IELAB 2026

Circuiti interlaboratorio

Estratto tecnico dal catalogo ufficiale Proficiency Testing Schemes.

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Contenuti: programmi, matrici, parametri, calendario 2026
e indice analitico. Sono conservate la numerazione originale
e le note tecniche delle pagine selezionate.

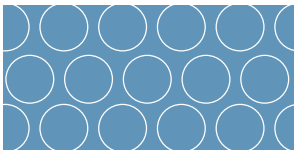
Le sezioni commerciali e le condizioni di partecipazione
non sono incluse in questo estratto.

La presenza nel calendario non conferma la disponibilita
di iscrizione. Verificare con ACDM circuito, parametri,
scadenze e campo di accreditamento applicabile.

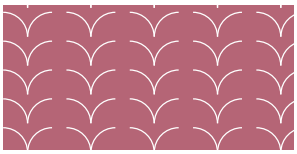
Fonte: IELAB - www.ielab.es/en/relevant-documents/

Informazioni e scelta del circuito:
info.acdm@ademorigroup.it
www.acdm.it

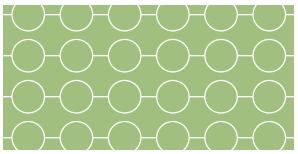
Proficiency Testing Schemes ielab 2026



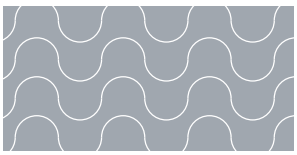
Drinking Water



Continental Water

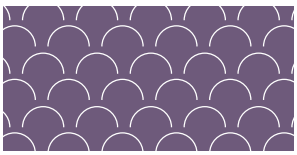


Wastewater

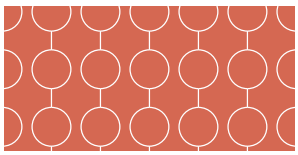


Sea Water

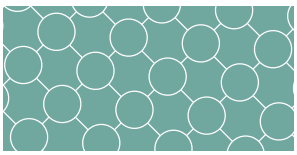
Atmospheric Pollution



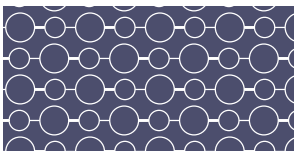
Solids



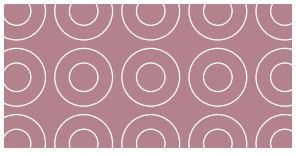
Legionella



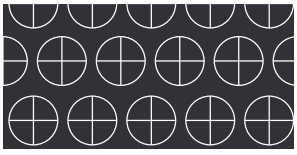
Bacteriophages



SARS-CoV-2



Cosmetics



in situ Analysis and Sampling

Drinking Water

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 16th, 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
Week 8 **16th February 2026**	*Week 21* **18th May 2026**	*Week 39* **21st September 2026**
Aluminium	Arsenic	Calcium
Ammonium	Chlorides	Chromium
Antimony	Colour	Combined chlorine
Bicarbonates	Iron	Copper
Boron	Mercury	Fluorides
Cadmium	Nitrites	Free residual chlorine
Conductivity at 20ºC	Oxidability	Lead
Langelier index at 20ºC	pH	Nickel
Magnesium	Potassium	Sulphates
Manganese	Selenium	Total chlorine
Nitrates	Zinc	Turbidity
Sodium		
Uranium		

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

Drinking Water: Physical-chemical B

[ref. 990002]

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

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

Drinking Water: Physical-chemical C

[ref. 990003]

Round I	Round II
Week 12 ***16th March 2026***	*Week 38* ***14th September 2026***
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
Week 10 ***2nd March 2026***	*Week 43* ***19th October 2026***
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-Methylisoborneol (MIB)* MCPA Microcystines LR* Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)* Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)* Sum of PFAS*

** Parameters marked with an asterisk are not covered by ENAC accreditation*

Drinking Water: Microbiology

[ref. 990019]

