

Laboratory Advisory Committee (LAC) Meeting

September 14, 2015 Embassy Suites Syracuse, NY

- 1. Call to Order John Rhoads, Chair, LAC
- 2. Agenda Review and Repair
- 3. Appointment of Recording Secretary
- 4. Approval of Minutes from 2014 LAC Meeting attached
- 5. Old Business
 - a. Milk Pregnancy ELISA Samples Unknown Steven Sievert
- 6. QCS Laboratory Program Update Steven Sievert, QCS
 - a. Review of Current Auditing Schedules attached
 - b. Samples Unknown Program
 - i. Late Submission of Data Steven Sievert
 - ii. Data Entry Errors Steven Sievert
 - iii. 2016 Unknowns Schedule Steven Sievert
 - iv. Samples Unknown Program revision plans
 - c. Potential MUN tolerances for Samples Unknown Program
 - d. Laboratory Manager and Technician Training
 - e. Questions/revisions on current Auditing Procedures for Laboratories
- 7. New Business
 - a.
 - b.
- 8. Adjourn



Laboratory Advisory Committee (LAC) Meeting

September 8, 2014

Eastern Laboratory Services, Medina, OH

- 1. LAC meeting called to order by Chairman, Jere High at 10:10 a.m.
- 2. The agenda was approved as distributed.
- 3. Hearing no opposition from attendees, Jere High appointed Steven Sievert to take minutes for the 2014 meeting.
- 4. It was moved, seconded and passed to approved the minutes from the 2013 LAC meeting as presented and read at the meeting.
- 5. Steven Sievert, QCS Program Manager, provided a QC Program update (attached to minutes)
 - a. Current auditing schedule distributed and discussed.
 - b. Review of procedural steps following on-site laboratory audits.
 - c. Report on the late data submission by laboratories.
 - d. Discussions on data entry errors in the Samples Unknown program.
 - e. Presentation of draft protocol for new instruments and components.
 - f. Update on MUN program.
- 6. There was an extended discussion on the draft 'Approval Protocol for New Laboratory Instrument(s) and Component(s). This discussion focused on the need to balance the laboratory's desire to bring the new instrument(s) on-line as soon as possible and the need to provide an assurance of accurate results being submitted to the Cooperator Database. While the LAC members in attendance agreed on the provisions for notification, training, and routine QC procedures in the draft protocol, there were differing viewpoints on the demonstration of acceptable instrument performance. It was suggested that Steven Sievert incorporate suggestions from the floor into a revised proposal and present this revision during the afternoon session of the NALMA meeting.
- 7. Steven Sievert offered background on the MUN program and the need to develop tolerances for MUN program. There are no clearly defined tolerances for accuracy or repeatability in the audit guidelines. Further, there have been requests from laboratories on guidance on MUN performance and from outside parties on the data quality. Finally, it was agreed that this would enhance the value of the MUN program. It was agreed that a proposal should be developed and presented during the 2015 LAC meeting. John Rhoads, ELS, and Julee O'Reilly, DHI Cooperative Inc., volunteered to work with Steven Sievert on development of a MUN program proposal. Additional expertise may be solicited in this work area and Steven Sievert will present a draft proposal at the next LAC meeting.
- 8. There were no other changes to the *Auditing Procedures for Laboratories* proposed during the meeting.
- 9. Jere High, LAC Chair, was up for election and indicated that he would not be running for another term. Jere was thanked for his 12 years of service to the Laboratory Advisory Committee as Chair.
- 10. John Rhoads, Eastern Laboratory Services, was elected to the position of LAC Chair for a two-year term by unanimous declaration.
- 11. Meeting was recessed at 11:45 a.m.
- 12. Meeting was reconvened at 3:50 p.m.



<u>Laboratory Advisory Committee (LAC) Meeting</u> September 14, 2015 Embassy Suites Hotel, Syracuse, NY

- 1. LAC meeting called to order by Chairman John Rhoads at 8:35 a.m.
- 2. The agenda was approved as distributed.
- 3. Hearing no opposition from attendees, John Rhoads appointed Steven Sievert to take minutes for the 2015 meeting.
- 4. It was moved, seconded and passed to approve the minutes from the 2014 LAC meeting as presented.
- 5. Steven Sievert, QCS Program Manager, provided a QC Program update (attached to minutes)
 - a. Current auditing schedule distributed and discussed.
 - b. 2016 Samples Unknown schedules for component and ELISA laboratories were distributed.
 - c. Update on the Samples Unknown programming.
 - d. Review of procedural steps following on-site laboratory audits.
 - e. Report on the late data submission by laboratories.
 - f. Discussions on data entry errors in the Samples Unknown program.
 - g. Review of the approved protocol for new instruments and components.
 - h. Update on MUN program.
- 6. During the 2014 meeting, Steven Sievert reported that here are no clearly defined tolerances for accuracy or repeatability for MUN in the audit guidelines. Further, there have been requests from laboratories on guidance on MUN performance and from outside parties on the data quality. Finally, it was agreed that this would enhance the value of the MUN program.
 - a. A subcommittee of John Rhoads, ELS, and Julee O'Reilly, DHI Cooperative Inc., volunteered to work with Steven Sievert on development of a MUN program proposal, however this work was not completed prior to the 2015 LAC meeting. Carol Decker, NorthStar Cooperative Wisconsin, volunteered to join the MUN subcommittee. (Note Muril Niebuhr, Minnesota DHIA Zumbrota, also volunteered to join the MUN subcommittee after the meeting was adjourned). Additional expertise may be solicited in this work area and Steven Sievert will present a draft proposal at the 2016 LAC meeting.
 - b. Discussion on the suitability of both the unknown and calibration sets for MUN was brought to the floor. Dave Barbano, Cornell University, also shared with the group the work by the MMA using an enzymatic colorimetric method as a replacement for CL-10 as a reference method for MUN. The MUN subcommittee was encouraged to consider these comments in their proposal.
- 7. There were no other changes to the *Auditing Procedures for Laboratories* proposed during the meeting.
- 8. The meeting was adjourned at 9:32 a.m.

