

VALIDATION TRACEABILITY MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY CHALLENGES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY'S ANALYSTS

Workshop group 1.1:

Which guidance is needed for planning and performing a good Method Validation Study?

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WG 1.1 questions

- a. Which of the existing guidelines on Method Validation has been used mostly?
- Are any of these guidelines sector specific (e.g. food analysis, environmental analysis etc.) or are they mainly generic in their approach?
- c. Which phase in a method validation process is found most difficult to handle and accomplish?
- d. Is the extend and details of a method validation study always clear before commencement of the practical work in the laboratory?
- e. Are there any specific needs regarding establishing the protocol for a method validation study?
- f. Is establishment of Traceability and estimation of Measurement Uncertainty seen as an intrinsic part of a Method Validation study?
- g. Are examples of method validations studies (described in details) seen as useful or as a limitation (e.g. because the actual example cannot be used directly)?
- h. Which specific topics could be relevant to include in a revised Eurachem Guide on Method validation?

a) Which of the existing guidelines on Method Validation has been used mostly?

- NB: Distinction between validation and verification!
- Eurachem guideline
- IUPAC guideline
- Basis: ISO 5725
- Air: Eurachem was used, now looking at best method.
 Question: include sampling? → broader issue!
- In-house validation procedures (comparable with Eurachem guideline)
- Handbook for validation for Nordic countries (NMKL)
- EA 04/16, chapter 6 (on MU estimation based on validation data)
- ISO water standard

a) ...cont.



- SANCO/12495/2011 (Met. Val. & QC for pesticides in food and feed)
- Various EU Regulations and Comission decisions (give criteria, no specification of procedure) – e.g.:
 - CD 2002/657/EC (general on met. performance and interpr. of results)
 - 401/2006 (Mycotoxines) (+ Ammendm. 178/2010)
 - 333/2007 (Metals + MCPD and Benzo(a)pyrene in foodstuffs)
- National documents e.g....
 - Ukraine, Russia (recommendations)
 - Guidelines Dutch accreditation Body (RvA)
 - NEN (Dutch standards: NEN 7777, 7779)
- Books:
 - · J.O. Westgard
 - Kromidas (German)
 - J. Klaessens

b) Are any of these guidelines sector specific (e.g. food analysis, environmental analysis etc.) – or are they mainly generic in their approach?

• [see answers to question a]

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c) Which phase in a method validation process is found most difficult to handle and accomplish?

- Recovery; especially organic compounds (especially related to correcting for recovery of internal standards)
- Kind of matrix (Example: synthetical fuels compared with mineral fuels, aflatoxine testing in 1 type of nuts usable for all nuts?).
- Difference between an official standard method and an inhouse method
- 1 (one!) procedure for establishing LOD, LOQ etc.
- Where to find the criteria for the results of the validation study?
 - (annex of ISO e.g.. Are they useable?)

c) ...cont.



- Test under repeatibility of reproducibility conditions?
- Number of "operators" required for establishing reproducibility (min. 3?)
- Number of tests to be performed in the validation study
- Calibration study, validation on several levels over the whole range of concentrations
- Definition of "range of the test" (minimum, maximum)
 - Can the maximum be overcome by dilution?

d) Is the extend and details of a method validation study always clear before commencement of the practical work in the laboratory?

• [partly answered under the previous questions!]

e) Are there any specific needs regarding establishing the protocol for a method validation study?

- An in-house protocol is required, can be a general procedure in case of routine testing
- Examples of good protocols

f) Is establishment of Traceability and estimation of Measurement Uncertainty seen as an intrinsic part of a Method Validation study?

 "Model equation" versus "use of validation data" for calculating measurement uncertainty

g) Are examples of method validations studies (described in details) seen as useful – or as a limitation (e.g. because the actual example cannot be used directly)?

Yes!

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h) Which specific topics could be relevant to include in a revised Eurachem Guide on Method validation?

- Harmonization of ISO, EN guidelines and Eurachem, IUPAC guidelines
- Software for Method Validation: make reference to in new Eurachem guideline.
- Guideline must answer the question: when is re-validation required?
- Outcome of validation: best way to perfom quality control
- Initial validation and ongoing validation (QA/QC)

Additional subjects discussed



• [Nothing in addition to subjects under previous sections]