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Stimulating innovation
Supporting legislation*

EXPERIENCES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF JRC HOSTED EU REFERENCE LABORATORIES FOR CONTAMINANTS

Piotr Robuch, Joerg Stroka & Thomas Wenzl

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Outline

Who are we
and how are
things done?



European Union Reference Laboratory

Heavy Metals in Feed and Food

Polycyclic Aromatic
Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

Mycotoxins

Examples

Proficiency
Tests

Guidance
Documents

Training

Analytical
method
development

Reality check

PT evaluation

Guidance
document
impact

Who trains
who?

Standardisation
of methods by
CEN



European
Commission

Networking between reference laboratories



EURL Network Heavy Metals

+ *Iceland*



European Union Reference Laboratory
Heavy Metals in Feed and Food

- 50 NRLs
- from 28 MS + NO + IS

Mandate:

- Food of non-animal origin (incl. wild caught fish)
- Feed



EURL mycotoxins workshop Geel 2009

BioCop Presentation (EC- sensor for T/HT 2 toxins)

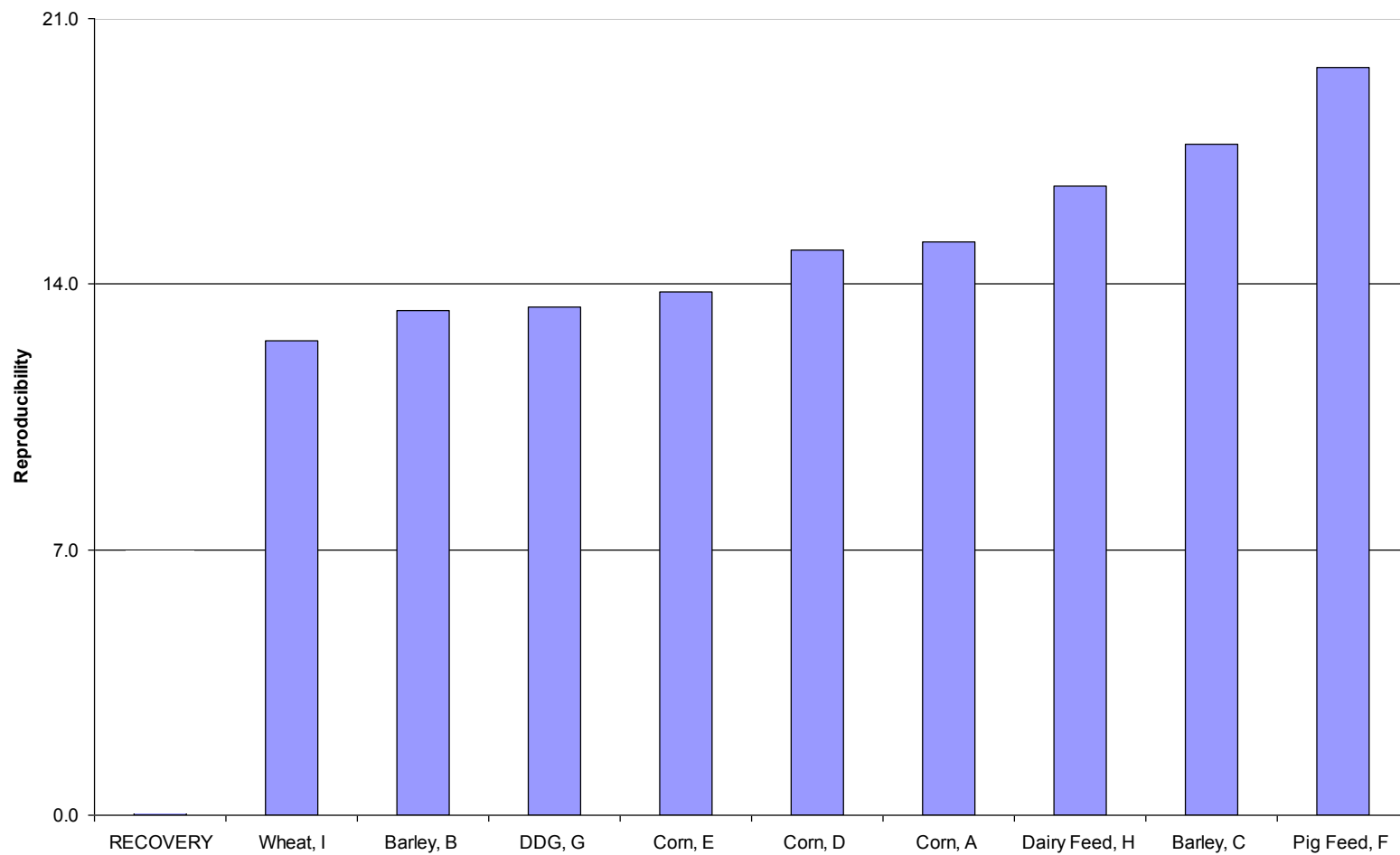




Conduct Proficiency Tests (Comparative testing) with NRLs (and OCLs)



“Blind measured” vs “Known asked”



**Pricing Tsets assume
reporting on basis what
is observed, rather than
what is assumed should
be observed.**

Performance monitoring

	FOOD							FEED						
LabCode	IMEP-101	IMEP-102	IMEP-104	IMEP-105	IMEP-109	IMEP-110	IMEP-113	IMEP-116	IMEP-103	IMEP-105	IMEP-108	IMEP-111	IMEP-114	IMEP-117
L01														
L03														
L06				-2.8										
L08														
L09														
L11														
L13				-2.2										
L15										-2.3				
L16														
L18														
L21														
L22														
L29														
L30														
L37														
L38														
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L44														
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L02														
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L17														
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L36														
L42														
L46														
L19														
L20														
L27				-2.1										
L32														
L45														
L04														
L05														
L07														
L10														
L12														
L23														
L24														
L28														
L31														
L33														
L35														
L39														
L41														
L43														
L48														
L49														

Overview of NRL performances in EURL-HM PTs for the determination of CADMIUM in food and/or feed matrices. (2006-2014)

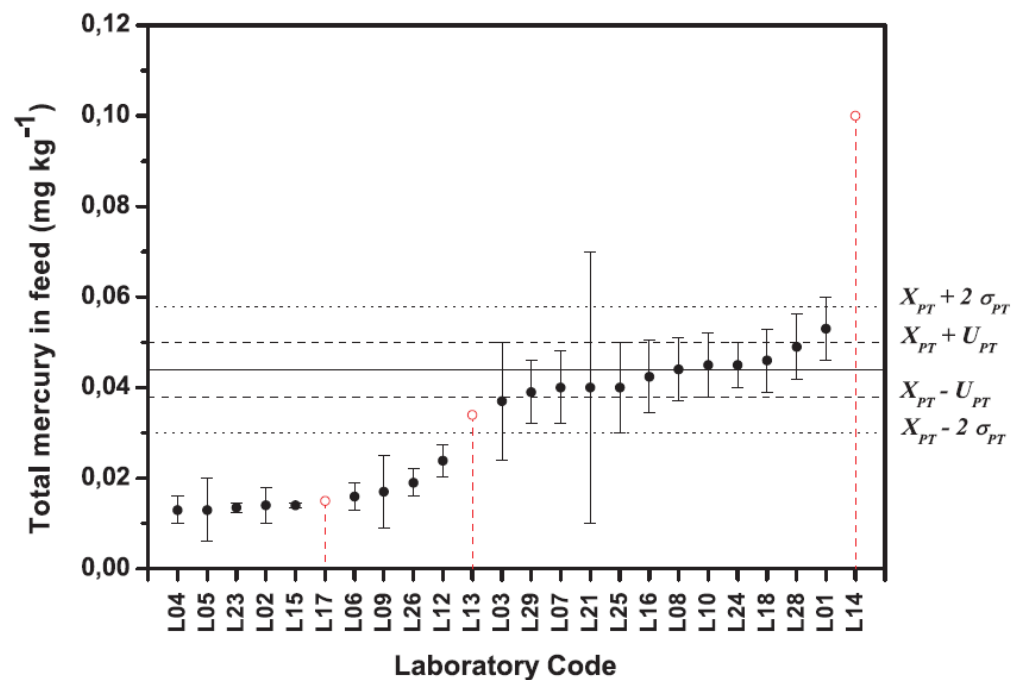
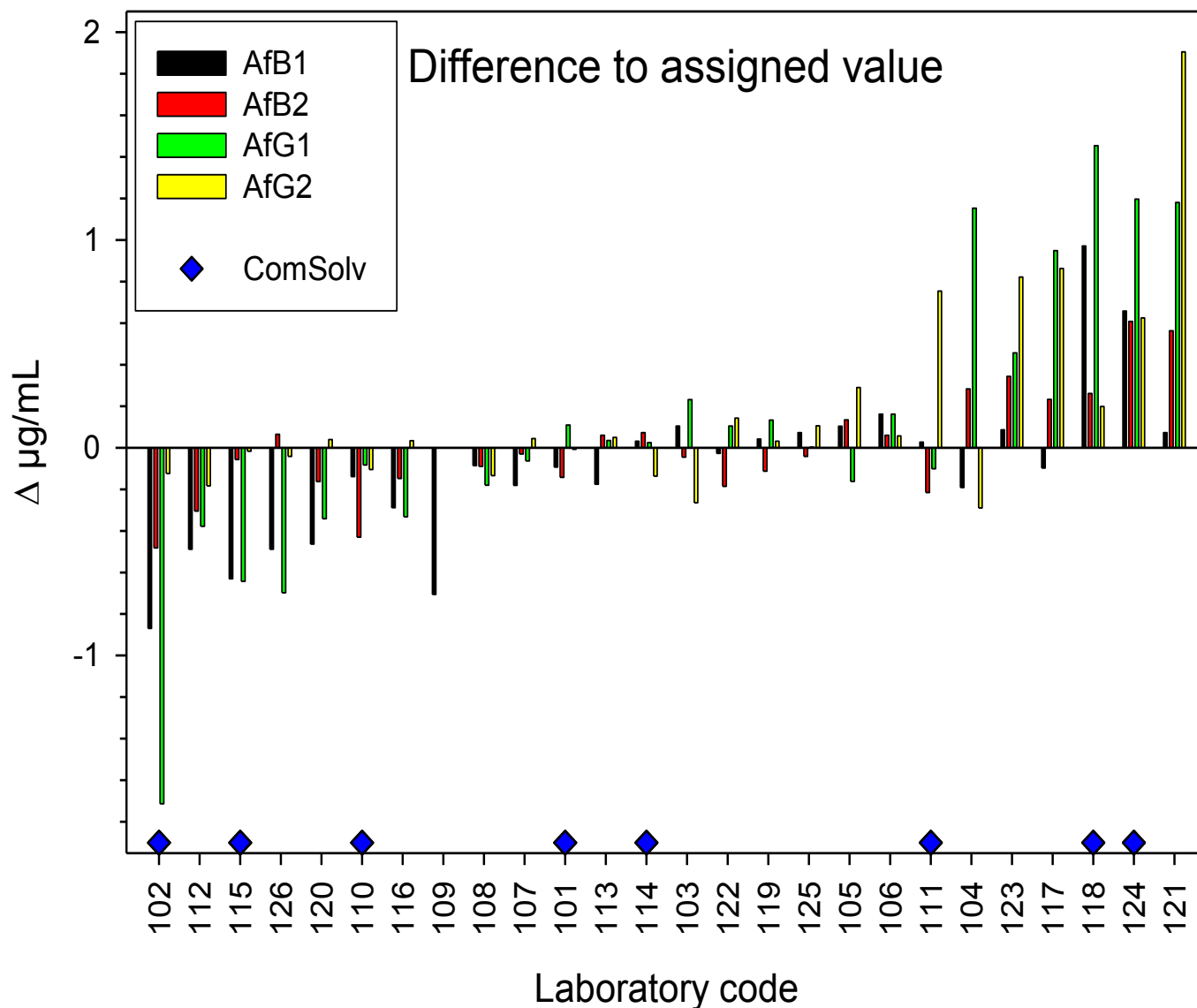