Recorded by:

Steven Sievert QC Program Manager Quality Certification Services Inc.



- 13. Steven Sievert distributed a revised protocol for new instruments and thanked laboratory managers for their input. This revision (attached to minutes) included two options for providing assurance of instrument performance. It was moved, seconded, and passed by the LAC to send the revised proposal to the Audit Review Committee and subsequently to the Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding for review and addition to the Auditing Procedures for Laboratories with a target effective date of January 1, 2015.
- 14. The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Recorded by:

Steven Sievert QC Program Manager Quality Certification Services Inc.

Centering Period Months for Laboratories – Even Years

Laboratories are subject to biennial, on-site audits. Below is a schedule of target months for the on-site audits scheduled to occur during even-numbered years.

January	Dairy Lab Services
	Minnesota DHIA - Zumbrota
February	Fresno DHIA
	Tulare DHIA
March	Puerto Rico DHIA
ividiCii	Fuelto Rico Dilla
April	Lancaster DHIA
	United Federation of DHIAs
August Asociación Holstein de Méx	ico. Santiago de Ouerétaro. Ouerétaro. México
Inled	
	Alpura, Gómez Palacio, Durango, México
	Texas DHIA – Stephenville
	The Dairy Authority LLC
	Langston Laboratory
October	Integrated DHI – Dimmit
October	

Centering Period Months for Laboratories - Odd Years

Laboratories are subject to biennial, on-site audits. Below is a schedule of target months for the on-site audits scheduled to occur during odd-numbered years.

	Dodge County DHIA Eastern Wisconsin DHIC Gallenberger Dairy Records NorthStar Cooperative DHI Services – Wisconsin
	Southeast Milk, Inc. Tennessee DHIA
-	AgSource Cooperative Services/CRI – Menomonie Laboratory Barron – Washburn DHIC Marathon County DHIA
	Tillamook DHIAWillamette DHIAWashington State DHIA
December	Dairy One Cooperative Inc. – Ithaca



ELISA Proficiency Program 2016 Samples Unknown Schedule

Trial Number	Date Samples Shipped to Labs	Due Date for Results
173	January 11	January 29
174	February 8	February 29
175	March 14	March 31
176	April 11	April 29
177	May 9	May 31
178	June 13	June 30
179	July 11	July 29
180	August 8	August 31
181	September 19	September 30
182	October 10	October 31
183	November 14	November 30
184	December 12	December 30

Note: The 2016 NVSL Johne's trial dates have not been determined. A revised schedule will be distributed once the trial dates are finalized. Labs will receive their samples that month from NVSL and report results on both the NVSL and the QCS ELISA reporting sites.



DHI Component Laboratories - 2016 Samples Unknown Schedule

Batch Number	Week Startin	<u>g</u>
218	January 11	
219	February 8	
220	March 14	One week later due to National DHIA 51 st Annual Meeting March 8-10, 2016
221	April 11	
222	May 9	
223	June 13	
224	July 11	
225	August 8	
226	September 1	9
227	October 10	
228	November 14	l .
229	December 12	2



QCS Laboratory Program Update

Steven J. Sievert Manager, Quality Certification Services, Inc. Technical Director, National DHIA



Housekeeping

General Auditing Guidelines

- Service providers are required to notify the auditor of:
 - □ Changes in business name, address, phone, email, contacts
 - □ Changes in authorized personnel i.e. lab managers, contact person
 - □ Changes in equipment/instrumentation
- Notification within 30 days of change.
- Changes should be sent to QCS Program Manager Steven Sievert, not to the Lab Auditor.
- Assures accuracy in billing for laboratory fees and samples unknown component fees, website listings, and monitoring instrument performance.



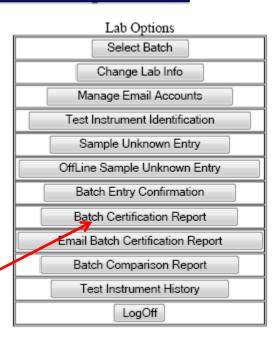
Renaming of Instruments/Line Identification

- Notify QCS Program Manager (Steven) of desire to rename instrument:
 - ☐ Has to be done by QCS staff to merge history files.
 - If you only change the name on the Samples Unknown website, it will create a new instrument and start a new history file.
 - Please make changes prior to Samples Unknown test week, not during the week. Process takes time and QCS Manager is not always available depending on audit schedule.
 - □ Current program does not allow certain characters to be used in naming such as #, &, @, (), {}, or [].
- QCS will link the history files and email confirmation to lab.
- Enter data as normal during the next Samples Unknown trial.



