MW-69 PCE		[Г						
General Statistics									
Total Number of Observations		6	Number of D	Nictinat Obc	onvotions			5	
Number of Detects			Number of Distinct Observations				3		
Number of Distinct Detects			Number of Non-Detects Number of Distinct Non-Detects				2		
Minimum Detect			Minimum No					0.2	
Maximum Detect			Maximum No					0.2	
Variance Detects			Percent Non					0.47 50%	
Mean Detects			SD Detects	Delecis				0.0404	
Median Detects			CV Detects					0.0404	
Skewness Detects			Kurtosis Det	ooto				0.12 N/A	
								0.119	
Mean of Logged Detects		-1.093	SD of Logged	Delects				0.119	
Warning: Data set has only 3 Dete	cted Values		┨────┤						
This is not enough to compute me		tics and esti	imates						
		alla and Esti							
Note: Sample size is small (e.g., <	10) if data are collected	using incron	nontal campl	ing mothod		approach			
refer also to ITRC Tech Reg Guide						арргоасн,			
but note that ITRC may recommer			-		< 7)				
The Chebyshev UCL often results				10 31203 (11	< <i>7</i> j.				
Refer to the ProUCL 5.2 Technica			shovUCI						
Normal GOF Test on Detects Only									
Shapiro Wilk Test Statistic		0.98	Shapiro Wilk	GOF Test					
1% Shapiro Wilk Critical Value			Detected Data appear Normal at 1% Significance Lev				ce Level		
Lilliefors Test Statistic			Lilliefors GOF Test						
1% Lilliefors Critical Value		0.429	Detected Data appear Normal at 1% Significance Level						
Detected Data appear Normal at 1	% Significance Level								
Note GOF tests may be unreliable									
	T T								
Kaplan-Meier (KM) Statistics using	Normal Critical Values a	and other No	onparametric	UCLs					
KM Mean		1	KM Standard		ean			0.0393	
90KM SD		0.0717	95% KM (B	CA) UCL				N/A	
95% KM (t) UCL		0.361	95% KM (Pe	rcentile Bo	otstrap) UCI	_		N/A	
95% KM (z) UCL		0.347					N/A		
90% KM Chebyshev UCL		0.4	4 95% KM Chebyshev UCL				0.453		
97.5% KM Chebyshev UCL			99% KM Chebyshev UCL				0.673		
Gamma GOF Tests on Detected O	hservations Only	1	1						

A-D Test Statistic		0.266	Anderson-D	arling GOF	Test				
5% A-D Critical Value			Detected data appear Gamma Distributed at 5% Significance Level						
K-S Test Statistic			Kolmogorov-Smirnov GOF						
5% K-S Critical Value			Detected data appear Gamma Distributed at 5% Significance Level						
Detected Data Not Gamma Distribu	Ited at 5% Significance						Ū		
Gamma Statistics on Detected Data	a Only								
k hat (MLE)		105.6	k star (bias	corrected M	LE)			N/A	
Theta hat (MLE)			Theta star (bias corrected MLE)				N/A		
nu hat (MLE)		633.3	nu star (bias corrected)						
Mean (detects)		0.337							
Gamma ROS Statistics using Imput	ed Non-Detects								
GROS may not be used when data s		many tied ol	bservations	at multiple [DLs				
GROS may not be used when kstar	of detects is small such	as <1.0, esp	pecially whe	n the sampl	e size is sma	all (e.g., <15	-20)		
For such situations, GROS method		-	-						
This is especially true when the san									
For gamma distributed detected da	ta, BTVs and UCLs may	be compute	d using gam	ma distribu	tion on KM e	estimates			
Minimum		0.196	Mean					0.288	
Maximum		0.38	Median					0.294	
SD		0.0655	CV					0.227	
k hat (MLE)		22.19	k star (bias	corrected M	ILE)			11.21	
Theta hat (MLE)		0.013	Theta star (bias corrected MLE)			0.0257			
nu hat (MLE)		266.3	nu star (bias corrected)			134.5			
Adjusted Level of Significance (β)		0.0122							
Approximate Chi Square Value (134.49, α)		108.7	Adjusted Chi Square Value (134.49, β)					100.3	
95% Gamma Approximate UCL		0.357	95% Gamma Adjusted UCL			N/A			
Estimates of Gamma Parameters u	sing KM Estimates								
Mean (KM)		0.282	SD (KM)					0.0717	
Variance (KM)		0.00514	SE of Mean	(KM)				0.0393	
k hat (KM)		15.48	k star (KM)					7.853	
nu hat (KM)		185.8	nu star (KM)				94.24	
theta hat (KM)		0.0182	theta star (k	(M)				0.0359	
80% gamma percentile (KM)		0.361	1 90% gamma percentile (KM)				0.416		
95% gamma percentile (KM)		0.465	99% gamma	a percentile	(KM)			0.567	
Gamma Kaplan-Meier (KM) Statistic	cs								
Approximate Chi Square Value (94.24, α)		72.85	Adjusted Chi Square Value (94.24, β)			β)		66.08	
95% KM Approximate Gamma UCL		0.365	95% KM A	djusted Gan	nma UCL			0.402	

Lognormal GOF Test on Detected Observations Only							
Shapiro Wilk Test Statistic		Shapiro Wilk GOF Test					
10% Shapiro Wilk Critical Value		Detected Data appear L					
Lilliefors Test Statistic		Lilliefors GOF Test					
10% Lilliefors Critical Value	0.389	9 Detected Data appear Lognormal at 10% Significance Level					
Detected Data appear Lognormal at 10% Significance Leve							
Note GOF tests may be unreliable for small sample sizes							
Lognormal ROS Statistics Using Imputed Non-Detects							
Mean in Original Scale	0.294	Mean in Log Scale			-1.242		
SD in Original Scale	0.0583	SD in Log Scale			0.201		
95% t UCL (assumes normality of ROS data)	0.342	95% Percentile Boots	trap UCL		0.33		
95% BCA Bootstrap UCL	0.329	95% Bootstrap t UCL			0.345		
95% H-UCL (Log ROS)	0.355						
Statistics using KM estimates on Logged Data and Assumin	g Lognorma	l Distribution					
KM Mean (logged)	-1.3	KM Geo Mean			0.273		
KM SD (logged)	0.264	95% Critical H Value (KM-Log)			2.166		
KM Standard Error of Mean (logged)	0.144	95% H-UCL (KM -Log)			0.364		
KM SD (logged)	0.264	95% Critical H Value ((KM-Log)		2.166		
KM Standard Error of Mean (logged)	0.144						
DL/2 Statistics							
DL/2 Normal		DL/2 Log-Transformed					
Mean in Original Scale		Mean in Log Scale			-1.556		
SD in Original Scale		SD in Log Scale			0.599		
95% t UCL (Assumes normality)	0.339				0.548		
DL/2 is not a recommended method, provided for comparis	ons and his	torical reasons					
Nonparametric Distribution Free UCL Statistics							
Detected Data appear Normal Distributed at 1% Significand	ce Level						
Suggested UCL to Use							
95% KM (t) UCL	0.361						
Note: Suggestions regarding the selection of a 95% UCL are	e provided to	help the user to select	the most appro	priate 95% UCL.			
Recommendations are based upon data size, data distribut	tion, and ske	ewness using results fro	m simulation st	udies.			
However, simulations results will not cover all Real World c	lata sets; fo	r additional insight the u	iser may want to	o consult a statistician			