Round I	Round II	Round III
Week 6 ***2nd February 2026***	*Week 20* ***11th May 2026***	*Week 38* ***14th September 2026***
Clostridium perfringens Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 30ºC Culturable microorganisms at 36ºC *Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci *Salmonella* spp. Total coliforms	*Clostridium perfringens* Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 36ºC *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Faecal estreptococci Intestinal enterococci *Salmonella* spp. NEW Total coliforms	*Clostridium perfringens* Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 36ºC *Escherichia coli* Intestinal enterococci *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Staphylococcus aureus* Sulphite-reducing clostridia Total coliforms

Bottled Water: Microbiology

[ref. 990037]

Round I
Week 22 ***25th May 2026***
Clostridium perfringens Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 36ºC *Escherichia coli* Intestinal enterococci *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sulphite-reducing clostridia Total coliforms

Continental Water

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, 30th 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
Week 9 ***23rd February 2026***	*Week 41* ***5th October 2026***
Escherichia coli Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Salmonella* spp. *Staphylococcus aureus* Total coliforms	*Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Salmonella* spp. *Staphylococcus aureus* Total coliforms

Untreated Continental Water: Physical-chemical NEW

[ref. 993000]

Round I
Week 45 ***2nd November 2026***
Alkalinity Ammonium Arsenic Cadmium Carbonates Conductivity at 20ºC Magnesium Mercury Total Nitrogen Orthophosphates pH Sodium Sulphates

Round not covered by ENAC accreditation

Treated Continental Water: Swimming Pool NEW

[ref. 990038]

Round I
Week 24 ***8th June 2026***
Combined Chlorine* NEW *Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Faecal estreptococci Free residual Chlorine* NEW pH* NEW *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *Staphylococcus aureus* Total coliforms Turbidity* NEW

** Parameters marked with an asterisk are not covered by ENAC accreditation*

Wastewater

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
Week 6 ***2nd February 2026***	*Week 22* ***25th May 2026***	*Week 41* ***5th October 2026***
Aluminium Ammonium Biological oxygen demand (BO_5D) Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Chlorides Chromium Copper Fluorides Nickel Nitrates Selenium Suspended solids Toxicity	Anionic surfactants Antimony Biological oxygen demand (BO_5D) Cadmium Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Chromium VI Cobalt Manganese Orthophosphates Suspended solids Total organic carbon (TOC) Total phosphorus Zinc	Arsenic Biological oxygen demand (BO_5D) Boron Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Conductivity at 20ºC Conductivity at 25ºC 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
Week 8 ***16th February 2026***	*Week 42* ***13th October 2026***
Clostridium perfringens *Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci *Salmonella* spp. Total coliforms	*Clostridium perfringens* *Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci *Salmonella* spp. Total coliforms

Reclaimed Water

[ref. 990005]

Round I	Round II
Week 11 ***9th March 2026***	*Week 44* ***26nd October 2026***
Boron *Escherichia coli* Intestinal nematodes *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp. Suspended solids Total phosphorus Turbidity	Cadmium *Escherichia coli* Intestinal nematodes *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* 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 15th, 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
Week 23 ***1st June 2026***	*Week 37* ***7th September 2026***
Ammonium Arsenic Cadmium *Escherichia coli* Intestinal enterococci Orthophosphates pH Salinity Total coliforms Turbidity	Conductivity at 20ºC *Escherichia coli* Intestinal enterococci Mercury Nickel Nitrates pH Lead Total coliforms Turbidity

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
Week 9 ***23rd February 2026***	*Week 18* ***27th April 2026***	*Week 40* ***28th September 2026***
Filter: Arsenic Cobalt Manganese Nickel Vanadium **Immission filters:** Arsenic Cadmium Lead Nickel **Impinger solution:** Antimony Arsenic Cadmium Copper Hydrofluoric acid (HF)	**Filter:** Antimony Cadmium Chromium Mercury Tin **Impinger solution:** Chromium Formaldehyde* Hydrochloric acid (HCl) Lead Manganese Vanadium	**Filter:** Copper Lead Selenium Thallium Zinc **Immission filters:** Arsenic Cadmium Lead Nickel **Impinger solution:** Cobalt Nickel Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) Thallium Zinc

** Parameter marked with an asterisk is not covered by ENAC accreditation*

Solids

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.