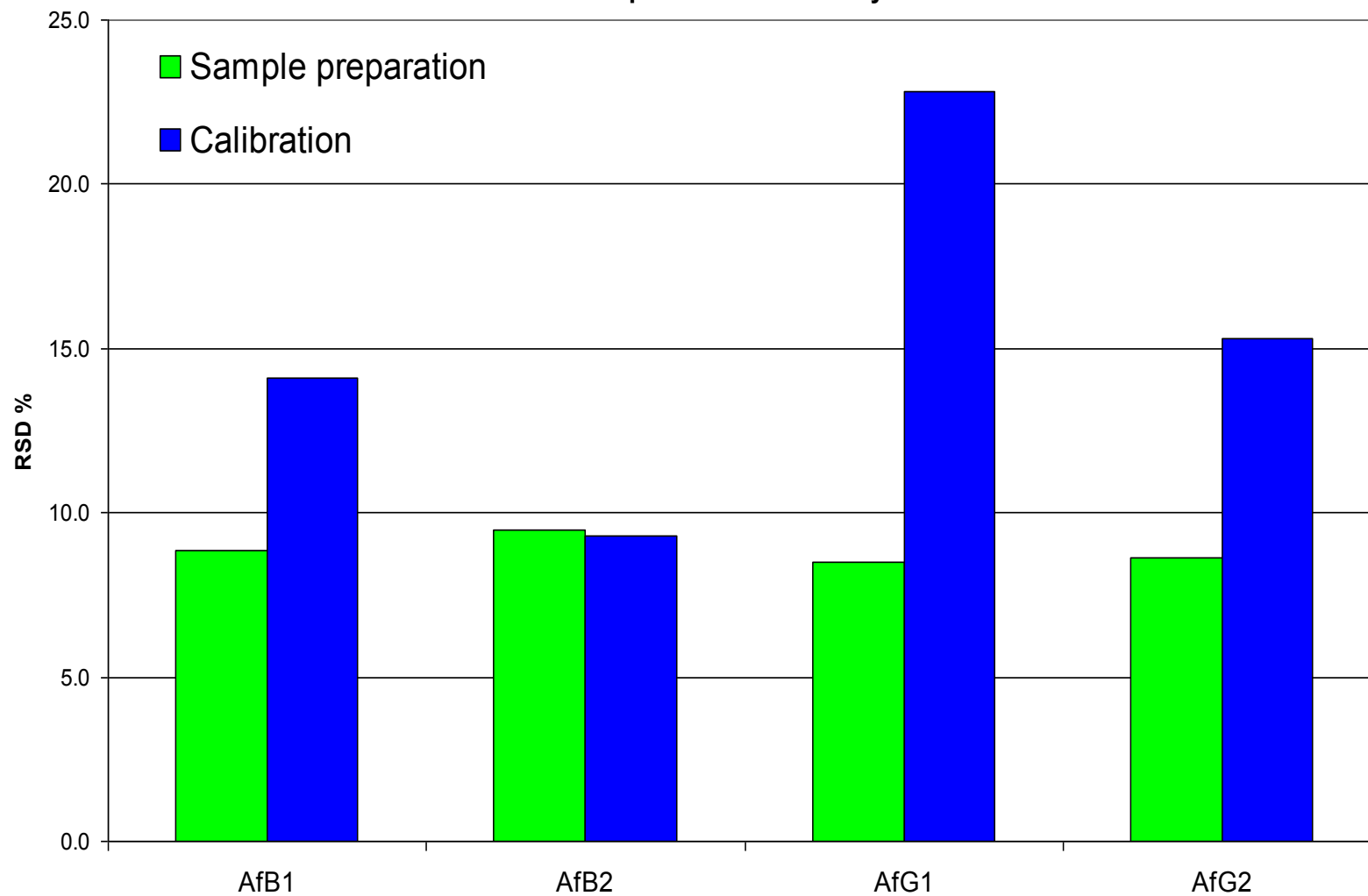
Figure E.5 — Participant results and uncertainties for results in IMEP 111 (data from [Table E.6](#))

EURL-HM contribution to the ISO 13528:2015 standard
IMEP-111: Determination of [...] and Hg in mineral feed - B. de la Calle et al. (2011)

PT 2007 (first PT of the EURL mycotoxins)

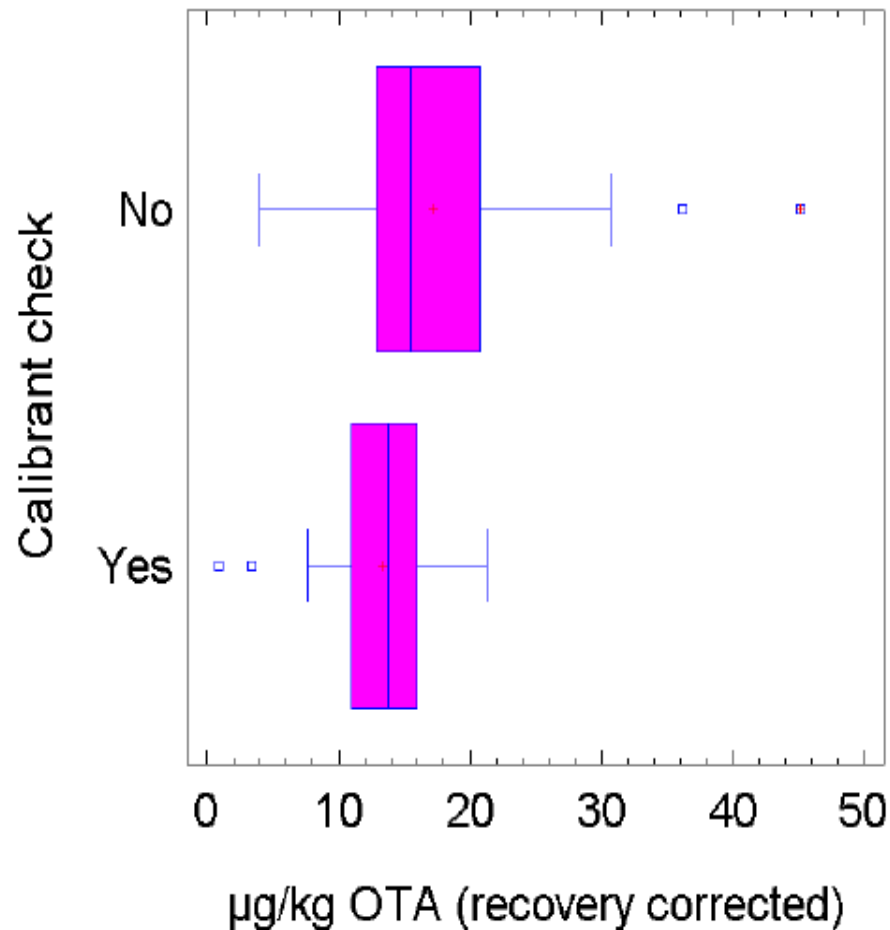


Comparison of Variability sources

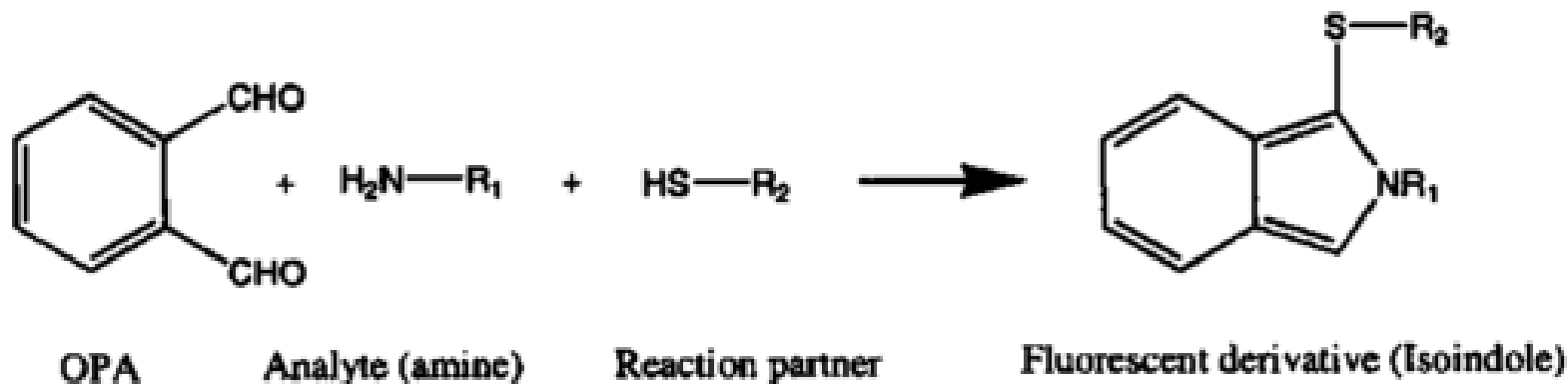
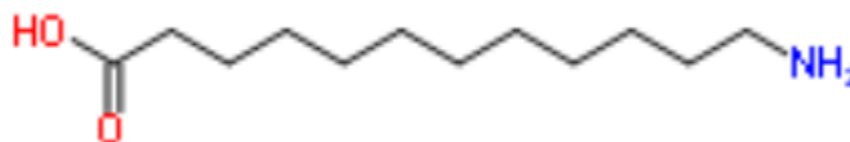
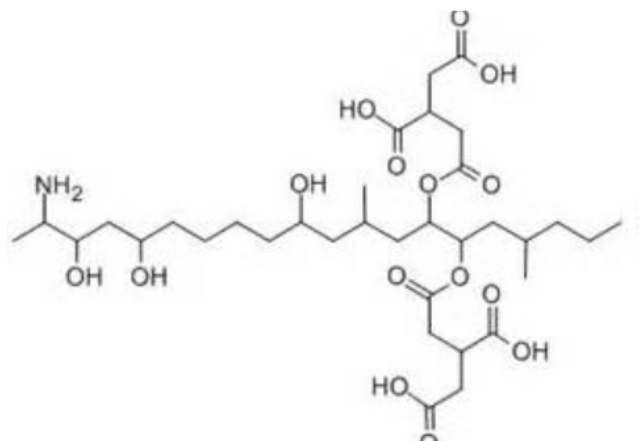