Notification of Certification Reports

- QCS moved Samples Unknown database to new server in late June.
 - □ All unknowns data and reports are secure.
 - Compatibility of new server software with old programming with emailing of certification reports is an issue. The email creates certification report with data through June 2015.
 - □ Please login into Samples Unknown site to retrieve your certification report.
 - Select the correct batch from the dropdown list of monthly trials





On-Site Audits

Laboratory Auditing Schedule

Auditing/centering month schedule is periodically updated to reflect the current DHI laboratories.

- Updates are published on QCS website when changes occur.
- QCS works to have a balanced audit schedule for Paul Sauvé.
 - 23 labs in even-numbered years
 - 22 labs in odd-numbered years
 - Current centering month schedules in handout
- One lab closing and one new laboratory starting to analyze DHI samples since last LAC meeting.



Availability of Samples During Audit

- Laboratory <u>MUST</u> have samples to run the day of the on-site audit. If there are no samples available, the on-site audit will be terminated and will have to be rescheduled.
- Laboratory is responsible for all costs (time and travel) associated with the subsequent audit.
- Will negatively affect your certification status (i.e. Provisional).
- Note that the certification expiration date cannot be extended and the auditor's schedule may push subsequent audit date past the existing expiration date. The net result is decertification of the laboratory until the on-site audit can be completed. Decertified laboratories may not send data to the CDCB.



Noncompliant Items from Previous Audit

It is normal that certain noncompliant items identified during the course of the onsite audit are designated with a completion timeline of 'by the next audit'

- If a lab fails to address these noncompliant items by the subsequent audit, the laboratory will have its certification status changed to 'Conditional.'
- May bypass the 'Conditional' status if additional serious noncompliant issues are identified during the course of the subsequent audit.
- The auditor will recommend to QCS a time-frame for completion that will not exceed six (6) months.
- Failure to address these items within the time-frame designated will result in the laboratory certification status to be changed to 'Provisional.' If a laboratory continues to fail to address the noted noncompliant issues, the laboratory may be decertified.



After your lab audit...

- 1. Paul Sauvé will provide a summary list to lab with noncompliant items, usually before leaving the laboratory.
- 2. Paul Sauvé will send the summary, full audit report, and a certification status recommendation to QCS for review. The lab auditor does not determine certification status.
- 3. QCS will review the recommendation along with payment history, on-time submission requirements, and other compliance factors.
- 4. QCS will prepare a summary letter and full report and will send to the laboratory manager, general manager and board president (as applicable).
- 5. QCS will update the website with certification status.
- 6. QCS will place follow-up items on calendar based on timetable (30 days, 6 months, etc.) as stated in the audit report.
- 7. QCS and Paul will work cooperatively to secure required follow-up if a laboratory does not respond in a timely fashion.
- 8. Failure to respond, either partly or fully, will negatively affect your certification status.



Samples Unknown

Review of Monthly Samples Unknown Results

- Paul Sauvé provides QCS with a list of labs not satisfying the guidelines and recommendation each month:
 - Immediate contact with laboratory
 - · Watch closely next month
 - Out of tolerance, but issue has been addressed
- 2. QCS sends an email to each lab listed as immediate contact requesting a response within 7 days. This response should be sent to both Paul Sauvé and QCS.
- 3. QCS and Paul Sauvé work cooperatively to secure required followup if laboratory does not respond in a timely fashion.
- 4. Failure to respond <u>will</u> negatively affect your certification status.



Review of Monthly Samples Unknown Results

During the analysis of the QCS Samples Unknown trial, lab auditor Paul Sauvé made the following comments regarding DHIA laboratory.

1	Fat	MD out in two of last three	Recommend contact with
		trials. July MD=.079.	lab regarding this issue.

Please review internally and then provide feedbacks and steps taken to correct these issues on or before Please include both Paul and myself on this communication.

Best regards, Steven

Steven Sievert

Manager, Quality Certification Services
Technical Director, National DHIA & DHIA Services





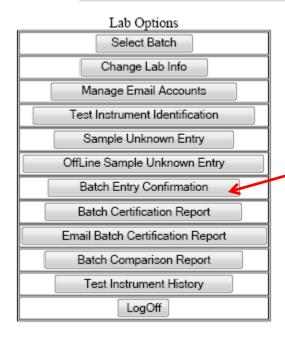


<u>Samples Unknown – Data Entry Errors</u>

- Huge increase in number of data entry errors in Samples Unknown:
 - Transpositions 3.18 instead of 3.81
 - Minor data entry errors 4.30 instead of 3.30
 - Switching rows & results i.e. protein & MUN switched
 - Major data entry errors entered the wrong data (previous months data, total protein instead of true protein, or wrong instrument)
- Paul and Steven correct obvious errors but should we?
 - Labs are responsible for the data they submit
 - If QCS does not correct mistakes, the all instrument averages are affected.
- Batch entry confirmation report is available each lab should print and double check the data entered. It is your proof of submission.
- Corrected data is late data as agreed upon during 2013 LAC Meeting