A 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
Week 42 ***13th October 2026***
Arsenic Cadmium Calcium Chromium Conductivity at 20ºC Copper Iron Lead Magnesium Manganese Mercury Nickel pH Potassium Sodium Total phosphorus Zinc

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

Sludges: Physical-chemical

[ref. 990013]

Round I	Round II
Week 13 ***23rd March 2026***	*Week 37* ***7th September 2026***
Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Copper Iron Kjeldahl nitrogen Lead Manganese Mercury Nickel pH Zinc	Aluminium Cadmium Chromium Conductivity at 20ºC Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Total organic matter Total phosphorus Zinc

Metals will be determined as 'total metals'

Sludges: Microbiology

[ref. 990027]

Round I
Week 21 ***18th May 2026***
Clostridium perfringens *Escherichia coli* Faecal coliforms Intestinal enterococci *Salmonella* spp. Total coliforms

Solids in Wastewater

[ref. 990016]

Round I	Round II
Week 7 ***9th February 2026***	*Week 19* ***4th May 2026***
Dissolved solids at 105ºC* Fixed suspended solids* Fixed total solids* Settleable solids* Suspended solids Total solids at 105ºC* Volatile suspended solids* Volatile total solids*	Dissolved solids at 105ºC* Fixed suspended solids* Fixed total solids* Settleable solids* Suspended solids Total solids at 105ºC* Volatile suspended solids* Volatile total solids*

** Parameters marked with an asterisk are not covered by ENAC accreditation.*

Legionella

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]

NEW DATE

Round I	Round II	Round III
Week 10 ***2nd March 2026***	*Week 19* ***4th May 2026***	*Week 39* ***21st September 2026***
2 samples (A and B): **Sample A:** *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp. **Sample B:** *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp.	**2 samples (A and B):** **Sample A:** *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp. **Sample B:** Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 36ºC *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp.	**2 samples (A and B):** **Sample A:** *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp. **Sample B:** Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC NEW Culturable microorganisms at 36ºC NEW *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp.

Samples B will include natural matrix

Legionella: PCR

[ref. 990012]

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

Legionella: Biofilm

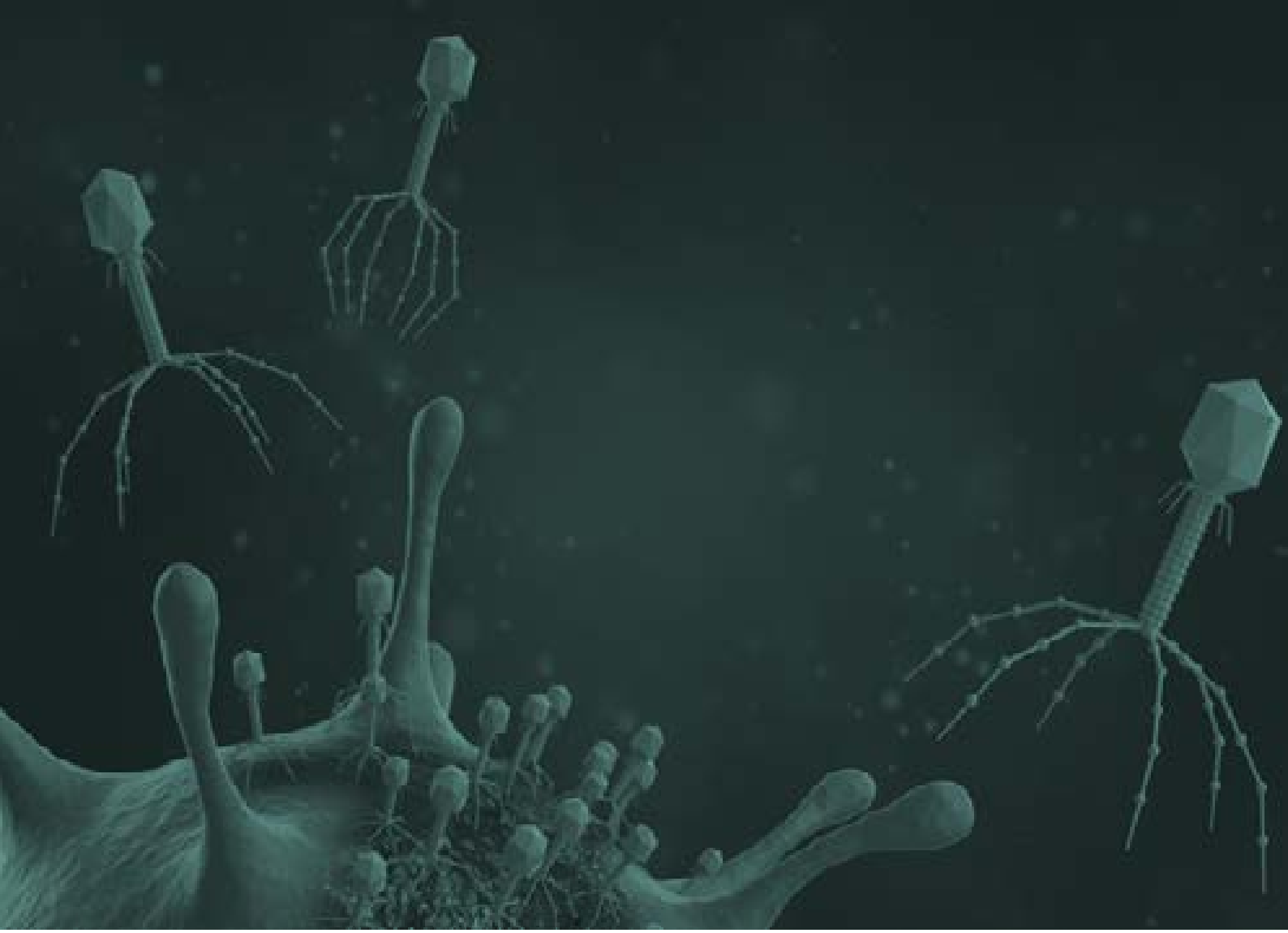
[ref. 993001]