Calibrant issues with OTA

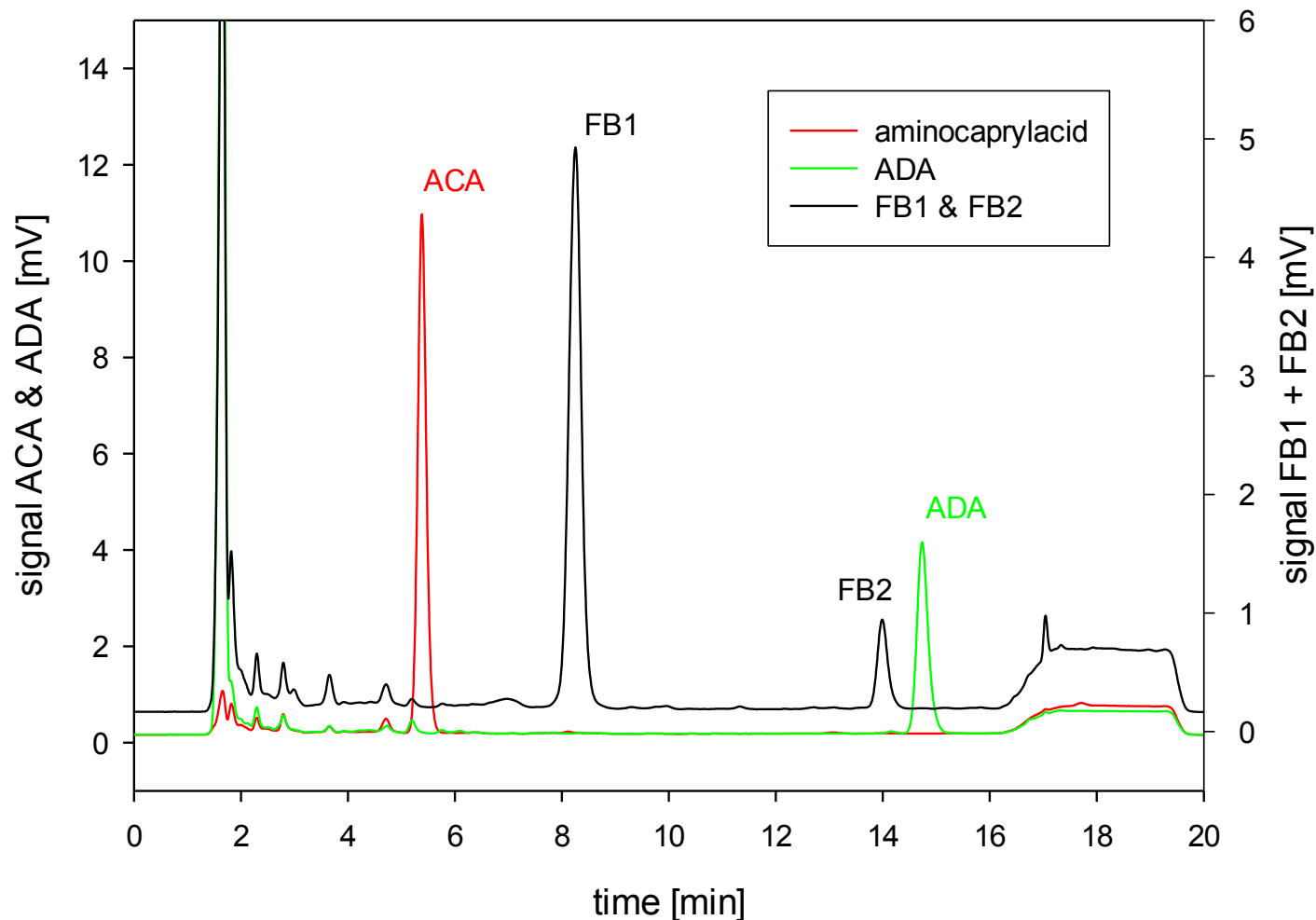
Figure 10: Influence of a photometric calibrant check on the result



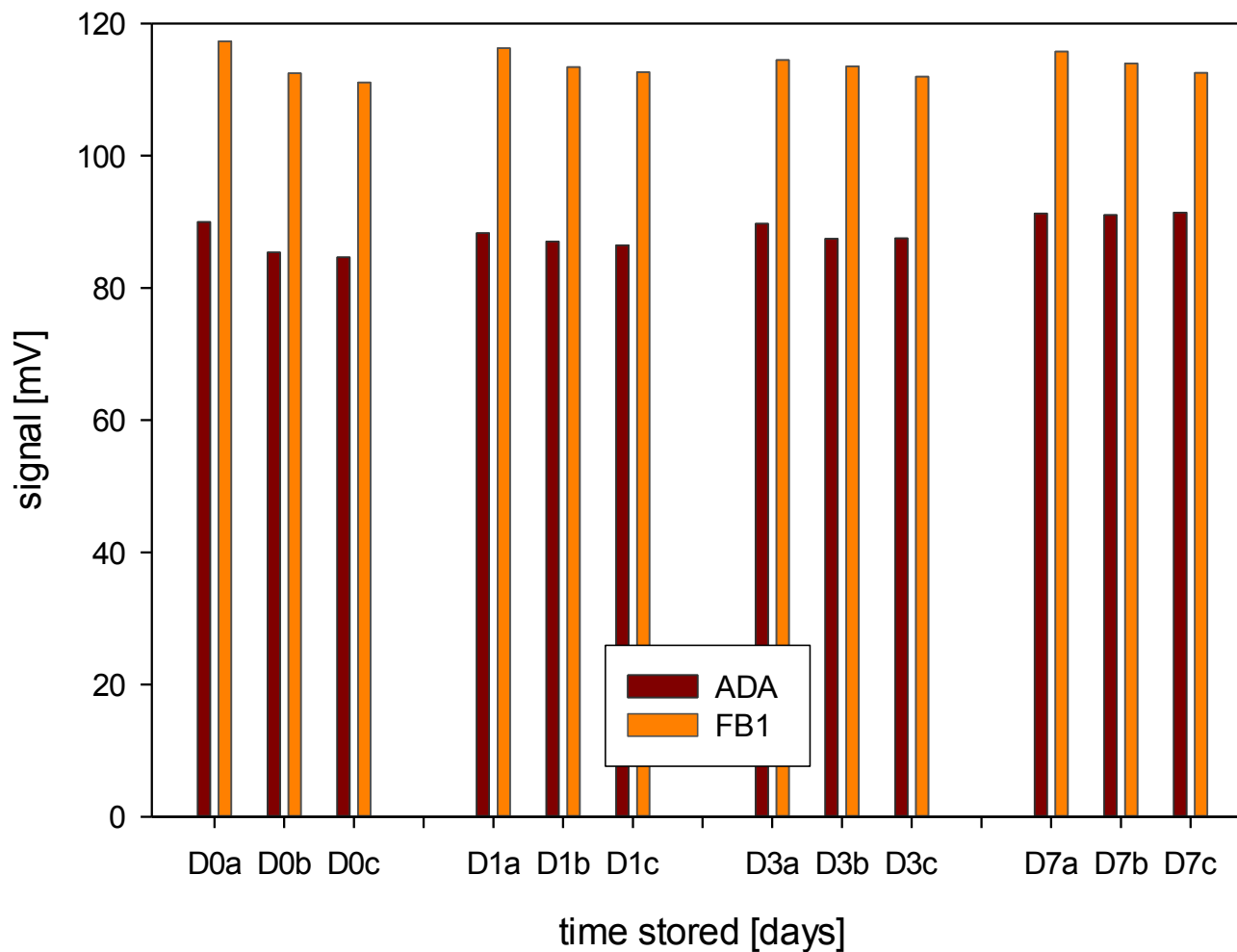
Testing for calibrant content/stability



Testing for calibrant content/stability



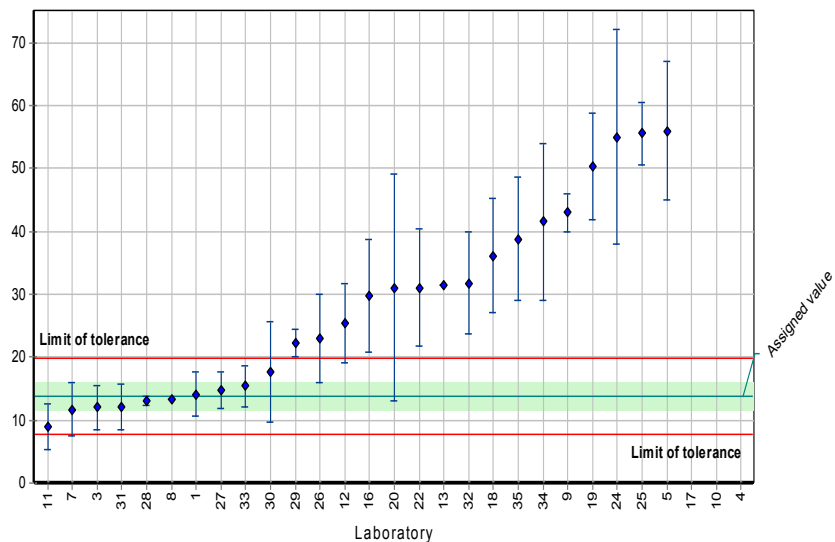
Testing for calibrant content/stability



Calibrant content/stability solved?

Sample: Red Yeast Rice Low
 Measurand: Citrinin
 Method: ISO 13528
 No. of laboratories: 29

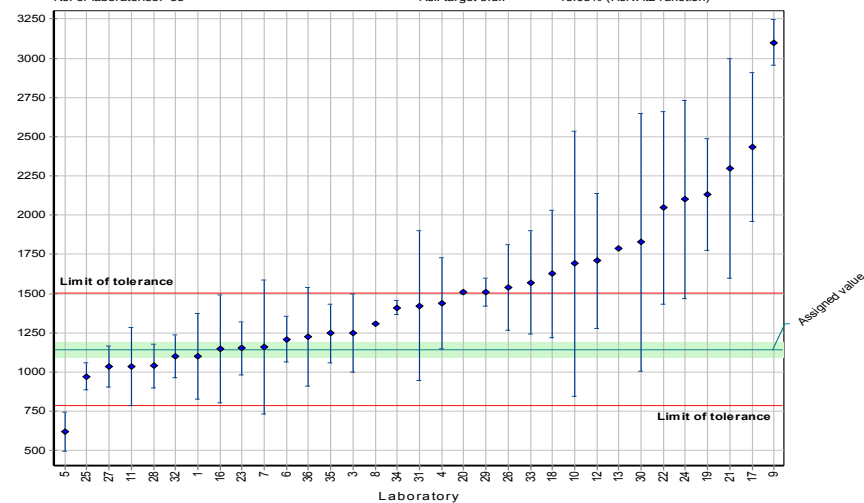
Mean value: 31.8 µg/kg
 Assigned value: 13.8 µg/kg (Reference value)
 Rel. reproducibility s.d.: 145.60%
 Rel. target s.d.: 22.00%



