

Ensuring the Validity of Laboratory Data

Emily Reade

Director of Scientific Products and Compliance

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“We think your instrument is
wrong!”

“That data *can't* be right.”



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**How do Standards, Reference
Materials, and Proficiency Testing
Help Us Differentiate between *Fact*
and *Fiction***

How do we ensure the validity of our data?

- Standards and Certified Reference Materials
 - Calibration and Validation of Instrumentation
- Samples of Known Values
 - Proficiency Programs
 - Matrix relevant reference materials

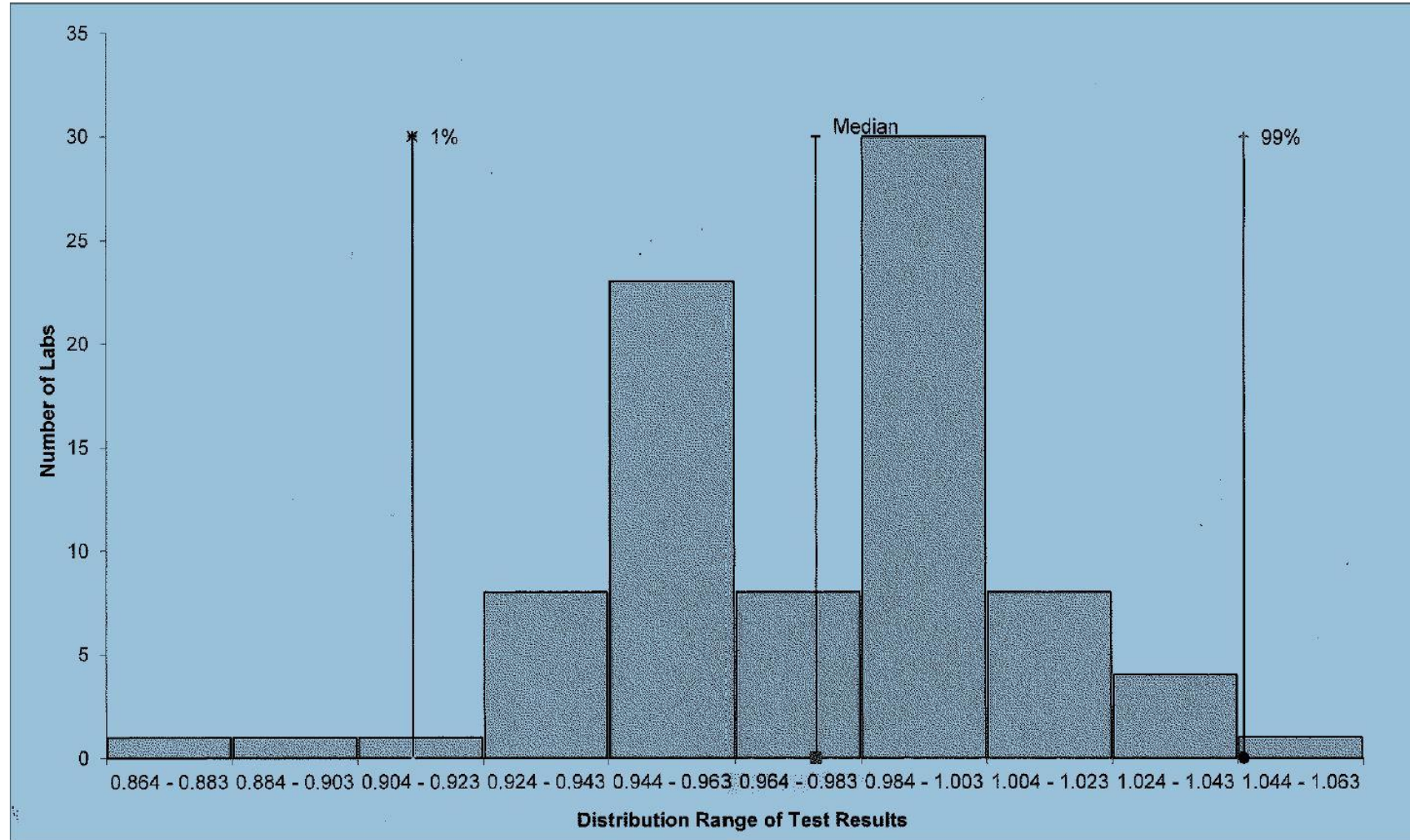
Standards

- Calibration
 - HPLC
 - IC
 - Sulfur Analyzer
 - GC (Refer to D5501 for requirements)
- Validation
 - Karl Fischer
 - Acidity
 - Total Solids
 - GC (Refer to D5501 for requirements)
 - Wet Chem Methods

Proficiency Testing

- Blind Samples tested at a certain frequency throughout the year
- Prove accurate results between instruments and/or lab analysts
- Report showing your lab results with personal ID
 - How do I compare to the mean
 - How do I compare to the known values

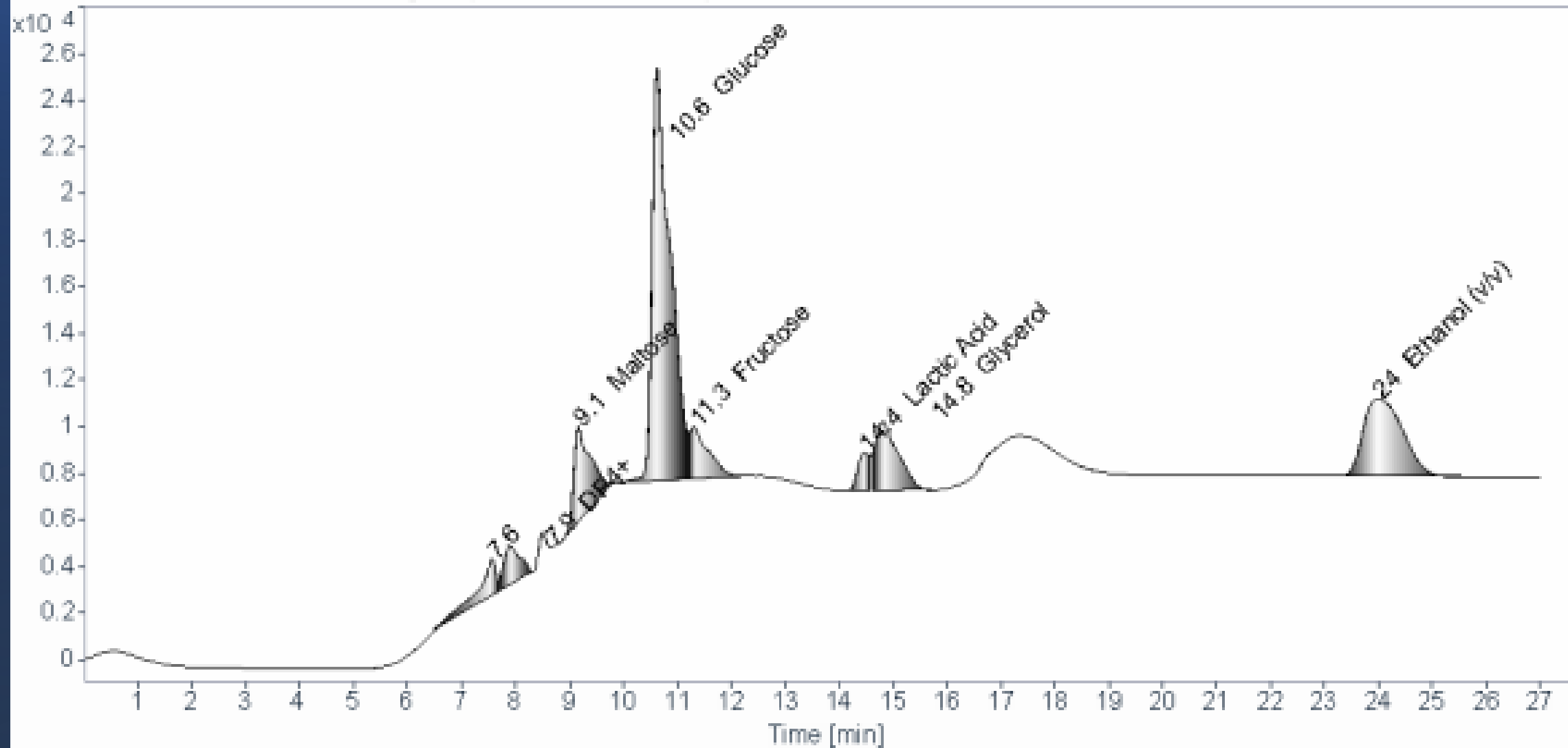
How do we ensure the validity of our data?