Round I
Week 25 ***15th June 2026***
3 samples (A, B and C): *Legionella pneumophila* *Legionella* spp. **Evaluation:** Detection and identification

Round not covered by ENAC 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 16th, 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

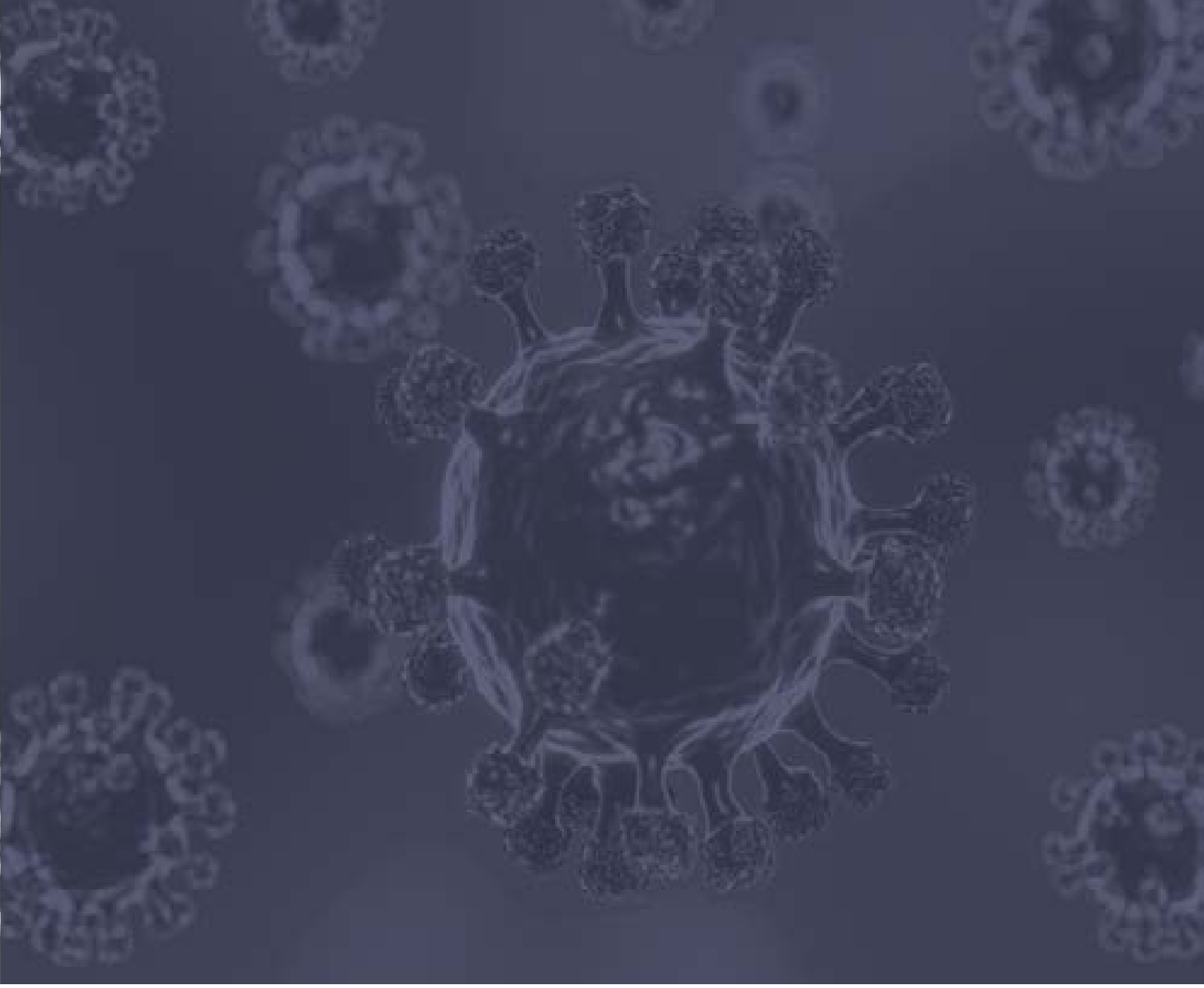
[ref. 992512]

