</b> <b>7<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b>	<b>Week 43</b> <b>22<sup>nd</sup> October 2026</b>
<p><b>Continental water:</b>            Conductivity at 20°C            Dissolved oxygen            pH            Temperature</p> <p><b>Wastewater:</b>            Conductivity at 20°C            Conductivity at 25°C            Discharge*            Dissolved oxygen            pH            Temperature</p> <p><b>Sea water:</b>            Conductivity at 25°C            Dissolved oxygen            pH            Temperature</p> <p><b>Sampling: Physical-chemical*</b></p>	<p><b>Continental water:</b>            Conductivity at 20°C            Dissolved oxygen            pH            Temperature</p> <p><b>Wastewater:</b>            Conductivity at 20°C            Conductivity at 25°C            Discharge*            Dissolved oxygen            pH            Temperature</p>

\* Parameters and activities not included in the scope of accreditation

## Indoor Air Quality

[ref. 992827]

Barcelona
<b>Week 22</b> <b>27<sup>th</sup> May 2026</b>
<p><b>Physical-chemicals:</b>            0.5 µm particle count            5 µm particle count            CO emission            CO<sub>2</sub> emission            Suspended particles by gravimetry            Thermo-hygrometric conditions</p> <p><b>Air:</b>            Molds and yeasts            Total microorganisms at 22°C            Total microorganisms at 36°C</p> <p><b>Surfaces:</b>            Molds and yeasts            Total microorganisms at 22°C            Total microorganisms at 36°C</p>

Round not included in the scope of accreditation

# ielab Proficiency Testing Schemes: 2026 schedule

	February				March					April				May				June				September				October				
WEEKS >	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
DRINKING WATER: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL A			■													■									■					
DRINKING WATER: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL B			■													■									■					
DRINKING WATER: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL C							■																	■						
DRINKING WATER: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL D					■																								■	
DRINKING WATER: MICROBIOLOGY	■													■										■						
BOTTLED WATER: MICROBIOLOGY																	■													
CONTINENTAL WATER: MICROBIOLOGY				■																									■	
SWIMMING POOL WATER: MICROBIOLOGY																				■										
WASTEWATER: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL	■																■												■	
WASTEWATER: MICROBIOLOGY			■																										■	
RECLAIMED WATER							■																							■
SEA WATER																				■				■						
STACK EMISSIONS: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL				■									■												■					
SOILS: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL																													■	
SLUDGES: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL								■																						
SLUDGES: MICROBIOLOGY																■														
SOLIDS IN WASTEWATER		■													■															
LEGIONELLA: CULTURE							■								■										■					
LEGIONELLA: PCR							■																							
LEGIONELLA: BIOFILM																													■	
BACTERIOPHAGES: DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER		■											■											■						
SARS-COV-2								■																						
COSMETICS: MICROBIOLOGY							■																						■	
IN SITU ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING: PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL														■															■	
INDOOR AIR QUALITY																	■													■

# General conditions about the participation in ielab's Proficiency Testing Schemes

## Registration

The easiest and safest way to register in our Proficiency Testing Schemes (PTS) is through **ielab's** website ([www.ielab.es](http://www.ielab.es)). By this way the confidentiality and agility on the information and data transmission is assured. Alternatively, you can also register by contacting us by email ([comercial@ielab.es](mailto:comercial@ielab.es)).

The current prices can be consulted in the specific rates document and also when you make your registration through the website. The registration fee includes sample preparation, access to the website for data submission and for downloading results reports and any other document related to the rounds such as the certificate of participation. Any additional tax or fee will be added before the confirmation of the purchase order, whenever necessary.

The participating laboratory may request the cancellation of its participation in a round of the PTS, as long as it is properly notified to the organization with enough time prior to its completion.

By another hand, in case that the calendar, planning or any of the previously agreed terms cannot be fulfilled, the participants will be informed in writing of the solutions adopted, and a refund or replacement of the registration will be processed. In general terms, if a minimum of 12 registrations is not reached to hold a round, the organization shall assess the advisability of proceeding with it.

## Frequency of participation

The frequency of participation in the PTS depends on several specific factors related to the characteristics of each laboratory, as well as other aspects of quality control. The number of samples tested, and the risk associated with the tests are very important issues to be considered. Therefore, each laboratory should establish its own frequency of participation.