Troubleshooting



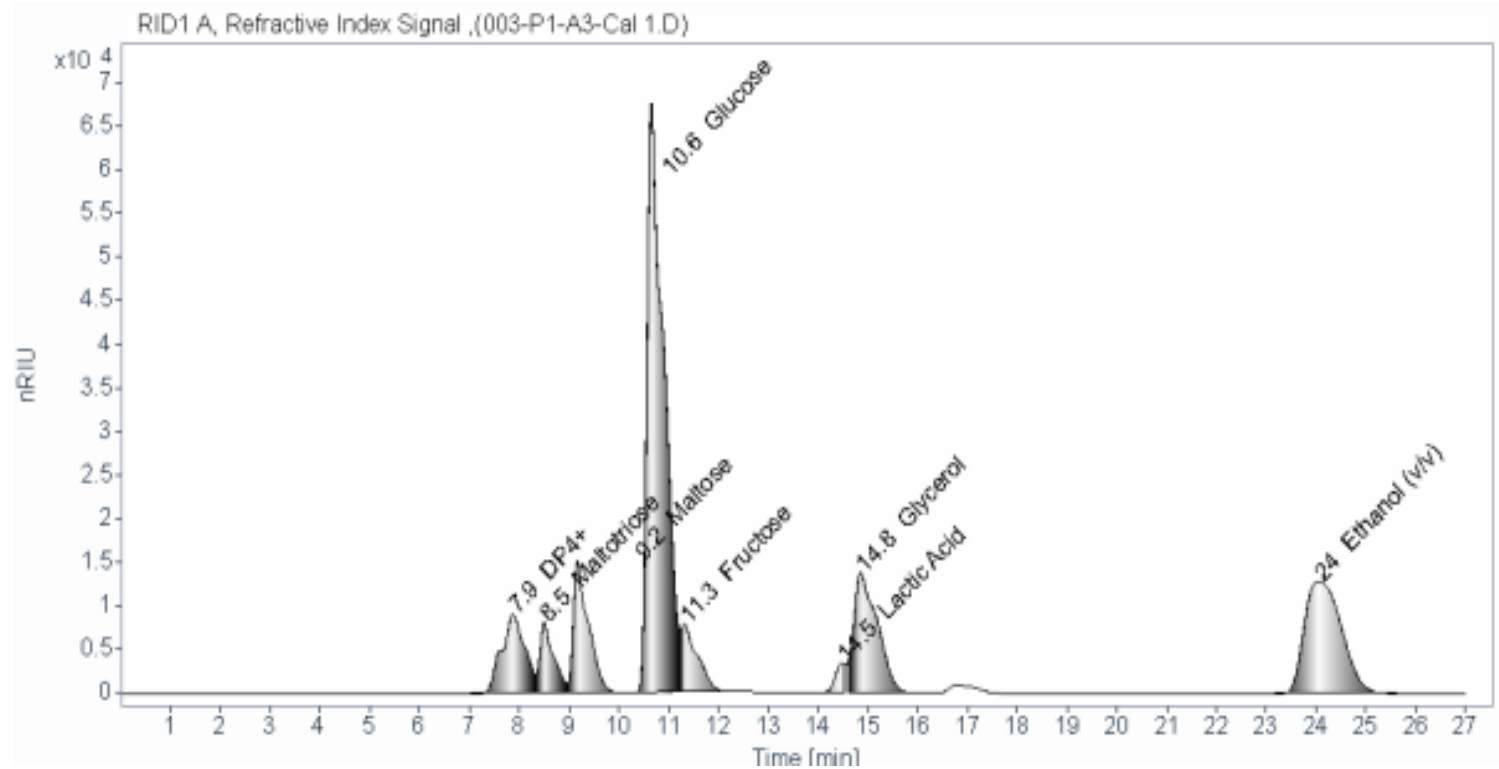
RID1 A, Refractive Index Signal ,(002-P1-A2-Cal 1L.D)