Batch Entry Confirmation Report



Batch Entry Confirmation

Alpura Delicias								
Delta CombiScope								
FTIR								
	Fat		Pro		SCC		MUN	
	Rep1			Rep2	Rep1	Rep2		Rep2
1	2.810	2.840	2.970	2.980	41	43	13.90	15.40
2	3.530	3.550	2.890	2.880	441	441	12.20	12.30
3	3.670	3.700	3.020	3.000	165	171	13.70	14.50
4	4.530	4.570	2.890	2.870	258	252	8.30	9.10
5	4.950	4.980	2.870	2.860	192	198	11.10	12.70
6	4.110	4.130	3.250	3.250	315	315	14.70	15.20
7	3.950	3.940	3.630	3.610	1,219	1,224	11.10	10.80
8	4.280	4.280	3.180	3.180	107	113	11.80	12.80
9	3.860	3.860	3.020	3.020	207	218	14.20	14.60
10	3.330	3.340	2.810	2.800	459	484	16.10	16.80
11	3.410	3.420	2.810	2.820	249	238	21.50	21.90
12	4.030	4.030	3.240	3.240	263	248	17.50	16.20
Hash Totals	46.460	46.640	36.580	36.510	3,916	3,945	166.10	172.30



<u>Samples Unknown – Data Entry Errors</u>

During the review of the July 2014 Samples Unknown trial, Paul Sauvé noted the following data entry error for DHIA.

In reviewing the July samples unknown, I discovered a data entry error in your results –
 L2, FAT, Sample #11 changed from 3.43 to 4.43.

Previous data entry errors during the last twelve months for DHIA have been noted in the following samples unknown trials:

- May 2014
- September 2013
- August 2013



Late Entry of Samples Unknown Results

- Laboratory Guidelines changed in 2009 any lab submitting data late (unexcused) twice or more in a 12 month period will have certification status changed to provisional.
 - 6 Labs have been made provisional since implementation
 - 17 labs have 'one strike' today

August 2015

- 1 late lab definite improvement during the last 12 months
- Two labs with data entry errors



Late Entry of Samples Unknown Results

What is Valid?

- Acceptable Reasons
 - □ Instrument problems
 - □ Waiting on parts and/or manufacturer technician to arrive
 - □ Samples arrived spilled or out of condition
 - □ Samples arrived late
- Unacceptable Reasons
 - □ Vacation
 - Forgot the samples were in the cooler
 - □ Did not get around to running the samples
 - □ Forgot to enter the results
 - □ Ran out of time on Friday



Samples Unknown Programming Plans

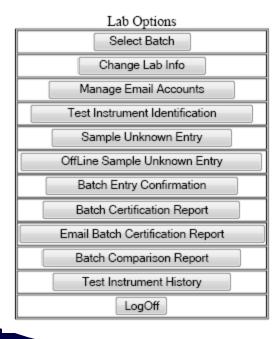
- QCS is working on a rewrite on the Samples Unknown Website with focus on:
 - Data entry compatibility with newer browsers as well as tablets and other touch screen devices
 - Ability to add new components
 - □ BOHB, casein, FFA, lactose, etc.
 - Address instrument naming concerns
 - Add additional ELISA testing programs PAG, BLV, BVD
 - Internal data handling and editing needs
 - Exploring options for interface for result submission
 - Challenges different instruments with different output and labs handle unknowns differently

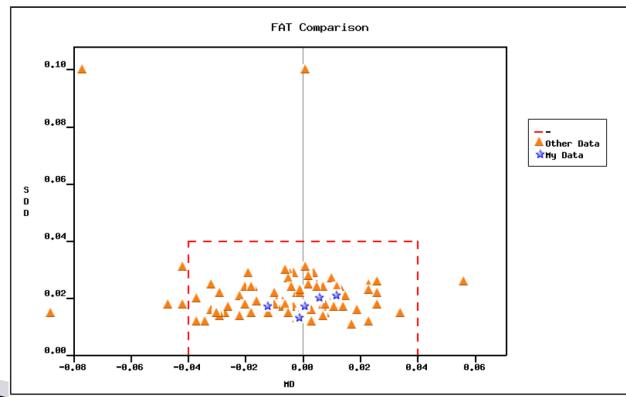


Samples Unknown-Batch Comparison Report

Allows you to compare performance with other labs

- Only know the identity of your lab
- Identify trends by looking at all instruments in your lab
- Build value in DHI programs and use as sales tool







Adding New Instruments & Components

Procedure for New Instruments

- Notify QCS Program Manager of new instrument:
 - Make, Model and In-Service Date
 - Components to be analyzed
 - Instrument to be taken off-line (if applicable)
- Laboratory adds instrument on Samples Unknown website. The Samples Unknown website will create a new history file for the instrument.
- Documentation Required
 - Manufacturer training is required and subsequent documentation sent to the QCS Program Manager
 - Analyze one set of 'special' unknowns with results sent to QC Program Manager and Paul Sauvé.
 - Perform appropriate and routine QC checks with calibration checks, hourlies and dailies for the first three weeks of operation with results sent to QC Program Manager and Paul Sauvé.