PROLab Plus

Sample: Red Yeast Rice High
 Measurand: Citrinin
 Method: ISO 13528
 No. of laboratories: 33

Mean value: 1469 µg/kg
 Assigned value: 1142 µg/kg (Reference value)
 Rel. reproducibility s.d.: 39.00%
 Rel. target s.d.: 15.68% (Horwitz function)

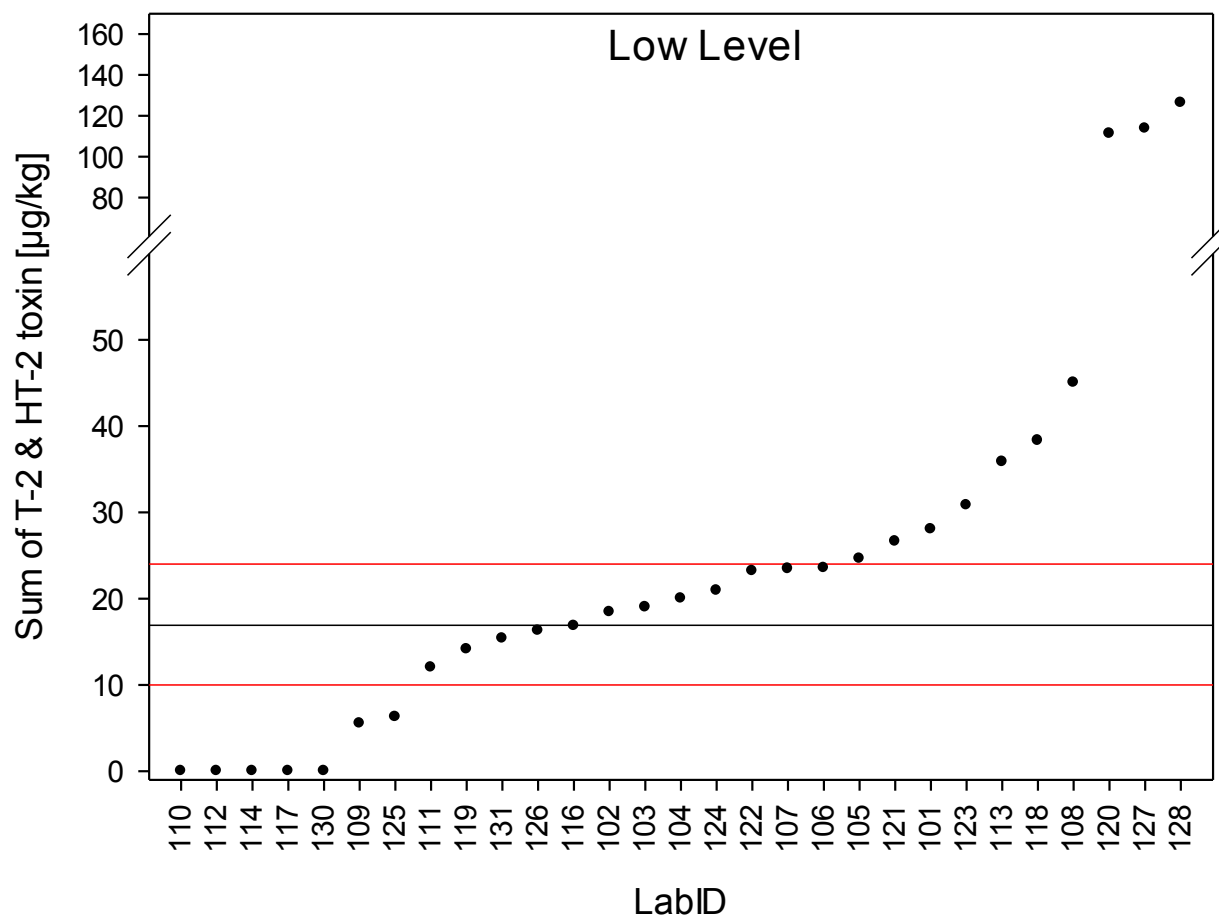


PROLab Plus

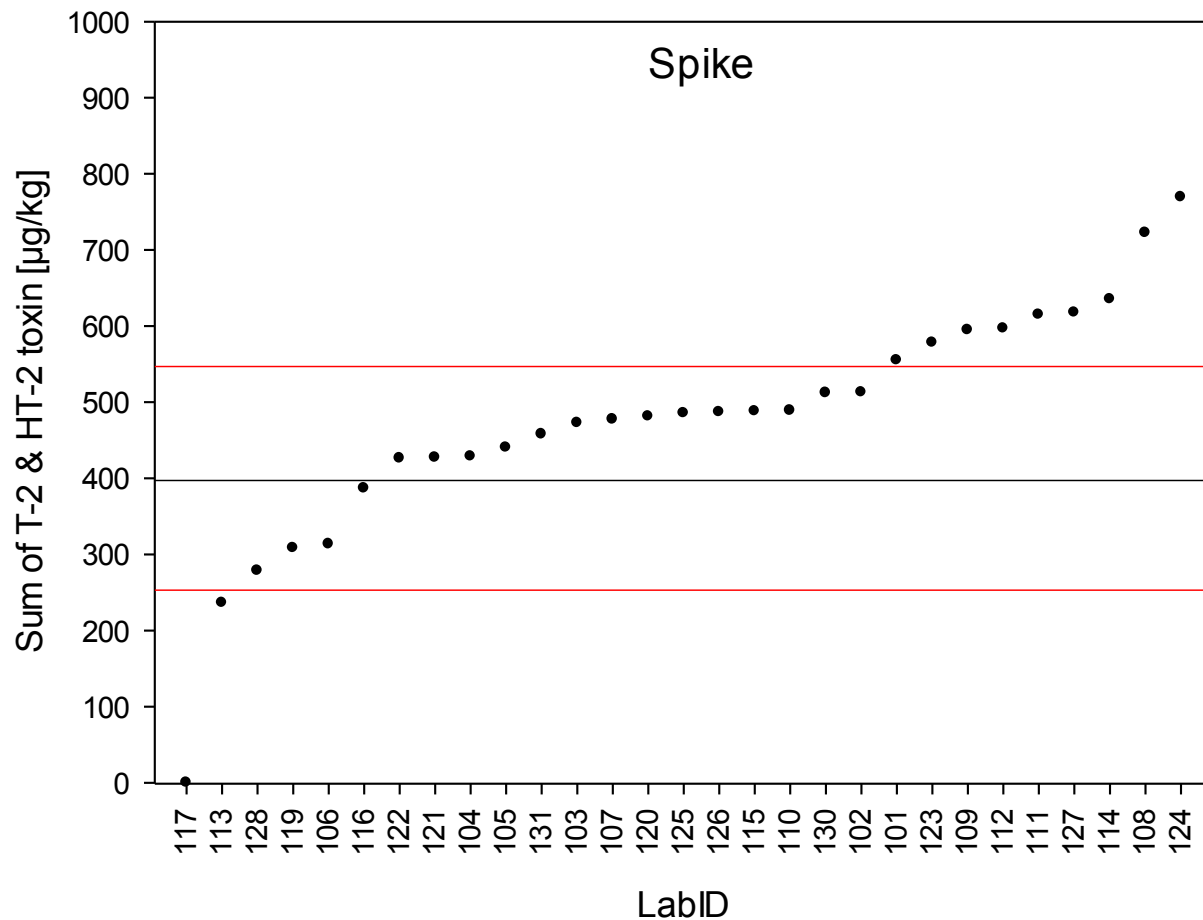
Other pitfalls...

"what is your working range?"

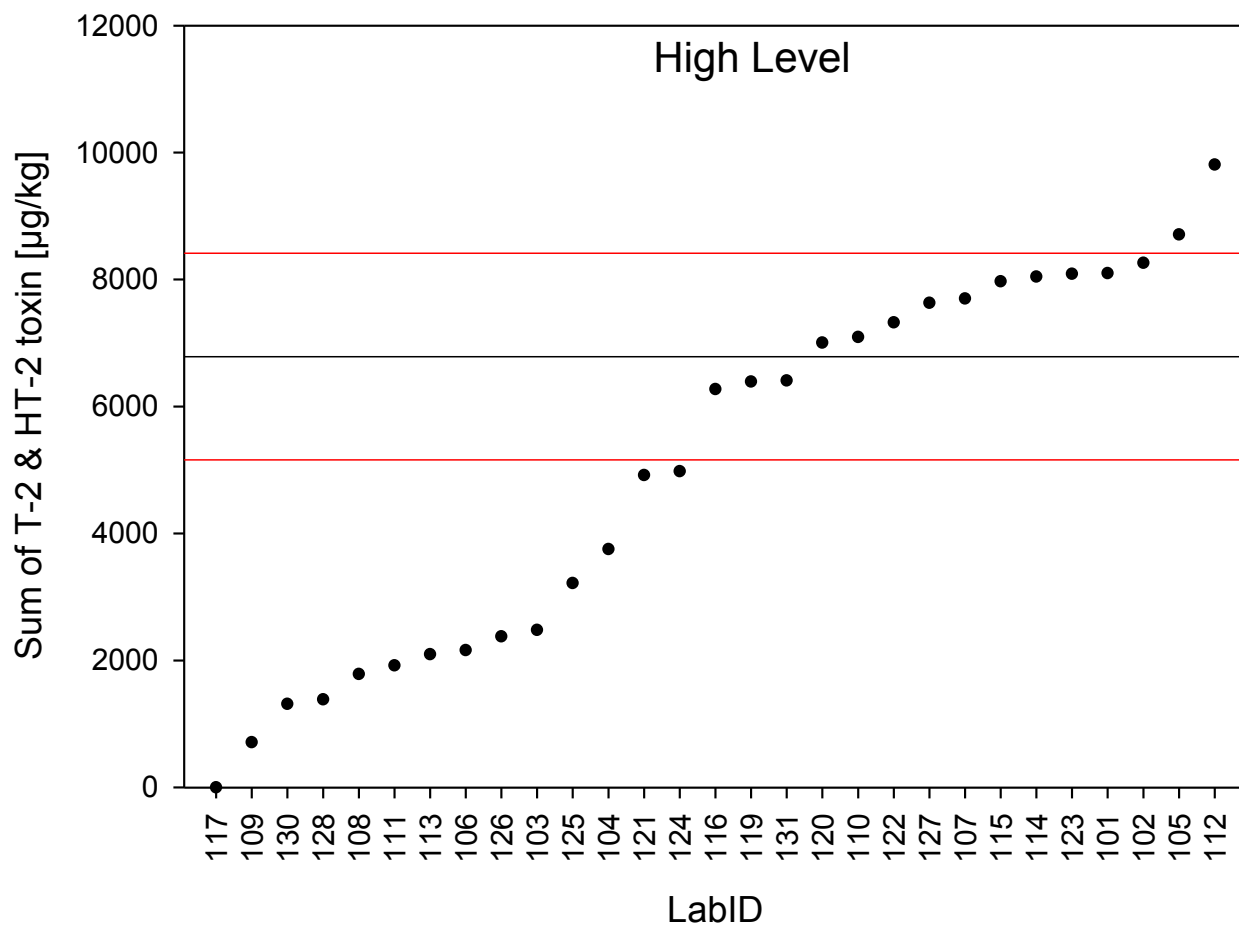
First out of 3 samples in a PT (low level)