NEW DATE

Round I	Round II	Round III
Week 7 ***9th February 2026***	*Week 18* ***27th April 2026***	*Week 40* ***28th September 2026***
F-specific bacteriophages Somatic bacteriophages **Evaluation:** Concentration, elution and culture **Matrix:** Drinking water - Outlet water	**2 samples (A and B)** F-specific bacteriophages Somatic bacteriophages **Evaluation:** Sample A: Concentration, elution and culture Sample B: Culture **Matrix:** Wastewater and reclaimed water	F-specific bacteriophages Somatic bacteriophages **Evaluation:** Concentration, elution and culture **Matrix:** 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]

Round I
Week 13 ***23rd March 2026***
2 Samples (A and B): SARS-CoV-2 **Evaluation:** Sample A: Extraction and amplification Sample B: Concentration, extraction and amplification

Cosmetics

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 them 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
Week 12 ***16st March 2026***	*Week 43* ***19th October 2026***
Quantitative parameters: Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 35ºC Molds and yeasts **Qualitative parameters:** *Burkholderia cepacea* complex (Bcc) *Candida albicans* Coagulase positive staphylococci *Escherichia coli* Other coliforms different to *E. coli* *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	**Quantitative parameters:** Culturable microorganisms at 22ºC Culturable microorganisms at 35ºC Molds and yeasts **Qualitative parameters:** *Burkholderia cepacea* complex (Bcc) *Candida albicans* Coagulase positive staphylococci *Escherichia coli* Other coliforms different to *E. coli* *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Rounds not covered by ENAC accreditation
Samples will include real matrices

in situ Analysis and Sampling

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
Week 19 ***7th May 2026***	*Week 43* ***22nd October 2026***
Continental water: Conductivity at 20ºC Dissolved oxigen pH Temperature **Wastewater:** Conductivity at 20ºC Conductivity at 25ºC Discharge* Dissolved oxigen pH Temperature **Sea water:** Conductivity at 25ºC Dissolved oxigen pH Temperature **Sampling: Physical-chemical***	**Continental water:** Conductivity at 20ºC Dissolved oxigen pH REDOX Potential* **NEW** Temperature **Wastewater:** Conductivity at 20ºC Conductivity at 25ºC Discharge* Dissolved oxigen pH REDOX Potential* **NEW** Temperature