Observations from New Instrument Start-Ups

- Issues noted with new instruments
 - □ Calibration mistakes usually 2nd or 3rd week of full operation
 - Calibrated to total protein vs. true protein
 - □ Errors in calibration
 - Sample handling issues related to new instrument capability
 - Sample heating shorter time in water bath
 - More samples in water bath and water does not reach proper temperature
 - □ Solution/reagent preparation
 - □ Environmental humidity, temperature, vents/fans
 - □ Software/data flow issues



Procedure for New Components

- Same notification to QC Program Manager and documentation requirements
- □ Applies to existing instruments when a lab begins analyzing a new component
- Generic language that would apply to additional components if deemed valuable in the marketplace
 - BOHB, casein, FFA, lactose, etc.
- Set up the new/additional component in the Samples Unknown system
- Meet the same performance criteria as with all instruments submitting data to the Industry Cooperator Database



MUN Update

MUN Tolerances

- Multiple requests to define tolerances for MUN in the Samples Unknown program
 - Labs with new instruments desire direction
 - Third parties using MUN data would like an assurance of accuracy
 - Support and marketing of MUN program
- Considerations when defining tolerances
 - Results from all instruments have improved
 - As herds use the same lab for MUN over time to measure changes, repeatability may have to have tighter tolerance than single cow accuracy
 - Can our tolerances be tighter than the instrument capability?
 - Our sample set needs to be in the range of all instruments
 - The variation in the lab has to be smaller than the variation between cows



Laboratory Training Modules

Laboratory Manager & Technician Training

- Both Paul and QCS have identified a strong need to improve and standardize training for DHI laboratory managers and technicians.
- Discussion on development of online training modules for various components (i.e. purging efficiency) of laboratory quality control.
 - Who, what, why, how, timing
 - Calculations, forms, record keeping
 - Troubleshooting
- Designed for both laboratory managers and employees
- Modules would be designed to be approximately 15 minutes with quiz
- Would help meet the training requirements in Auditing Procedures for Laboratories



THANK YOU!





Paperless Lab Technologies

NALMA, September 14, 2015 Syracuse, New York

Paul Sauvé, CLS



DHI Laboratory Audits:

Strengths

- Sample processing and analysis
- Equipment maintenance
- Real-time quality control
- Instrument calibration

Weaknesses:

- Document management
- Records management
- Troubleshooting (Why?)



Common question:

Can we keep electronic records or do we need to keep hard copies?

From the CDCB Auditing Guidelines:

Record Keeping Systems

Calibration checks and maintenance <u>records may be documented in the</u> <u>form of a computerized spreadsheet, manual listing, or other organized</u> <u>system</u>. If manual listings are used, results should be recorded in ink.



A better question:

Should we keep electronic records?

















Common Lab Documents:

- Quality Management System (QMS)
- Procedures
 - Sample receipt
 - Sample processing
 - Equipment maintenance
 - Staff training
 - Quality control
- Lists (procedures, forms, equipment, suppliers, inventory, staff, customers)
- Schedules (sample receipt, staffing, maintenance)
- Forms
 - Paper (worksheets)
 - Electronic (templates)
- Completed forms become <u>Records</u> (test results, QC, HR, etc.)
- Reports



Quality Management System:

A Quality Management System (QMS) is the full set of processes put in place by an organization to ensure that quality objectives are met and that customer requirements are satisfied.

It consists of detailed, up-to-date policies and procedures and defines a formal system for maintaining associated documents, records and reports.

It is fully auditable both internally by management and staff and externally by recognized accreditation or certification agencies.



Procedures:

Procedures ensure that all staff are performing key functions correctly.

They are critical to appropriate training of laboratory staff.

They can also be used to demonstrate competence to clients and to auditors.



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Hourly Zero Checks and Zero Adjustments (IR)

REVISION #002

February 15, 2015

Scope:

Hourly zero checks and/or adjustments are performed in order to monitor the stability of infrared analyzers on an hourly basis during routine testing of all DHI client samples.

Responsibility:

All Instrument Operators are responsible for performing the hourly zero checks in accordance with the following procedure.

SOP #132

Hourly Zero Checks and Zero Adjustments (IR)

REVISION #002

February 15, 2015

Procedure:

- 1. Sealed vials of zero solution (0.1% TX-100 ref. SOP #119) are held in the 42C waterbaths until needed.
- 2. Immediately following the hourly pilot sample check (ref. SOP #131), one vial of zero solution is tested manually three times in succession.
- 3. The second two fat and protein results are averaged and the values are recorded in the appropriate fields on Form #17C.
- 4. If drift for either component exceeds +/- 0.03%, the zero is reset and the adjustment is noted by checking the appropriate box on Form #17C.
- 5. If drift for either component exceeds +/- 0.06%, testing is discontinued and the Lab Manager or Shift Supervisor is consulted.