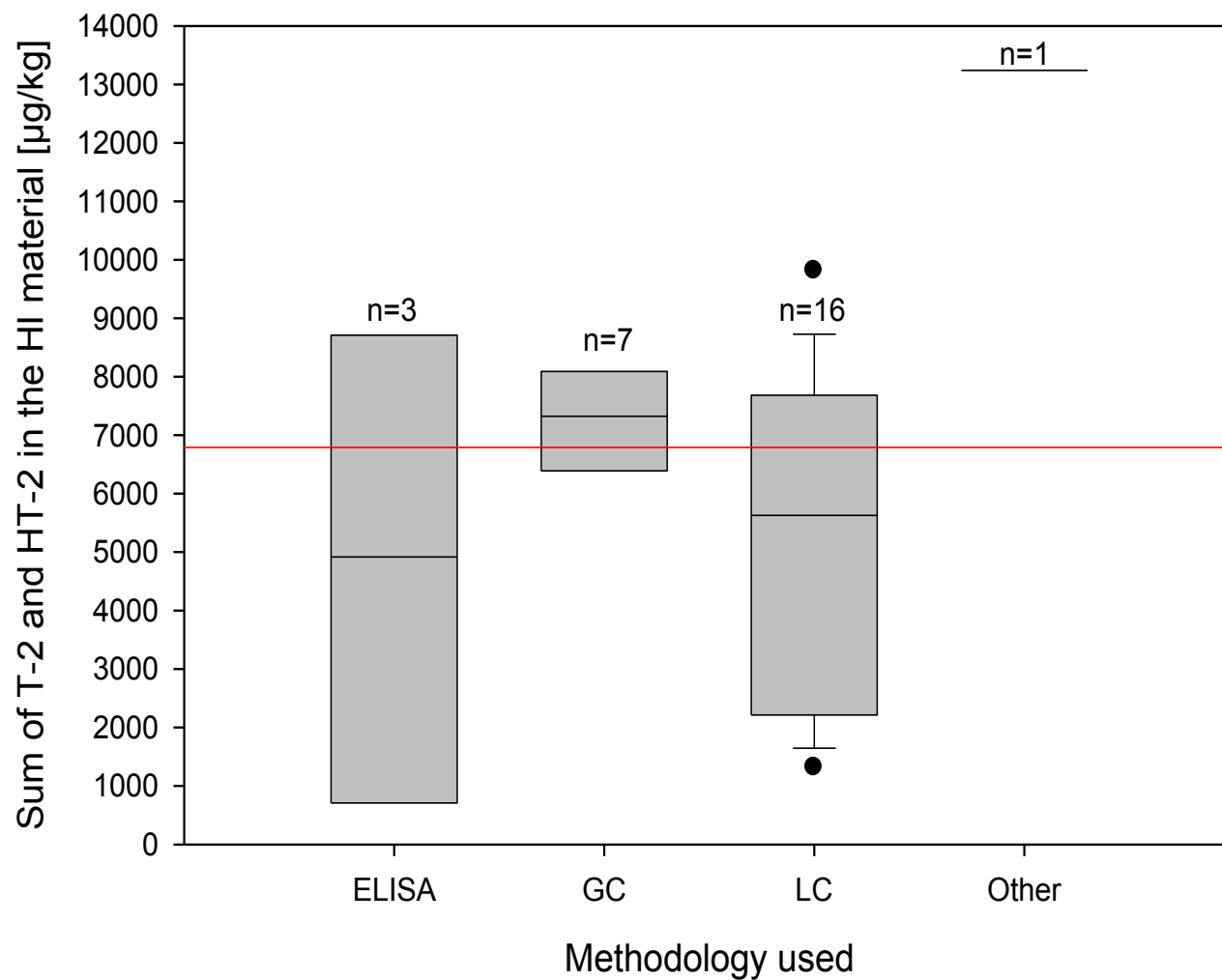
Second out of 3 samples in a PT (mid level)



Third out of 3 samples in a PT (high level)



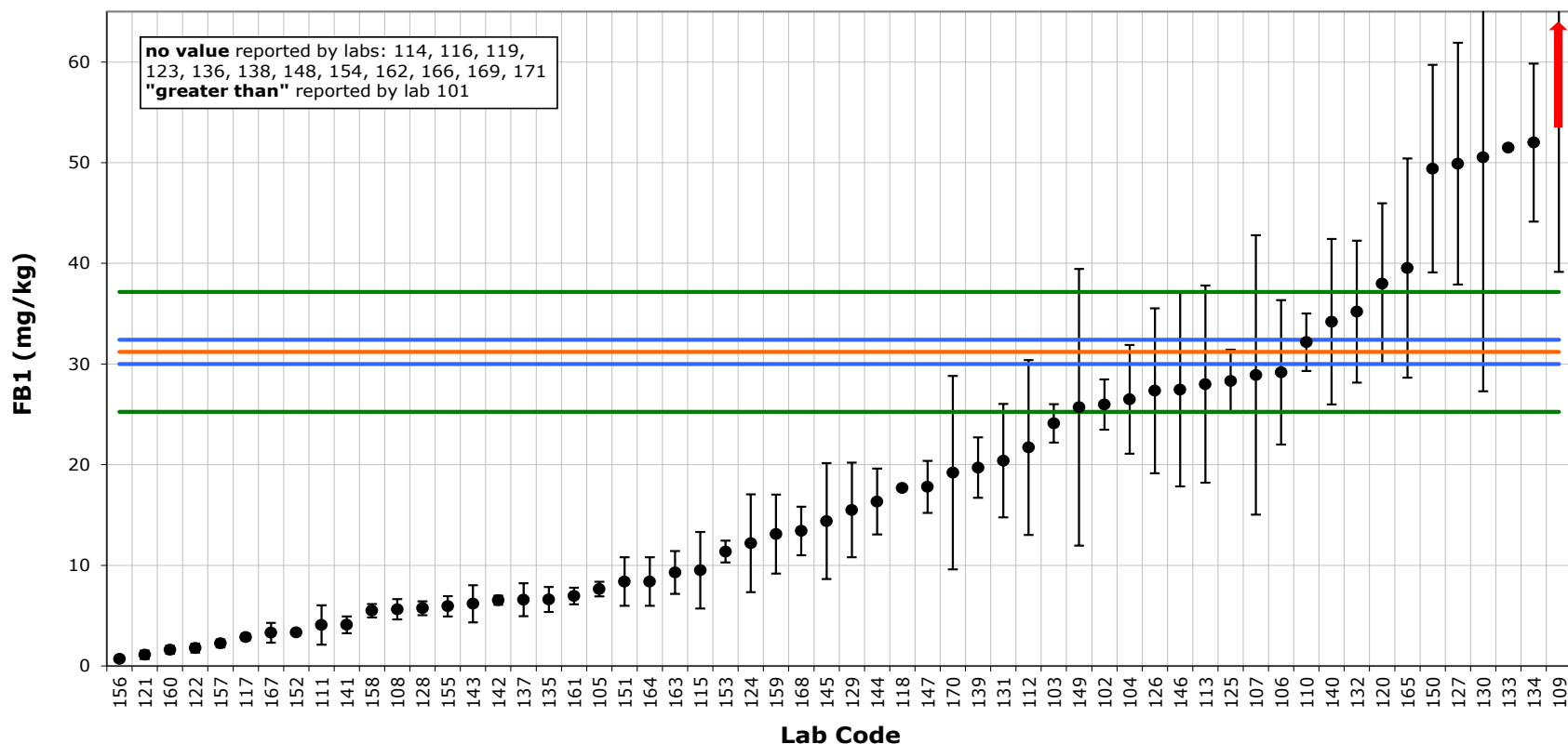
Methodologies...



More on methodologies...

Figure 6: EU-RL Mycotoxins PT 2013: Fumonisin B1 in cereals - Sample B

Certified value: $X_{ref} = 31.2$ mg/kg; $U_{ref} = 1.2$ mg/kg ($k=2$); $\sigma = 2.97$ mg/kg



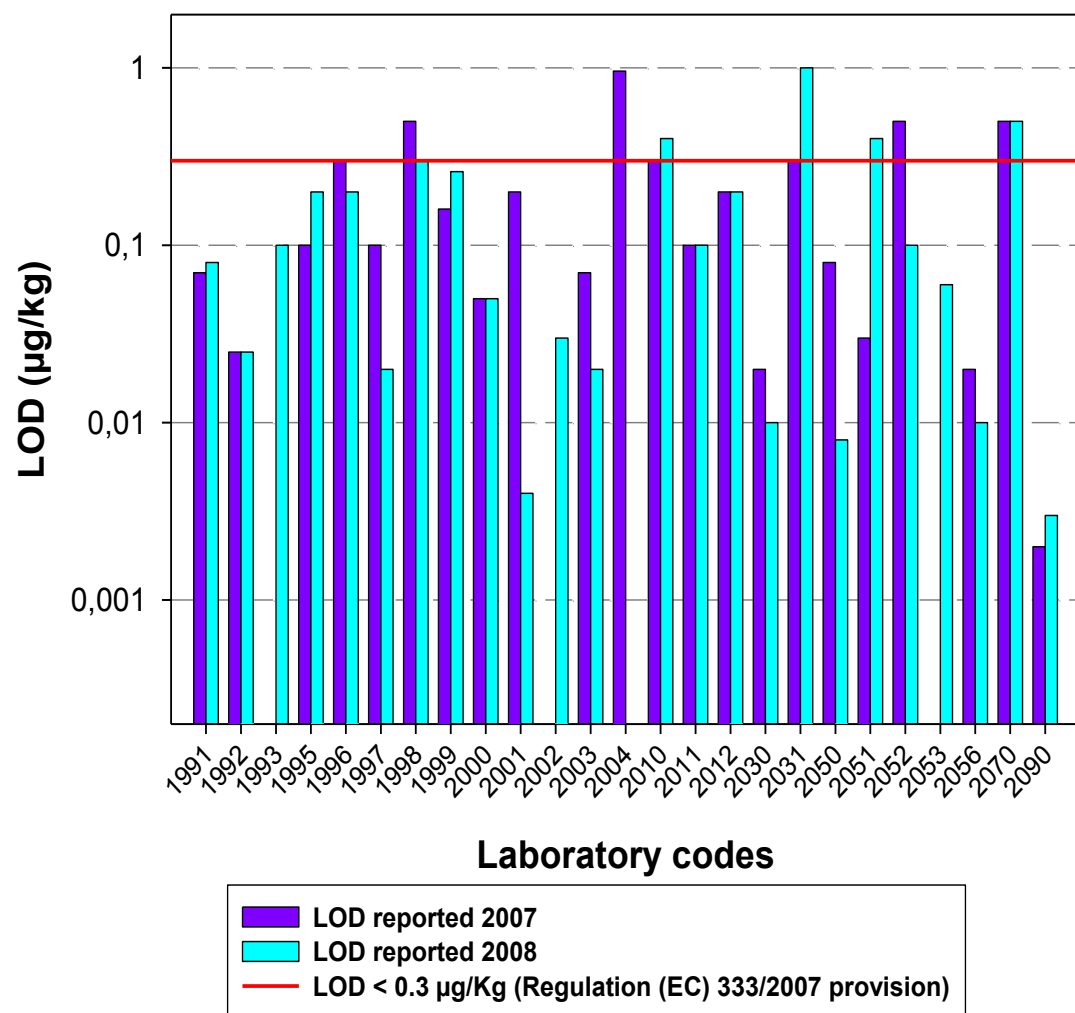
This graph displays all revised measurement results and their associated uncertainties. The uncertainties are shown as reported.