Accreditation bodies often offer guidelines about frequency of participation, such as in the documents 'NT-03-Política de ENAC sobre intercomparaciones' and the guide 'Guía sobre la participación en programas de Intercomparaciones G-ENAC-14' or in EURACHEM Guide 'Selection, use and interpretation of Proficiency Testing Schemes'.

## Confidentiality

To guarantee confidentiality, the participation codes of each laboratory are automatically assigned by the software at the time of registration. Each participant has a 4-digit code that can be changed and that allows them to identify their results in the round report. In this way, their identity is protected against the rest of the participants and from the organization itself.

The results and other technical information submitted by participants and related to the assays will be associated with the participation code in the results report. In the results report only this code is mentioned neither including the name or other information of the participant, nor the data included in the observations field of the results bulletin.

ielab is responsible for the management of all information obtained or created during the performance of PT activities directly or through a third party. If ielab was required by law to release confidential information, the client concerned shall be notified of the information released, unless prohibited by law.

## Payment

PTS payment can be made via:

### **BANK TRANSFER:**

*Bank: Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA)*

*Address: Plaza Antoni Maura, 6, 2ª PLANTA. Barcelona. Spain*

*Bank Account: 01823994050201548997*

*Swift: BBVAESMMXXX*

*IBAN: ES9101823994050201548997*

### **CREDIT CARD**

For other options, please contact to our email address [comercial@ielab.es](mailto:comercial@ielab.es).

## Sample preparation and verification

**ielab** will prepare natural samples if possible. If any element or microorganism is not present in the natural sample, the appropriate analytes or microorganisms relevant to investigation will be added/spiked, or a synthetic sample will be prepared. This information is detailed in the round instructions and is available to customers upon request.

The corresponding homogeneity and stability studies of the samples will be performed according to IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) and to the ISO 13528 standard.

## Packaging and shipping of samples

Samples will be sent to participants by express courier according to the previously established calendar, being preferably sent on Monday.

The materials used in the PTS are packaged complying with the legal requirements regarding transport and under conditions that allow preserving their content. In general, most of the samples from **ielab**'s PTS are sent at room temperature. If any sample must be kept refrigerated after reception, it will be detailed in the round instructions document for each round.

Express courier systems are used, and the samples are accompanied by all transport documentation required by international regulations. However, in some countries, we recommend participants to obtain information in advance about the import documents or taxes that may be needed.

It is recommended that the final participant be informed of possible import procedures and notify **ielab** any additional instruction or document required in their country regarding these procedures.

**ielab** declines the responsibility of the shipment status if it has been retained at the customs office of the destination country.

## Handling and storage of samples

Prior to sending the samples, **ielab** provides detailed instructions to the participants that clearly specify how each sample should be preserved and/or handled. **ielab** has designed and planned its rounds so that the handling of the samples is a quick and easy process. Sometimes, it is also included a workflow diagram in the instructions to make handling easier. This information is also available on our website.

The samples are preserved to maintain their optimal analytical properties under the usual shipping conditions and transport times. Stability tests are carried out simulating shipping conditions and during the established test period. In addition, there is a transport control in the samples of the microbiology rounds consisting on sending to one of the participants a duplicate of the samples to be tested, which are returned to the organization for verification.

For the microbiological rounds, the samples can begin to be analyzed even up to a week after being sent, although it is advisable to do it as soon as they are received.

For physical-chemical parameters, the recommended analysis period is extended until the results submission deadline. Nevertheless, if any parameter must be analyzed before this period, all the complementary information necessary to perform the analysis is specified in the instructions.

## Volumes and analytical methodology

The volume of sample sent by **ielab** is considered enough to analyze any parameter in triplicate according to the most commonly used methodologies.

It may happen that your laboratory requires more sample volume. In this case, **ielab** can provide you with an 'extra sample' under request for an additional charge. Contact by e-mail to [comercial@ielab.es](mailto:comercial@ielab.es) to know this rate.

As a PTS provider, **ielab** does neither requires nor recommends any method of analysis. One of the objectives of proficiency testing is to determine the effectiveness of a laboratory in terms of tests or measurements that are usually performed, so that participants can analyze PTS samples using the method they wish. It is important that the participants report the

method used and the technical specifications requested, since we often also assess the results based on the methods used.

