

## EIM Help – Dilutions and Re-Extractions

Version 2.1  
October 2009

Dilutions are performed when an analyte exceeds the calibration range of the laboratory instrument. Samples are diluted until the concentration of the target analyte falls within the calibration range. Once this occurs, the lab reports the result with the dilution factor factored in. Most labs only report the final result and flag it with a DIL or similar code. Analytes reported in the same dataset can be the products of successive dilutions (DIL1, DIL2, etc.) or of the original sample run (no dilution).

Re-extraction occurs if the original extraction of the sample is lost, contaminated, or used up during analysis, to name a few reasons.

In your EIM data submittal, only include the lab's **final** result for each analyte.

For dilutions and re-extractions, put the code DILn or REXn, respectively, in the Result Lab Replicate ID field (Column BI). If you know which dilution or re-extraction it was, such as the second dilution, use DIL2. You can also enter the dilution factor, such as 20x. If you don't know which dilution it was, simply use DIL.

**EXAMPLE.** The first analyte is the product of Dilution 1, the second analyte is the product of Dilution 2, and the third analyte is from the original sample run (no dilution). The fourth analyte is the product of Re-extraction 1.

Result_Parameter Name (AR)	Result_Reported Value (AW)	Result_Value UOM (AX)	Result_Lab Replicate_ID (BI)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	36	ug/kg	DIL1
Benzo(ghi)perylene	23	ug/kg	DIL2
Diethyl phthalate	30	ug/kg	
Monobutyltin Trichloride	21	ug/kg	REX1
Heptachlor	0.54	ug/kg	20x