



WG 2 day 2
Working range – from LOD/LOQ to upper limit of the measuring range

Convenor:
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- How do you define the “working range” of the method?
 - Is there a difference between “method working range” and “instrument working range”?
- What are the different approaches applied in different fields to establish the “working range”?
- When can dilution of high concentration samples be applied to justify an expanded method working range?
- Is linearity of a method working range crucial for the validity of the method?
- What are the documents available for guidance?
- What are the challenges experienced in different areas?



- Participants in WG (28)
- Countries
 - UK
 - Austria
 - Ireland
 - Belgium
 - Czech Republic
 - Turkey
 - Iceland
 - Spain
 - Ireland
 - Iran
 - Germany
 - Norway
 - Sweden



- Participants in WG
- Fields of activity

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Petrochemical – Training on QA related topics – X-ray fluorescence – Water analysis – Research – Agrochemistry – Accreditation – Marine analysis – Forensics (drugs/alcohol) – Beverage testing – Medical labs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Feed analysis – Product testing (consumer protection) – Human toxicology (pathology) – Commonwealth Ph. methods – Nuclear research – Consultancy – Mycotoxins – Pharmaceuticals – PU tests – Spectrochemical analysis
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Output from discussions 1

- **How do you define the “working range” of the method?**
 - Is there a difference between “method working range” and “instrument working range”?
- From LOQ to upper end of linear range
- Working range defined in standard methods
- Region where we expect to do reliable measurements
 - i.e. with acceptable recovery and precision
- From LOQ to “what is needed” (high levels not needed)
- Depends on specification/limit values for toxicology
 - depending on the toxicity of the actual component
- For residues in water both low and high end is important.

Output from discussions 2

- **What are the different approaches applied in different fields to establish the “working range”?**
- Problems in covering a very wide range of levels for micronutrients in fertilizers (dilution after extraction)
Must be covered in the validation study
- Issue of one dominant metal component (Gd) in samples where metal impurities are also of interest
 - dealt with in two steps (for the preparation)
- Some parameters in a sample may not be measurable after dilution (done for the sake of other parameters in the sample)
 - need for splitting up samples
- Working with different calibration ranges
- Regulatory limit(s) must be included in the working range
 - maybe not possible!
- Forced to “dilute” to get enough sample material for several measurements
 - May be a problem for low level analytes

Output from discussions 3

- **When can dilution of high concentration samples be applied to justify an expanded method working range?**
- Use of internal standards to point out any problems
Expected to react in the same way as the analyte
Used as an indication of any problems!
- Different MU for low and high range values
Different values of MU for non-diluted and diluted samples
- Important to include any dilution steps in the validation
- Calibration of glassware may be crucial in some fields

Output from discussions 4

- **Is linearity of a method working range crucial for the validity of the method?**
- Linear or just well characterized?
- Uncertainty documented over the whole range is important
- Examine the working range by 1 – 2 reference materials (+ spikings) to document the uncertainty on results within the whole range
- Not necessarily any direct relation between results on low level and on high level

Output from discussions 5

- **What are the documents available for guidance?**
- [none!]

Output from discussions 6

- **What are the challenges experienced in different areas?**
- [Dealt with under question 2]