L #003

Master List of Standard Operating Procedures

Page 1 of 3

August 25, 2015

SOP	TITLE	REVISION
L001	Start-up, Foss FT+	March 10, 2015
L002	Repeatability Check, Foss FT+	July 13, 2014
L003	Zero Check, Foss FT+	April 2, 2014
L004	Pilot Sample Check, Foss FT+	February 27, 2013
L005	Calibration Check, Foss FT+	December 11, 2013
L006	Calibration Adjustment, Foss FT+	December 11, 2013
L007	Shut-down, Foss FT+	June 4, 2014
L008	Start-up, Foss FC	November 24,2014
L009	Repeatability Check, Foss FC	March 30, 2013
L010	Zero Check, Foss FC	August 21, 2015



Schedules:

Typical DHI laboratories maintain schedules of numerous activities:

- Staffing
- Sample Receipt
- Special Testing (Johnes, Leukosis, Pregnancy, etc)
- Equipment Maintenance
- Quality Control
- Reagent Preparation
- Inventory Receipt
- Receipt and Testing of Unknown Samples



Forms:

Forms provide a standardized means of recording critical information. They ensure that all necessary data generated in the procedure is appropriately recorded.

Forms can either be hard copy documents (worksheets) or electronic documents (templates).

The laboratory should maintain a standard list of all current forms (worksheets or electronic templates) in use.

Completed forms become <u>records</u>.



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Daily IR Worksheet

Form #17C

Date:	Operator:	
Line:	Supervisor:	

Target Values: Fat: ____ (+/- .04%) Protein: ____ (+/- .04%)

	Pilots (+/04%)			Zeros (+/03%)				
Time	Fat	Pro.	Status	Fat	Pro.	Reset	Comments	
			[] IN [] OUT			[] YES [] NO		
			[] IN [] OUT			[] YES [] NO		
			[] IN [] OUT			[] YES [] NO		
			[] IN [] OUT			[] YES [] NO		
			[] IN [] OUT			[] YES [] NO		

XYZ DHIA

Daily IR Worksheet

Form #17C

Date: March 15,05 Operator:

Paul Sauvé

Line: Bentley #1 Supervisor:

Brian Corrigon

Target Values: Fat: 3.50 (+/- .04%) Protein: 3.15 (+/- .04%)

	Pilo	ts (+/()4%)	Zeros (+/03%)				
Time	Fat	Pro.	Status	Fat	Pro.	Reset	Comments	
8:30	3.50	3.16	M/IN [] OUT	0.02	0.00	[] YES {{}NO	OK	
9:28	3.52	3.10	[] IN []√OUT	-0.01	-0.07	∦YES []NO	Supervisor contacted. Repair documented in log.	
10:32	3.48	3.15	M.M [] OUT	0.00	0.01	[] YES {{\footnote{NO}}}	OK	
11:25	3.49	3.14	M/N [] OUT	0.02	-0.01	[] YES ½NO	OK	
11:45	3.50	3.16	NI.[] [] OUT	0.00	0.01	[] YES ∯∕NO	End of shift.	

Reports:

DHI laboratories develop and maintain various types of reports:

- Internal
 - Workplace incidents / accidents
 - Staff performance reviews
 - Etc.
- External
 - Test Results
 - Sample condition
 - Annual business
 - Etc.



Technician Training – Associated Lab Documents:

- Quality Management System (QMS)
 - Job descriptions, requirements
 - Policies (training, confidentiality, continuing education)
 - Hiring policies and procedures (salaries, benefits)

Procedures

- New Technician training
- On-going training

• Lists

- Staff
- Training activities and authorizations

Schedules

- Training
- Staff meetings
- Off-site conference and workshops



Technician Training – Associated Lab Documents:

- Forms
 - Training checklist
- Records
 - Completed training checklists
- Reports
 - Incident reports
 - Performance reviews



F #019

New Technician Training Record Page 1 of 3

Technician: B. Smith

Date Hired: June 12, 2015

Activity	Related SOP's	By:	Date(s):	Notes
Sample receipt / log-in	002, 003, 004	JPS	Jun 13, 15	-authorized
Inst. start-up / shut-down	006, 008	JPS	Jun 14, 15	-authorized
Sample analysis	009	JPS	Jun 16, 15	-authorized
Routine QC checks	010 to 019	DMB	Jun 17-21, 15	-authorized
Routine maintenance	021 to 025			-scheduled for Nov, 2015
Calibration checks	027, 029	JPS	Aug 4-7, 15	-authorized
Calibration adjustments	028, 030		Aug 4-7, 15	-more training needed, not authorized
Johnes testing	045	JPS	Sep 9, 15	-authorized
Pregnancy testing	049			
Preparation of reagents	051, 052, 053	DMB	Jul 21, 15	-authorized
Computer backups	074	IMK	Sep 11, 15	-authorized

Retention Time (Lab Records)

According to CDCB Guidelines:

"Documentation of all calibration checks and maintenance records should be maintained for a minimum of two years."

Is this sufficient?

Doesn't it make more sense to keep this information for the full life of the analyzer?

Why isn't the specified retention period longer?