Therefore, the participating laboratories will be able to analyse the samples according to their usual method, and for the parameters that interest them.

## Deadline and how to submit the results

Deadline of each round is detailed in the instructions provided and all details are also available on our website. Usually, the deadline to submit results is 3 weeks after samples are dispatched. Please consider that after the established deadline, results cannot be recorded in the website anymore.

To report results, you must access the private client area of our website [www.ielab.es](http://www.ielab.es) with your usual username and password, and select the 'Open Proficiency Tests/ Results submission' section from the menu. The results bulletin will open automatically. In case you are participating in several rounds in progress, a drop-down will appear where you must choose the desired round. After filling the bulletin, you must press the 'Save' button and check that you receive a confirmation email at the email address that appears in the database.

Once the results are saved, they will be available if you re-enter with your username and password. You can add or modify them as many times as you wish. If you make any changes, you should 'save' again, and you will receive a confirmation email again.

The results bulletin will be available for editing until the established deadline of the round. Once this period is expired, the bulletin of results will be blocked, and no modifications can be made. Alternatively, there are other options to submit results and you can acquire this service when you register by selecting ('Paper Management Service'). By submitting the results, the participant authorizes **ielab** to use those results for the commercialization of reference materials.

## Expression of results

The results reported should be expressed in the units indicated in the PT Schemes' round instructions for each parameter and following their guidelines. Decimal numbers must be typed according to the settings of each participant's computer, without using any symbol to separate thousands positions. In some cases, the instructions of each round indicate the maximum number of decimal places that should be used to express the results.

Each participant can analyze the parameters he/she considers. For any analysed parameter it is necessary to submit the number of replicates detailed in the round instructions, as well as any other requested information. Please follow carefully the detailed guidelines included in the instructions of each round.

## Statistical study

The technical and statistical study is carried out according to the IUPAC criteria and to the ISO 13528 Standard. The results are therefore subjected to a broad and robust statistical study to obtain the assigned value.

For each parameter, its consensus value, standard deviation and uncertainty is calculated (without outliers or statistically failed results). In addition, for added analytes, the known value and the uncertainty may be indicated in the report.

Each laboratory will be evaluated by means of the z score criteria, using the values of the applicable legislation as criteria for calculating the 'Standard Deviation for Proficiency Assessment (SDPA)'. If it does not exist, it will be calculated based on international standards, or using the Horwitz function modified by Thompson.

For microbiology, the SDPA will be obtained based on historical rounds results. The SDPA value can also be fixed by **ielab**.

The SDPA calculation criteria for each parameter is available to customers who request it and on our website.

## Reports

The reports produced by **ielab** include detailed information on all aspects of the round and its results.

For each round, a detailed report is prepared that includes information on the design of the round, the preparation of the samples, homogeneity and stability, tables with the results of all the participants, the methods used (identified with the method number), the complete statistical study and graphs of distribution of results, and with the results of the evaluation of the participants, among others. Additionally, a personalized report is prepared for the comparison of results. At the request of the clients, additional reports can be prepared under agreed specifications, and will have an additional charge.

The reports of results are sent to the participants by email in pdf file and within 15 working days after the closing date of the round. There is the option to request reports printed. Check the current charges for this way of report shipment ('Paper Management Service').

If for any of the parameters included in the round the organization does not have a minimum of 7 results, neither the statistical study will not be performed nor the z score values will be published.

In case of doubt regarding any result or your evaluation in the round report, you can contact **ielab** by phone or email and we will assist you in a personalized way, studying your query to give you the answer that best suits the circumstances.

## ielab accredited provider

**ielab** is a company committed to quality and efficiency. The ISO 9001 certification of all our activities and the accreditation according to the ISO/IEC 17043 standard as a provider of PTS guarantee this commitment.

The accreditation document, as well as its scope (No. 2/ PPI007), can be consulted on the **ielab** website ([www.ielab.es](http://www.ielab.es)) and on the ENAC website ([www.enac.es](http://www.enac.es)).

## Subcontracted activities

The activities related to the analytical processes for homogeneity and stability verification of the samples are subcontracted with a laboratory accredited under ISO 17025. Therefore, the requirements of ISO 17043 for PTS providers are fulfilled. The preparation of nematode samples is also subcontracted to a Public Entity with recognized experience in this field.