** Parameters and activities marked with an asterisk are not covered by ENAC accreditation*

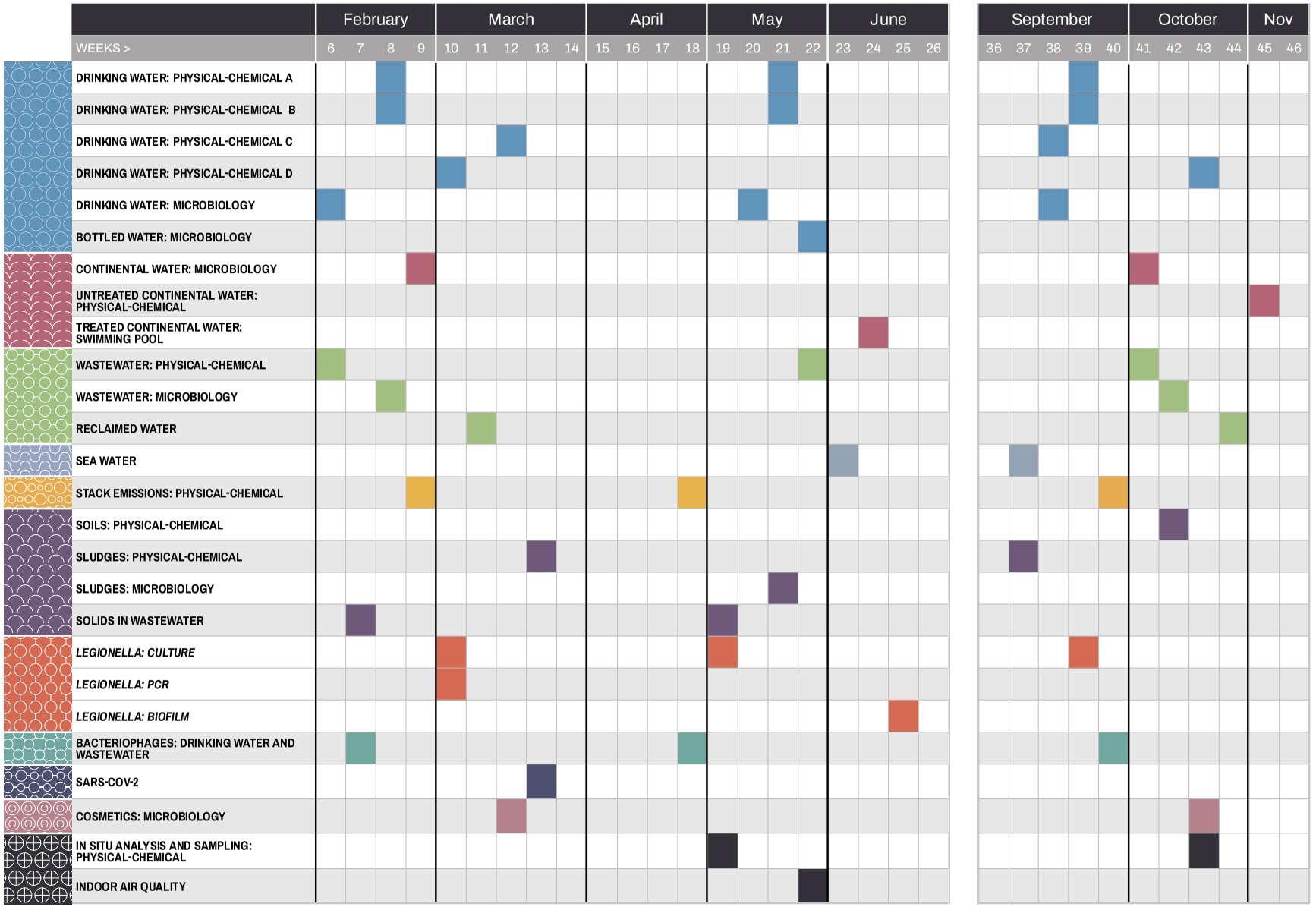
Indoor Air Quality

[ref. 992827]

Barcelona
Week 22 ***27th May 2026***
Physical-chemicals: 0.5 µm particle count 5 µm particle count CO emission CO_2 emission Suspended particles by gravimetry Thermo-hygrometric conditions **Air:** Molds and yeasts Total microorganisms at 22ºC Total microorganisms at 36ºC **Surfaces:** Molds and yeasts Total microorganisms at 22ºC Total microorganisms at 36ºC

Round not covered by ENAC accreditation

ielab Proficiency Testing Schemes: 2026 schedule



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