Storage Capacity:

A typical new pc (<\$500) is equipped with 1 terabyte of on-board storage.

- average 2000 characters on a page
- Average 2 bytes / character
- Approximate storage capacity: 250 million pages of data

Size of a storage facility to keep the same amount of information in hard-copy:

- *150,000 square feet*
- or...about 100 typical DHI facilities

Quantity of documents / lab records from a typical DHI laboratory that can be stored on a 1 terabyte hard drive:

~ 3000 years

(A very rough estimate but you get the point!)



Common Lab Documents:

- Quality Management System (QMS)
- Procedures
- Lists
- Schedules
- Forms
- Records
- Reports

All of these items can be developed, revised, and stored electronically.







- Reduction of office supplies (paper, ink cartridges, file folders, boxes, filing cabinets, etc.)
- Elimination of storage space
- Elimination of retention times for critical lab records
- Preservation of data (Paper records can be lost, damaged or destroyed. Electronic records can be backed up in multiple locations.)
- More organized records.



- More complete records
- More uniform records (Encourage staff to conduct procedures in a systematic fashion.)
- Searchable records
- Better security (password protection, limited access)
- Increased traceability (samples, staff, test line, reagent batches, etc.)



- Real-time QC (Checks requiring calculations are completed immediately. Problems are identified before test results are compromised.)
- Increased accuracy (elimination of transcription or calculation errors)
- Increased legibility (Not everyone has excellent penmanship.)
- Greater flexibility (i.e. adding a test parameter, BHB)

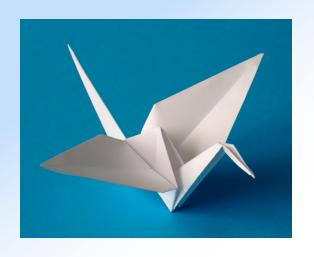


- Ensure currency (A printed version of a procedure may be out of date. The official electronic copy is always current.)
- Remote access (Digital records can be accessed securely from anywhere.)
- Increased functionality (Digital records can be used to identify trends, generate control charts, etc.)
- GREENER

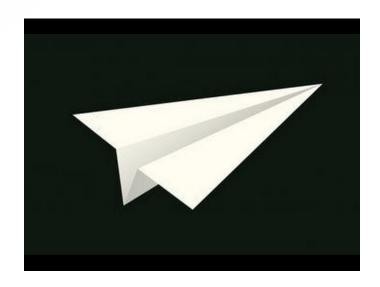




Advantages of Maintaining Paper Records:











Hardware Solutions:

- Direct use of line pc (concurrent windows)
- Secondary pc(s) at the test lines
- Technician tablets
- Auto-capture via programmed QC routines
 - Bar-coded or RF ID 'd samples (routine and/or QC)
 - Manual selection of QC routines by Technicians



Software Solutions:

Commercial DMS, LIMS, and Custom Systems

Document Management System:

A document management system (DMS) is used to track, manage and store electronic documents.

Most are capable of keeping a record of the various versions created and modified by different users (history tracking).



There are numerous Document Management Systems on the market.

















Software Solutions:

Laboratory Information Management System:

A Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) is software that allows you to manage samples, quality control and associated data.



There are numerous Laboratory Information Management Systems on the market.















Custom Systems:

In most cases, Managers of typical DHI laboratories will chose to develop custom systems for document control and for maintenance of lab records.

Documents:

- Document files i.e. Microsoft Word TM
- Ideally these are linked to master lists and to the overall QMS

Lab Forms:

- Spreadsheet templates i.e. Microsoft Excel TM
- Ideally these are linked to the master lists and to the overall QCS



Custom Systems:

Records:

- Lab records will be made up of completed lab forms.
- Separate digital files will be used for specific data sets:
 - Date
 - Technician
 - Line
 - Etc.
- Digital files will be stored indefinitely in an organized, searchable and retrievable manner.
- Digital data will be backed up regularly in multiple formats and locations. Real-time backups are best.

Interface:

How does information get from the user to the digital record?

For example – QC results from daily start-up checks or hourly control sample checks:

- Data entry (keying)
 - Time consuming (but no more than writing the information on paper)
 - Possibility of transcription errors (as with paper)
 - Real-time review and assessment of instrument status
 - Requires Technician to pay attention to instrument status
- Direct upload from machine software
 - Requires compatible input from manufacturer's software
 - Failures can go unnoticed (without appropriate flags)
 - Rapid, less down-time
 - Can be integrated with bar-code or RF ID samples



Data Storage and Protection:

- Network backups
- Mirrored hard drives
- External hard drives (useful for off-site backups)
- Other media (cd's, USB sticks)
- Web-based (cloud) services (remote access!!!)

Considerations:

- Real-time (live) backups are preferred over scheduled backups
- Multiple sources are required, Every storage device (media) will eventually fail
- Off-site backups are required (cloud, removable media)



Organization of Digital Records:





Digital records can also be organized or disorganized.







PowerPoint





Microsoft



Outlook 2010



Adobe Acrobat...



Weaver



Pro (v. 12)

Explorer

Sales and Marketi...



Mobile

Connect



Malwareby...

Anti-Malw...