The red line corresponds to X_{ref} , the blue lines mark the boundary of the reference interval ($X_{ref} \pm 2U_{ref}$), and the green lines that of the target interval ($X_{ref} \pm 2\sigma$).

Drafting of Guidance documents (or more)...



LODs reported by participants



- Range = three orders of magnitude
- Discrepancies cannot be easily explained
- Provides challenges for harmonisation

Approaches for LOD estimation

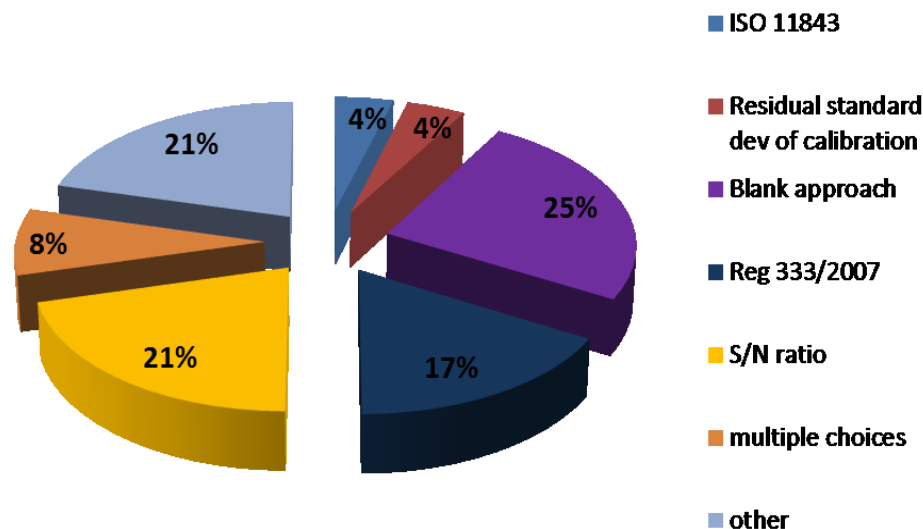
Survey in 2008/2009

Limit of detection (LOD)

Please state on which basis you estimate the LOD of your analytical method (C_L is the corresponding concentration):

1. ISO standard 11843-2
2. German Standard DIN 32645
3. From the standard deviation of the intercept of the calibration line
4. C_L = the concentration where there is 5% of probability of a false positive
5. C_L is derived from the smallest measure (X_L) that can be detected with reasonable certainty. $X_L = \bar{x}_M + k s_M$
 Where: $\bar{x}_M$ is the mean of the blank measures, s_M is the standard deviation of the blank measures and k is a numerical factor chosen according to the confidence level desired (source: IUPAC golden book).
 which value do you use for k ? Enter your value:
6. S/N ratio S=signal; N=noise
7. Calculation from the residual standard deviation of the calibration line
8. EPA approach to method detection limit (MDL)
9. According to the LOD definition in Commission Regulation (EC) No 333/2007

Only 2 laboratories out of 24 apply "calibration" based approaches



LOD/LOQ Guide Challenges

HM, PAHs, mycotoxins:

Find scientifically correct, practical approach

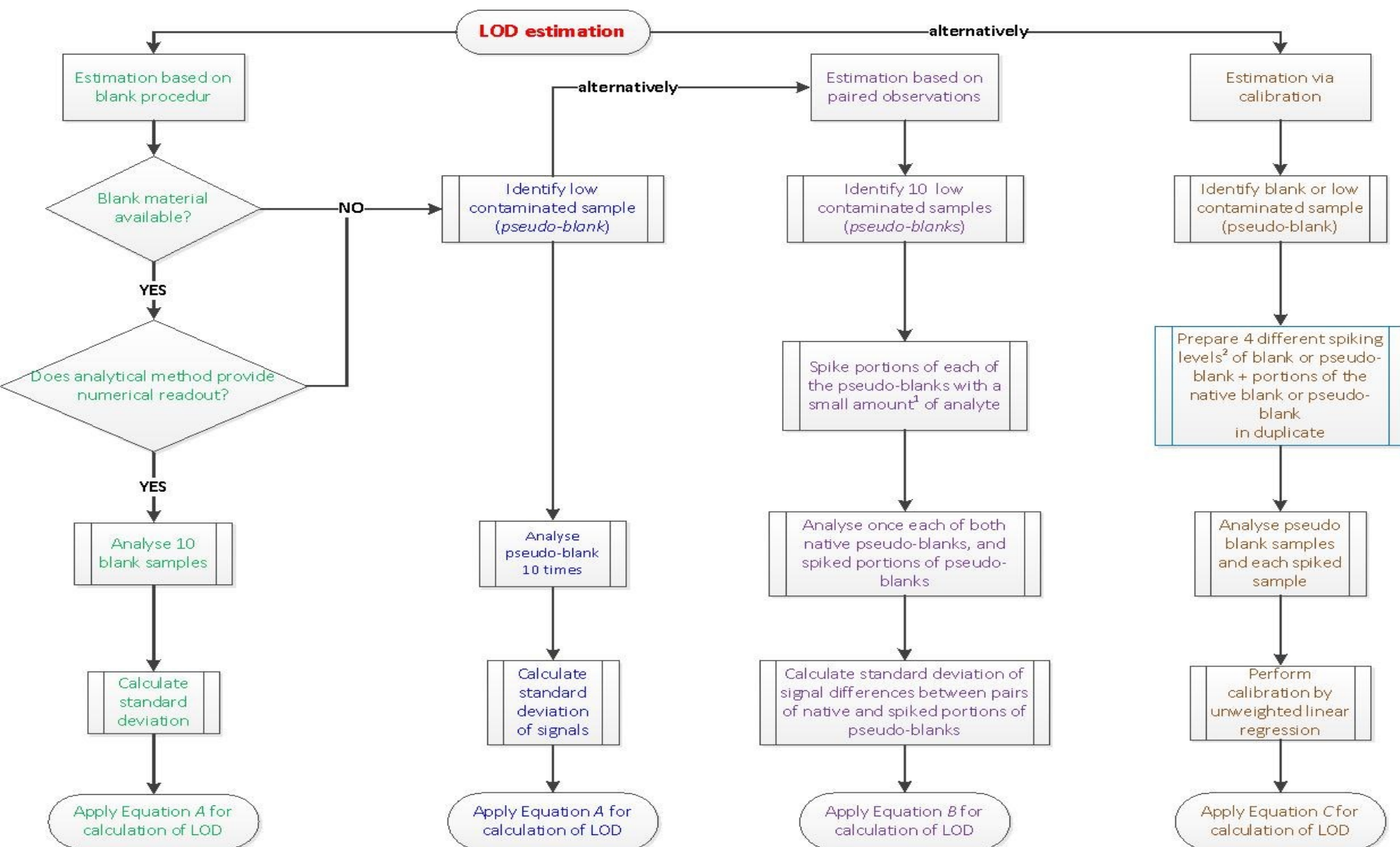
- ☐ *Implemented during method validation*
- ☐ *Major step: estimation of LOD*

Dioxins:

Find scientifically correct solution that

- ☐ *is compatible with established practices*
- ☐ *does not impact current exposure models*
- ☐ *abstains from LOD*
- ☐ *is partially implemented for each sample*

Experimental approaches



Take-home messages LOD/LOQ guide

- ❖ Different options for estimating LOD/LOQ
- ❖ Estimation in matrix
- ❖ Application of entire analytical method - identification criteria
- ❖ Limited experimental burden
- ❖ At level close to LOD (both calibration and matrix samples)
- ❖ Simple mathematical models

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 519/2014

of 16 May 2014

amending Regulation (EC) No 401/2006 as regards methods of sampling of large lots, spices and food supplements, performance criteria for T-2, HT-2 toxin and citrinin and screening methods of analysis

For screening methods with a response proportional with the mycotoxin concentration the following applies:

$$\text{Cut-off} = R_{\text{STC}} - t\text{-value}_{0,05} * SD_{\text{STC}}$$

R_{STC} = mean response of the positive control samples (at STC)

t-value: one tailed t-value for a rate of false negative results of 5 % (see table B)

SD_{STC} = standard deviation
Screening methods with a response inversely proportional with the mycotoxin concentration

Mycotoxin "electronic working groups" for guidance documents relevant for mycotoxins

Identification criteria for mycotoxins (NRL, NL)

Best practise in mycotoxin laboratories (NRL, IE)

Laboratory subsampling (NRL, SE)

Future planning:

Handling of calibrants

PT and "working group" conclusions

Proficiency tests remain the main tool to identify individual and methodological aspects to improve measurement capacity in the EU and beyond.

Guidance documents (or more):

Screening methods

Identification Criteria

Establishing LOD/LOQ estimates

Best practise in the mycotoxin laboratory

Laboratory sub-sampling

Provide Training...



Training activities



EURL website

- <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/mycotoxins>
- or search for the string "**EURL mycotoxins**"

EURL mycotoxins

Legislation

Network laboratories

Interlaboratory comparisons

Contacts

Resources

Resources

Recorded presentations of the Integration and Enlargement Workshop in Zagreb 2014 (programme)

9 Presentations related to analysis of food and feed contaminants

Legislation in EU



Recent developments mycotoxins food - Ergot alkaloids

Ergot alkaloids to be analysed:

- ergocristine/ergocristinine
- ergotamine/ergotaminine
- ergocryptine/ergocryptinine
- ergometrine/ergometrinine
- ergosine/ergosinine
- ergocornine/ergocorninine

The method of analysis used for the monitoring of ergot alkaloids should have a limit of quantification (LOQ) of 20 µg/kg per ergot alkaloid compound as a minimum acceptable criterion, but preferably 10 µg/kg or lower.