## Claims and appeals

**ielab** counts with a process addressed to facilitate the appeal of the participants against the assessment of their performance in a proficiency test, which is available to the participants. In

case that a laboratory does not agree with the evaluation of its results, or with any other aspect of the services provided, it may request clarification or make a claim through the usual channels of contacting with **ielab**, preferably by email.

Likewise, **ielab** has a complaint management procedure in accordance with our quality system and which is available to our clients upon request.

## Confabulation, connivance and falsification of results

**ielab** pays special attention to avoid situations of collusion between participants and treats confidentially both the identity of the participants and their results. **ielab** neither publishes the names of the laboratories nor transfers any type of information from one participant to another, in order to minimize opportunities for connivance and falsification of results.

In the case that **ielab** had well-founded suspicions and evidence about the connivance or falsification of results, it will eliminate the results of the participants involved in the statistical study and these results will not be evaluated with a z score. **ielab** considers that the participants themselves are responsible for avoiding this type of situations of collusion, connivance and / or falsification of results.

# Conditions of the promotions

## 5% early-bird discount

5% discount on the amount of all the rounds included in the order placed before December 25<sup>th</sup>, 2025. It is required to have participated in the 2024 and 2025 ielab rounds. Discount cumulative to other applicable promotions

## 5% rounds increase discount

5% discount on the amount of all the rounds included in the order that exceeds the number of rounds contracted in 2025. Discount cumulative to other applicable promotions

## 10% matrix combination discount

10% discount on the registration in rounds belonging to the same matrix according to the following options. Discount cumulative to other applicable promotions

If you register to:	And also to:
Drinking Water: Microbiology	Drinking Water: Physical-chemical A and/or Drinking Water: Physical-chemical B and/or Drinking Water: Physical-chemical C and/or Drinking Water: Physical-chemical D
Wastewater: Physical-chemical	Wastewater: Microbiology
Sludges: Physical-chemical	Sludges: Microbiology
<i>Legionella</i> : Culture	<i>Legionella</i> : PCR

## 15% discount 2 rounds same scheme

15% discount on the amount of the 2 rounds of the same scheme. This discount will be applied directly to the registration when selecting 2 rounds of the same scheme. Discount cumulative to other applicable promotions, except for the 25% discount promotion for 3 rounds of the same scheme

## 25% discount 3 rounds same scheme

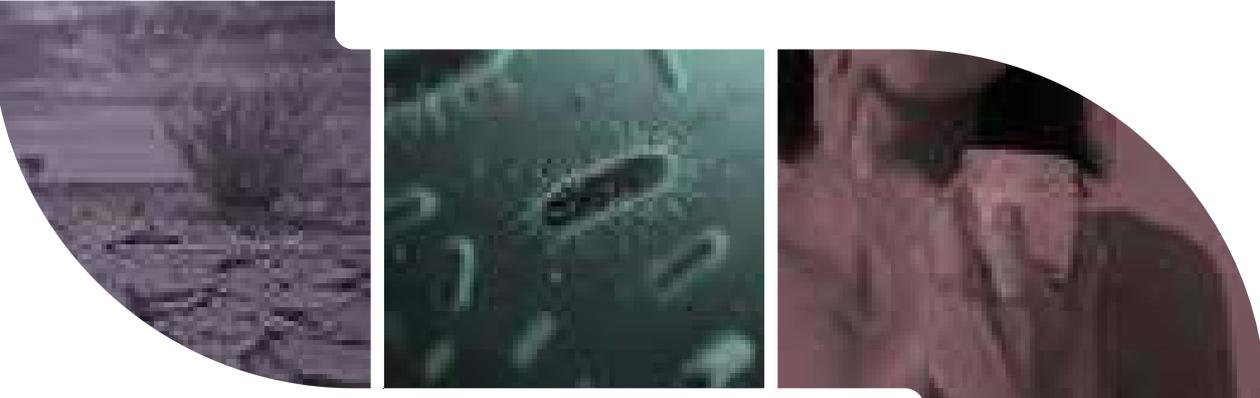
25% discount on the amount of the 3 rounds of the same scheme. This discount will be applied directly to the registration when selecting 3 rounds of the same scheme. Discount cumulative to other applicable promotions, except for the 15% discount promotion for 2 rounds of the same scheme

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