

proficient · reliable · analytical · entrepreneurial

Independent Validation and Certification of Analytical Methods

Vesela Tzeneva & Harrie van den Bijgaart

February 10th, 2018

ICAR Conference, Auckland



Introduction

- Uniform determination of milk characteristics is required by globalizing dairy production and market
- Reference method / material ('golden standard')
- Alternative methods
 - Advantages: e.g. high-throughput, faster
 - Requirements: e.g. precision, accuracy
- Alternative methods to be compared with reference methods



Validation and certification of an alternative method

Validation: establishment of the performance characteristics of a method and provision of objective evidence that the performance requirements for a specified intended use are fulfilled (*ISO 16140-1:2016*).



Certification as proof of successful validation



Independent Validation

- Assurance of independency by using expert laboratory
 - Conducting the validation activities by a separate organization which did not contribute to the development of the analytical method
- Advantages
 - Evaluation performed by unbiased, emotionally or economically not involved third party
 - Identification of issues that might have escaped the attention of the developer



Certification

- Evaluation of validation procedure and results
- Issuing certificate upon compliance with stated acceptability limits for performance and equivalence with internationally standardized methods
- Examples of certification organizations

MICROVAL



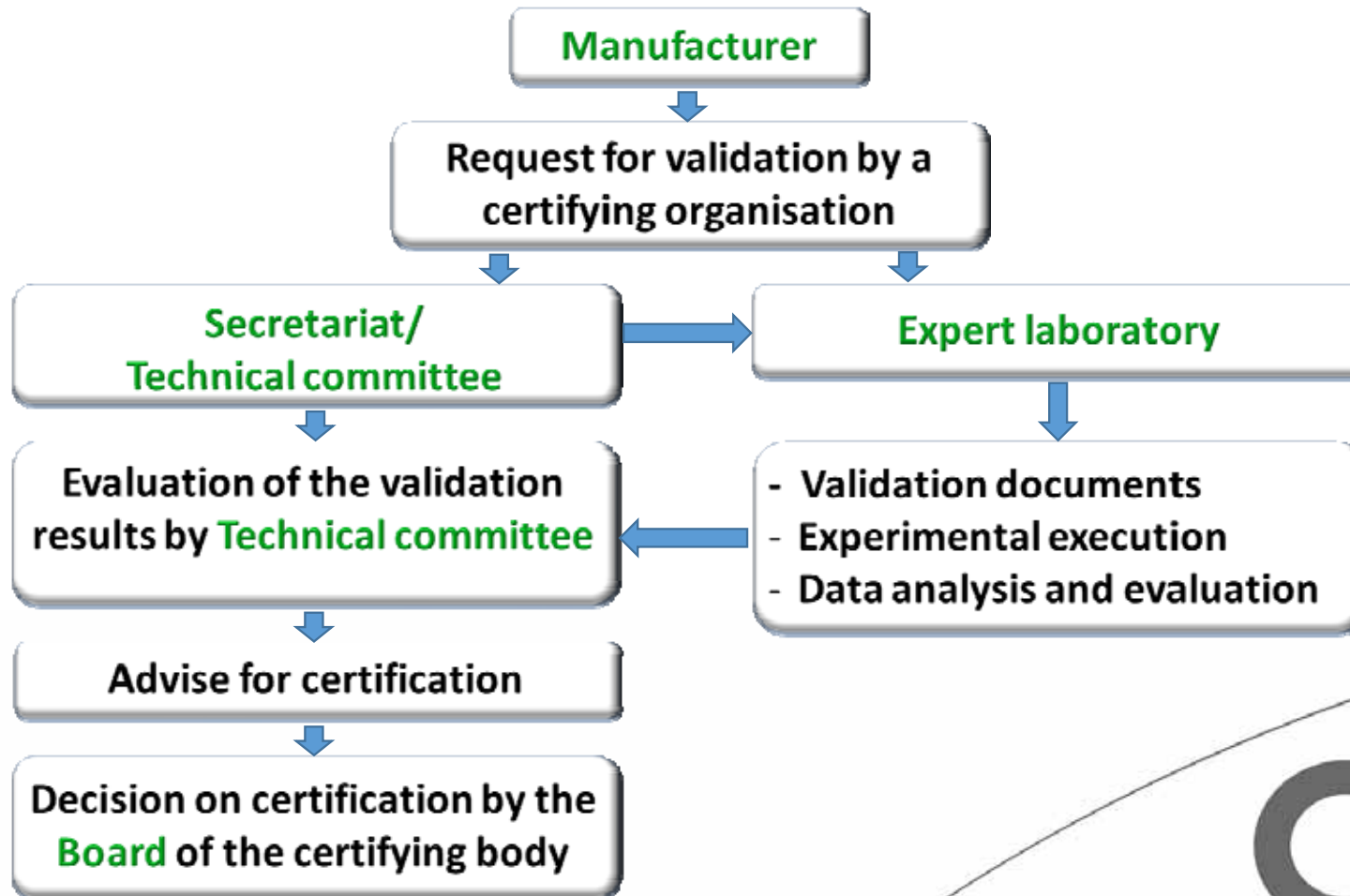
THE GLOBAL STANDARD
FOR LIVESTOCK DATA

afnor
CERTIFICATION



Qlip
quality assurance in agrofood

Process



Validation of an alternative method

Step 1

- Within laboratory:

Method comparison study



- Demonstration of the performance of the method
- Checking compliance with acceptability limits
- Examination of potential influence of factors affecting the relationship between alternative and reference method
- Estimating the accuracy of the alternative method

Validation of an alternative method

Step 2

- Between laboratory:
Method confirmation or interlaboratory study
 - Measuring routine and pilot samples during a period of time
 - Precision characteristics of the method: repeatability and reproducibility (within-lab, between-lab)
- ➔ Evaluation and comparison of the method performance under routine conditions



Validation in case of a new but similar model

- Establishing degree of equivalence
- Decision by certification body on need for
 - Full validationor
 - Limited validation
- Differ in the estimation of the accuracy of the alternative method
 - Full validation – accuracy of the alternative against the reference method
 - Limited validation - accuracy of the alternative the already validated alternative method



Examples of certified methods

For regulatory purposes

- Validation required by EU Regulations 2074/2005 and 1664/2006
- Validation procedure described in EURL MMP documents

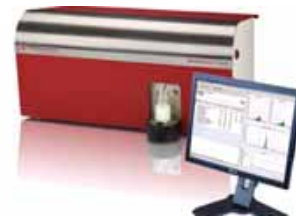
- Instruments for total bacterial count

- ISO 16140-2
- ISO 16297|IDF 161



- Instruments for somatic cell count

- ISO 8196-3|IDF 128-3
- ISO 13366-2|IDF 148-2



More information at www.microval.org

Examples of certified methods

For milk recording purposes

- Required by ICAR
- Instruments for measurement of milk compositional parameters and somatic cell count
- ICAR certification process follows ISO protocols for validation
 - ISO 8196-3 | IDF 128-3
 - ISO 9622 | IDF 141
 - ISO 13366-2 | IDF 148-2



Conclusions

- The globalizing market needs a uniform, reliable and traceable way of milk testing
- Independent validation demonstrates and assures that alternative analytical method is fit for purpose
- Subsequent certification provides tangible proof of adequate performance
- Independent validation and certification helps the acceptance of the results by public authorities, food industry, laboratories and end users

Thank you for the attention

Questions?