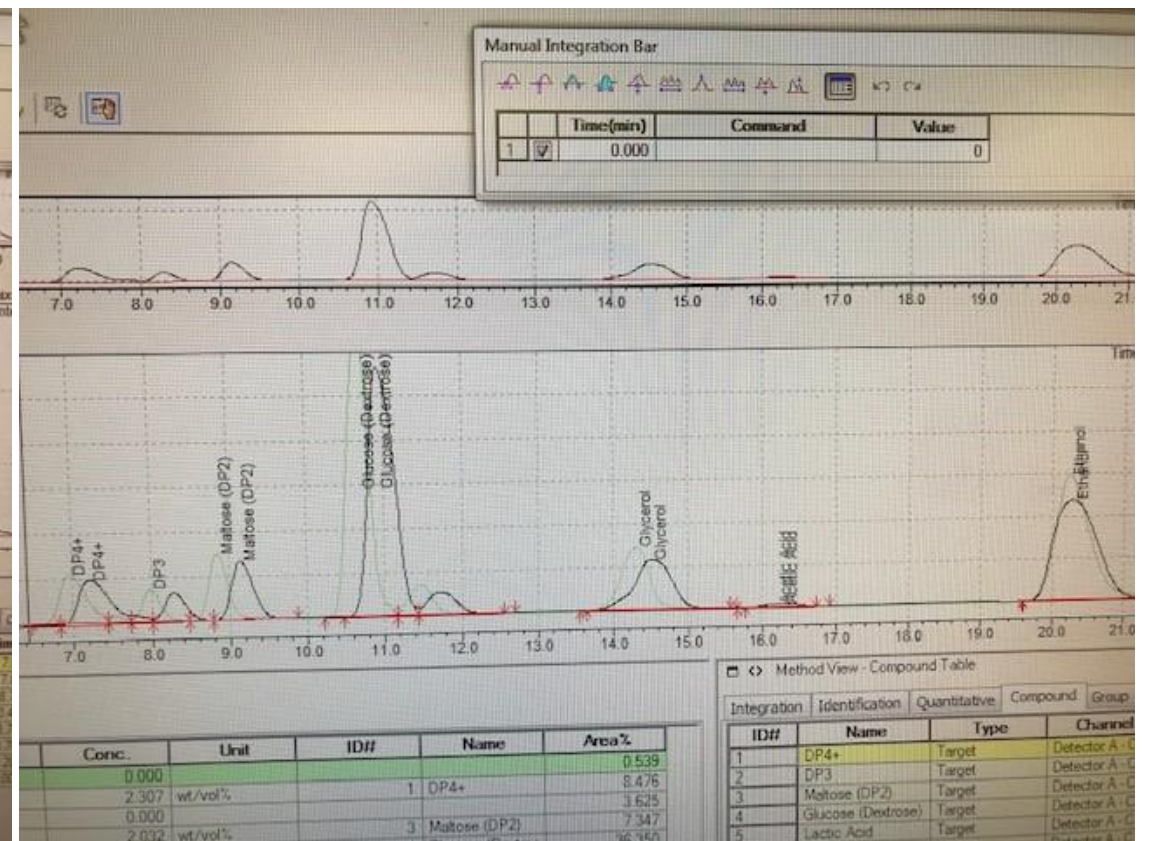
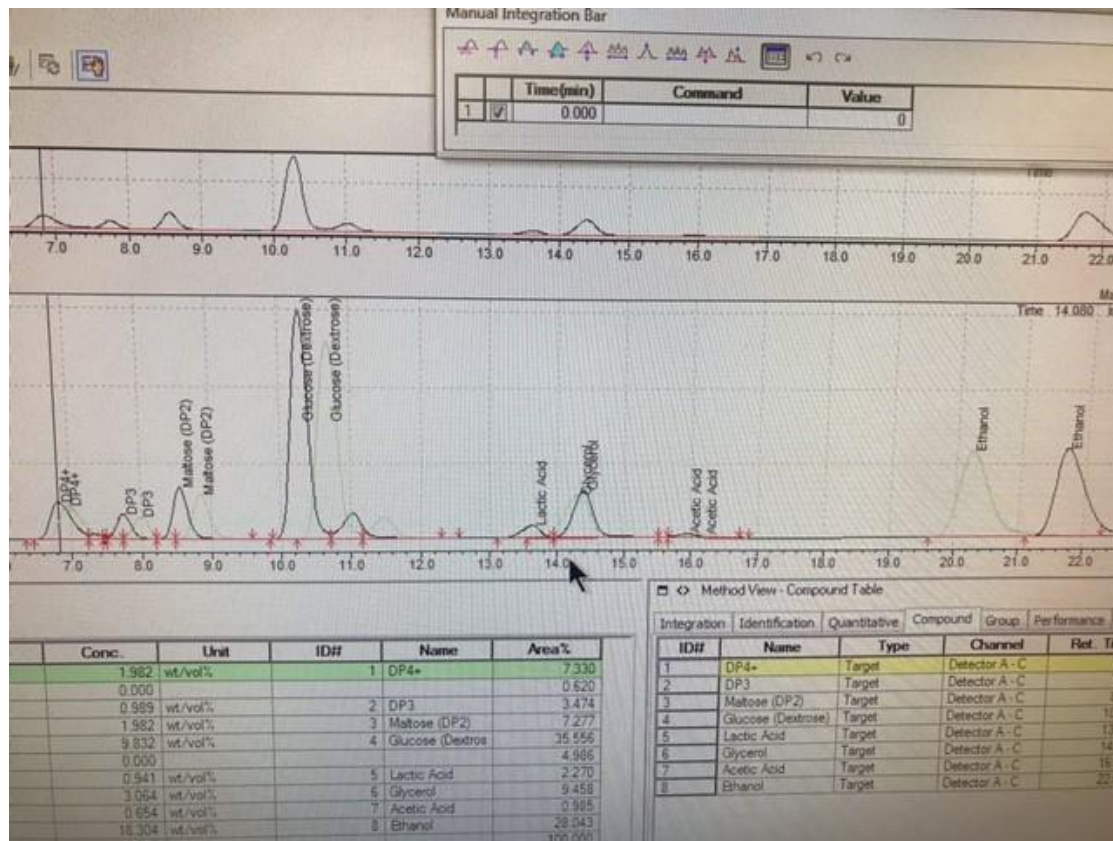
How did we Help?

**Purge the
Detector

**Run a Blank



Where did my Lactic Acid Peak Go?



How did we Help?

- Did any parameters change on your HPLC?
 - No—everything was the same
- Does the column need to be changed?
 - Changed the column....still had no lactic peak
- How about we check your mobile phase
 - Retention times were shifting
 - We have a winner!

Conclusions

- **Using standards and known value reference materials allow laboratory personnel to ensure the accuracy of data, laboratory instrumentation and methods**
- **Quality Controls in the laboratory help defend data and prove fact from fiction**