F. Verstraete
European Commission

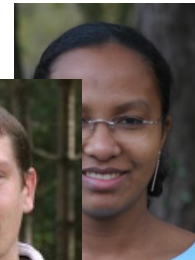
41:06 / 1:12:09

Plus "Identification Criteria for Mycotoxins: Workgroup leader Hans Mol From the EURL (residues) and NRL (mycotoxins), RIKILT, Wageningen

Mycotoxin Group @ IRMM

Start 2006:

2012:

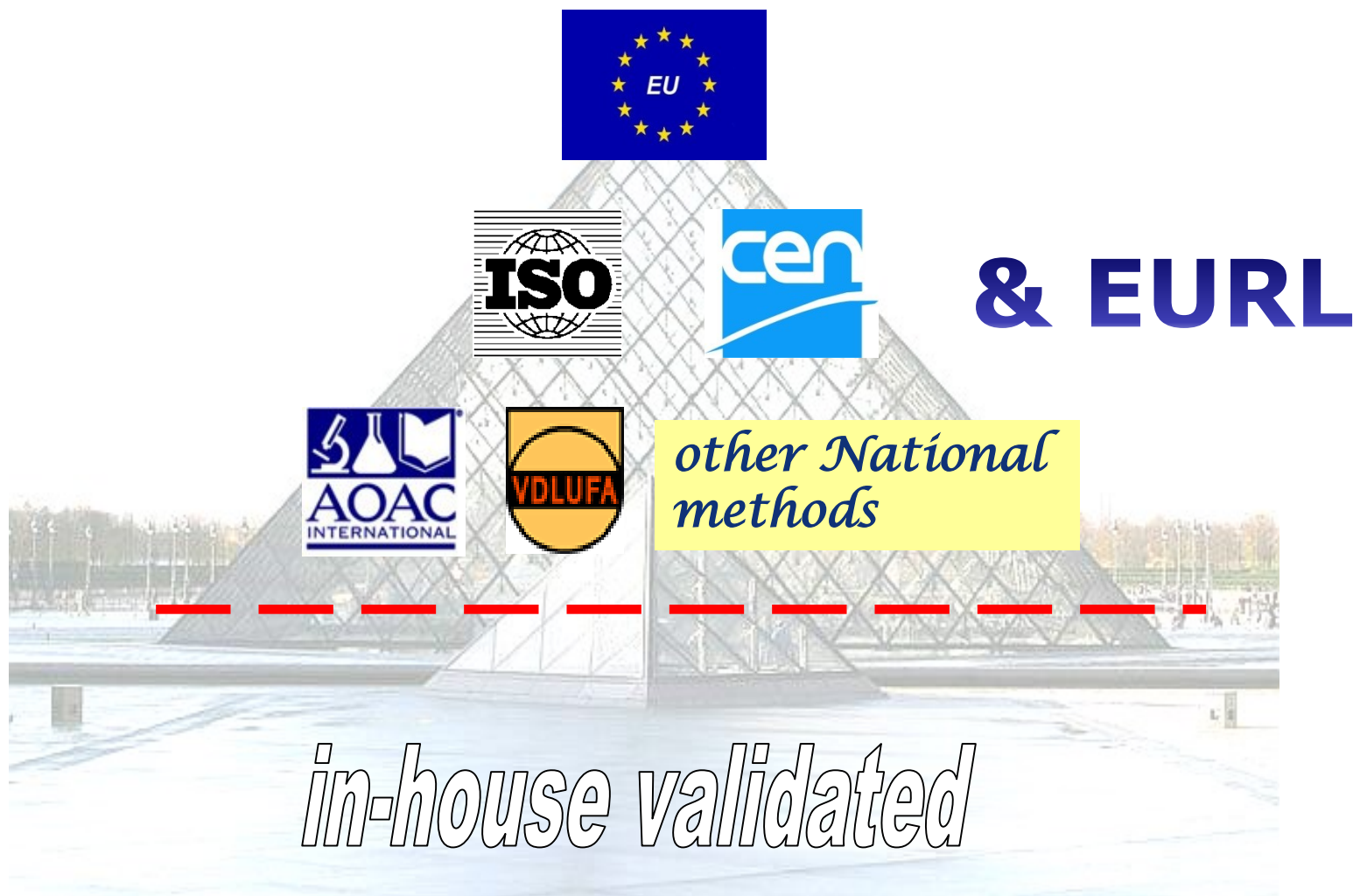


European
Commission

Analytical method development...



The cascade Approach



Standardization in Europe (Feed)

Mandate M/522 - publication of 12 standardized methods of analysis for animal feed (project number 5 will produce 2 standards):

- Determination of ergot alkaloids in feed materials and compound feed by LC-MS
- Determination of tropane alkaloids in feed materials and compound feed by LC-MS
- Multimethod for mycotoxins in feed materials and compound feed by LC-MS
- Determination of organic acids in premixtures, feed materials and compound feed
- Criteria approach for methods of analysis for mycotoxins in feed
- Criteria approach for methods of analysis for heavy metals in feed
- Determination of authorised coccidiostats at additive and 1 and 3 % carry-over level in compound feed with LC-MS

Standardization in Europe (Food)

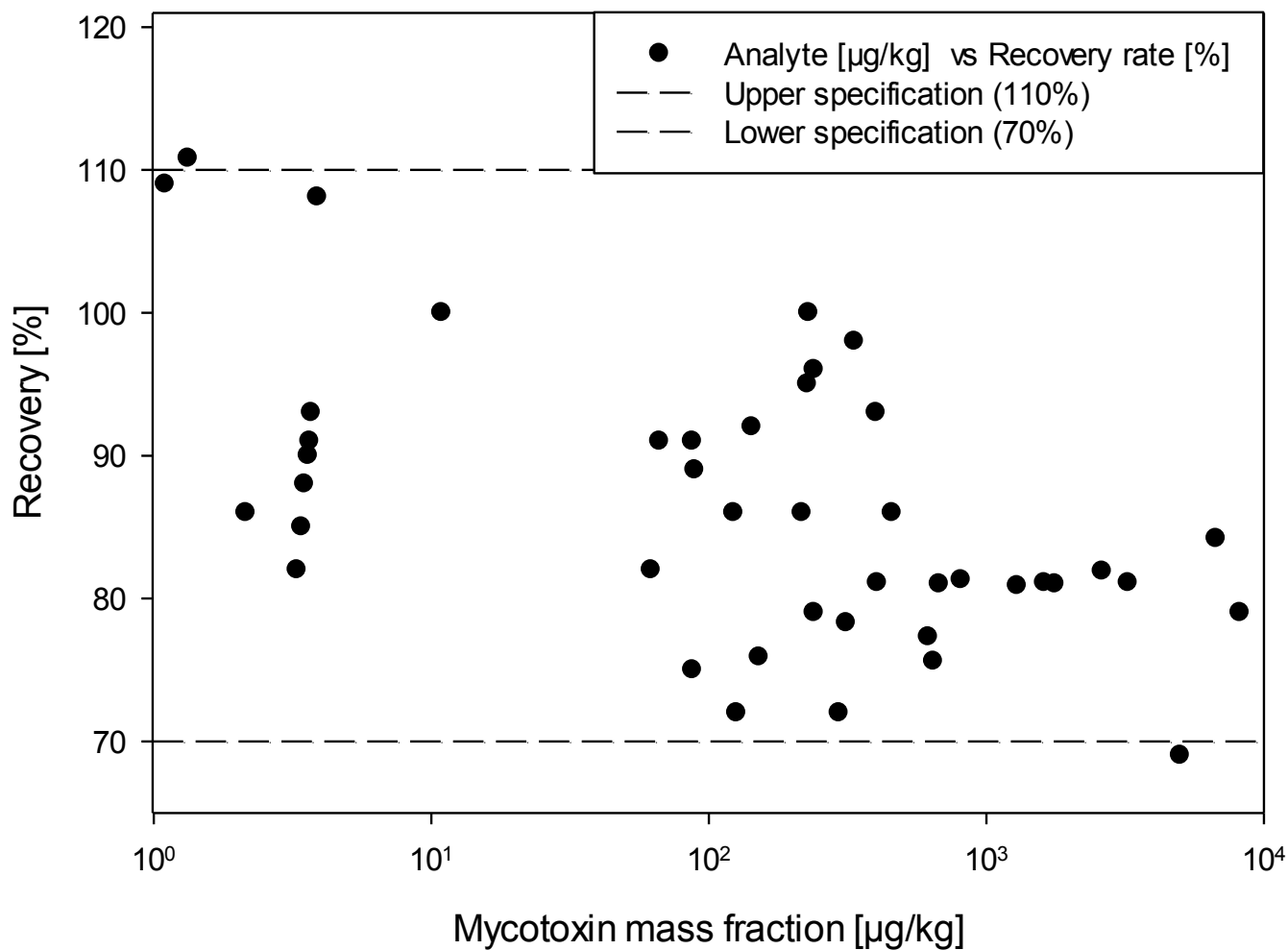
METHODS OF ANALYSIS TO BE MANDATED

N.	Title	Deadline	Requested deliverable
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Determination of ergot alkaloids (ergometrine, ergotamine, ergosine, ergocristine, ergocryptine, ergocornine and their epimers) in cereals and cereal products	31/12/2016	EN
2	Determination of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in cereal based foods for infants and young children by LC-MS/MS	31/12/2016	EN
3	Determination of zearalenone in vegetable oils including refined maize oil	31/12/2016	EN
4	Multimethod for determination of zearalenone and trichothecenes at least including deoxynivalenol (DON) and its acetylated derivatives (3-acetyl-DON and 15-acetyl-DON), nivalenol and T2 and HT-2 in cereals and cereal products by LC-MS/MS	31/12/2016	EN
5	Multimethod for the screening of ochratoxin A, aflatoxin B1, deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and fumonisin B1 and B2 in foodstuffs, excluding foods for infants and young children, by LC-MS/MS	31/12/2016	EN

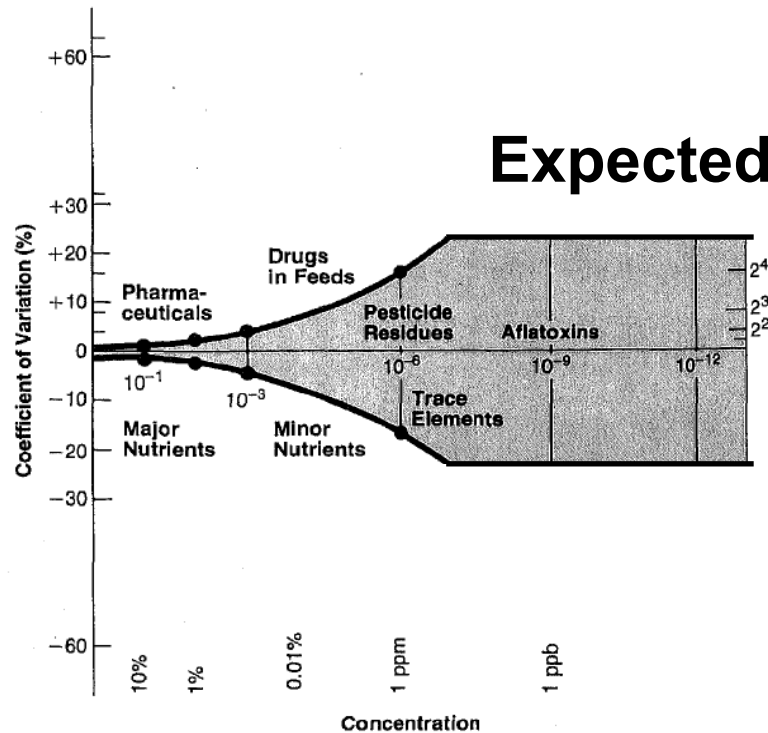
6	Determination of aflatoxins in spices (for which an EU maximum level has been established) other than paprika	31/12/2016	EN
7	Determination of ochratoxin A in cocoa and cocoa products, spices (for which an EU maximum level has been established) and liquorice.	31/12/2016	EN
8	Determination of ochratoxin A in meat, meat products and edible offal	31/12/2016	EN
9	Determination of Alternaria toxins (at least including alternariol, Alternariol monomethyl ether, tenuazonic acid, tentoxin and altenuene).by LC-MS/MS	31/12/2016	EN
10	Determination of phomopsisin A in lupins and lupin derived products by HPLC-MS/MS	31/12/2017	EN
11	Determination of citrinin in food by LC-MS/MS	31/12/2017	EN

Secretariat: Annemieke.Venemans@nen.nl

Performance criteria for mycotoxin method

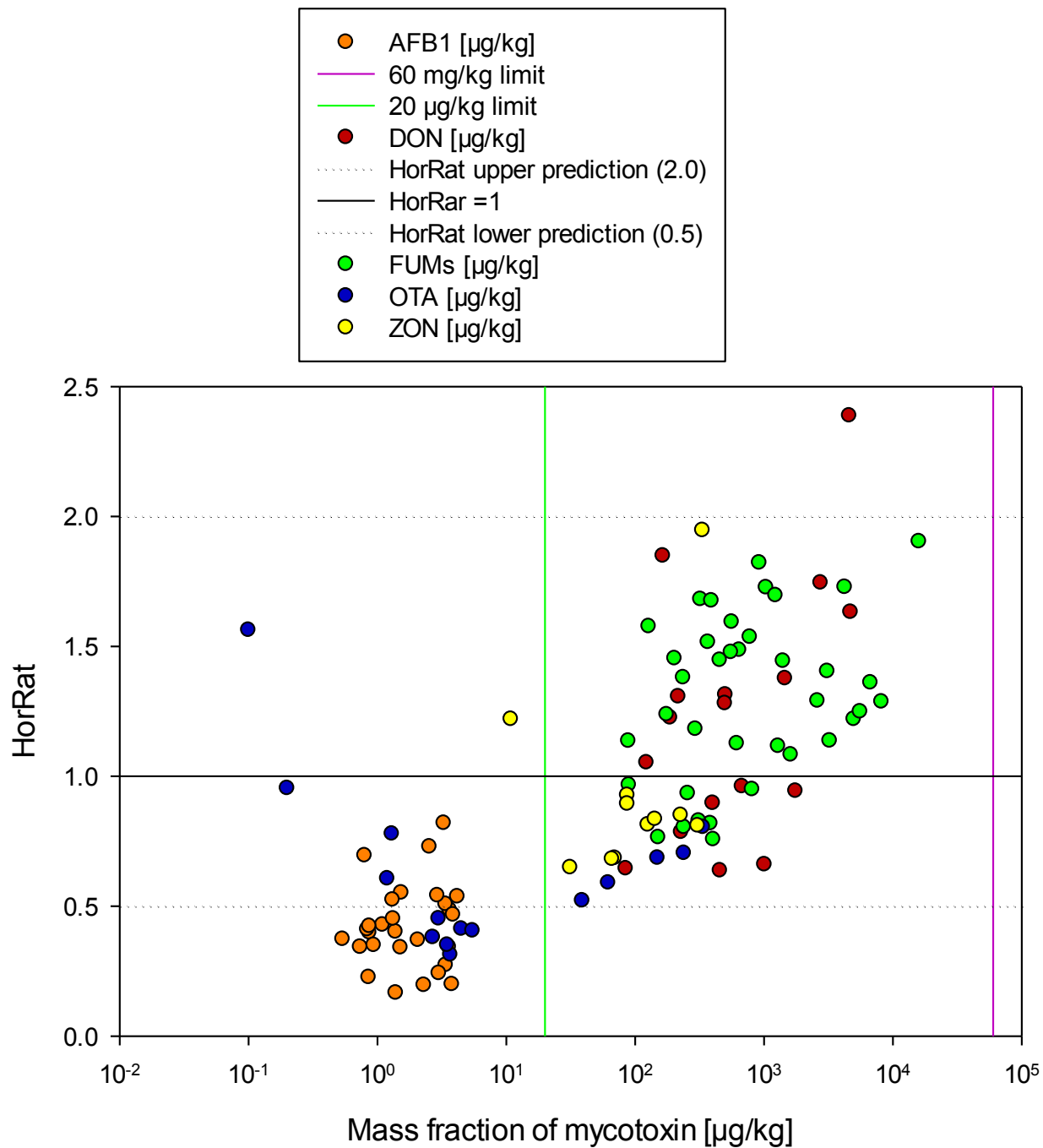


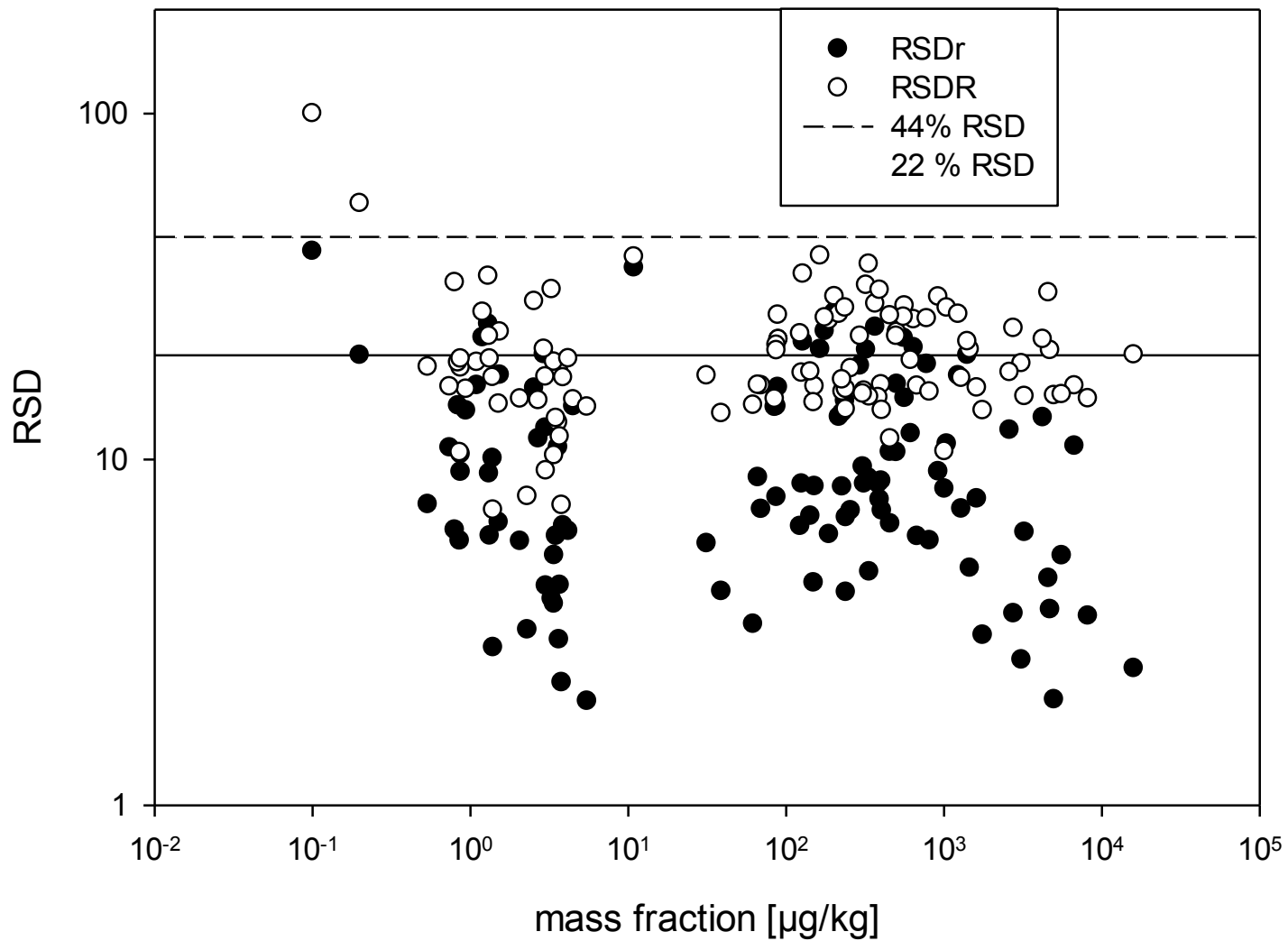
$(\sigma_p) = 0.02^{c \times 0.8495}$; where c is the mass fraction of the analyte in the sample



Expected RSD_R under 120 µg/kg → 22%

$$\text{HorRat} = \frac{\text{Observed RSD}}{\text{Expected RSD}}$$





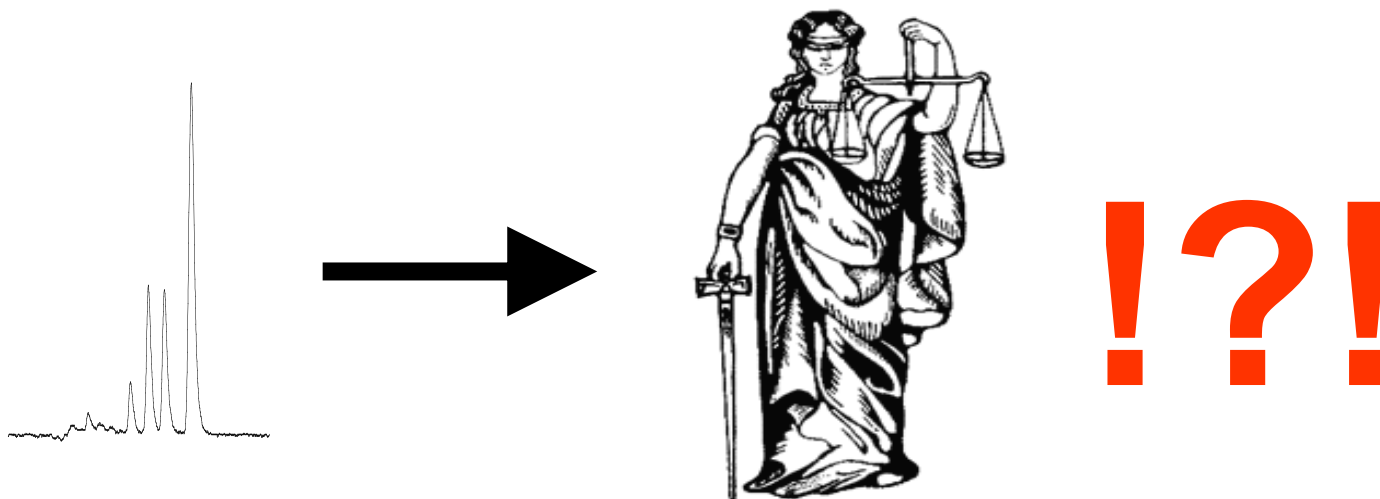
Acknowledgements

All EURL teams but in particular:

Partners in the NRL network

EURL for dioxins and PCBs

At the end of a long(?) road...



Vision for the future:

“Measured once accepted everywhere”



Stay in touch



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