Kobo











RecordFile









PT Trial Data CLS Lab Trials - 201...





August 2015 August 2015 Cream Trial IL Trial





August 2015 August 2015 QP Trial



PIL Trial





September August 2015 2015 CC... Johnes Trial



Recycle Bin



Windows Explorer





Holding Tank

Documents





Data Synch CLS Network





To File

To Print

ISO17043, 2010.pdf



ISO_FDIS_1... - Statistical...





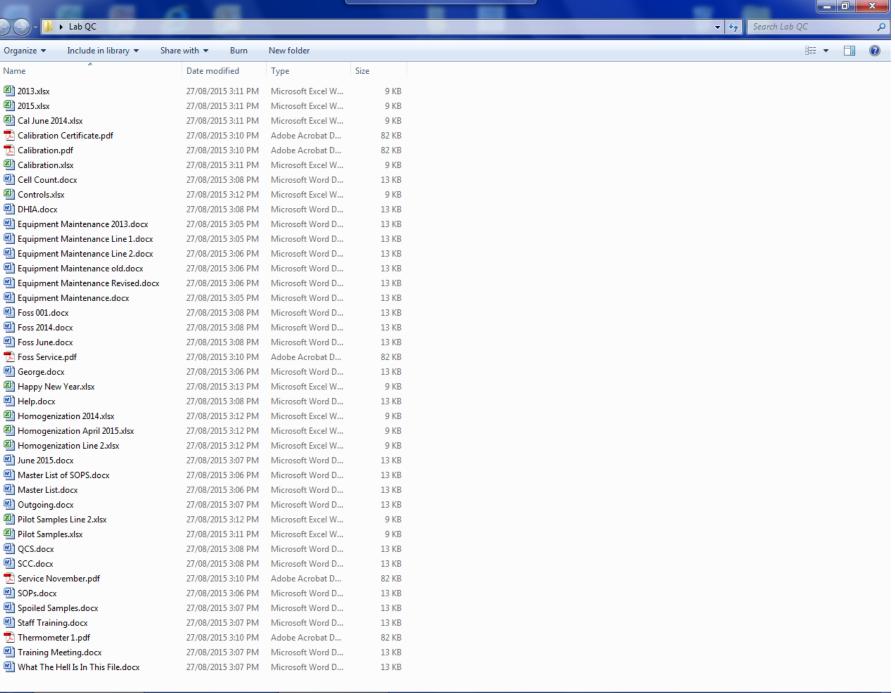


























Internet





Microsoft Outlook 2010



Adobe

Dream





Business Plan Sales and Pro (v. 12)

Marketi...

Acrobat... Weaver



iTunes



BaseCamp QuickTime



Kobo

Player





Mobile Malwareby... Connect

RecordFile













PT Trial Data CLS Lab Trials - 201...



August 2015 August 2015 Cream Trial IL Trial





August 2015 August 2015 QP Trial PIL Trial







September August 2015 2015 CC... Johnes Trial



Recycle Bin



Explorer



Holding Tank

Documents





Data Synch CLS Network





To File To Print



ISO17043, 2010.pdf



ISO_FDIS_1... - Statistical...







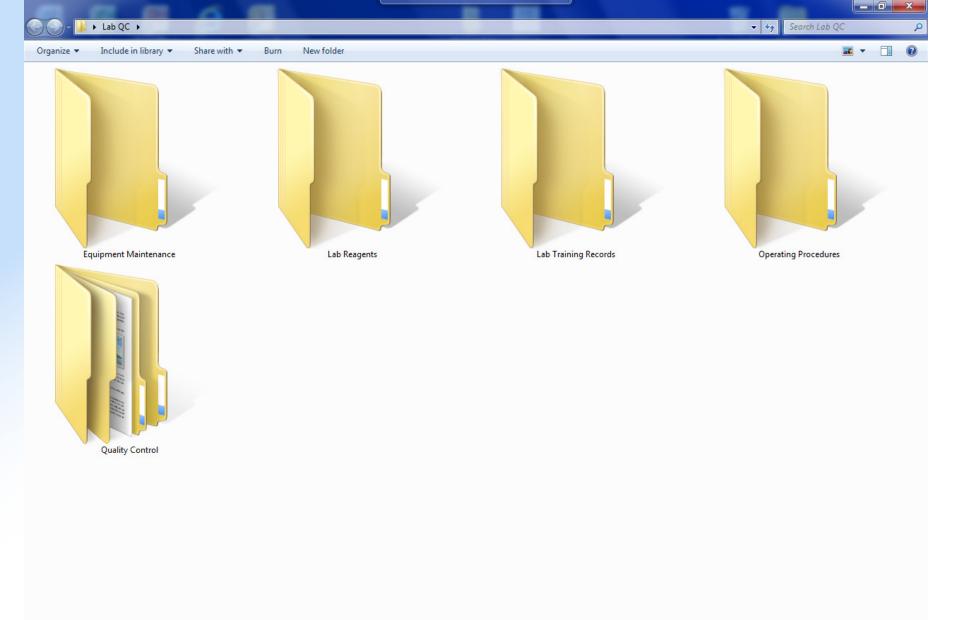












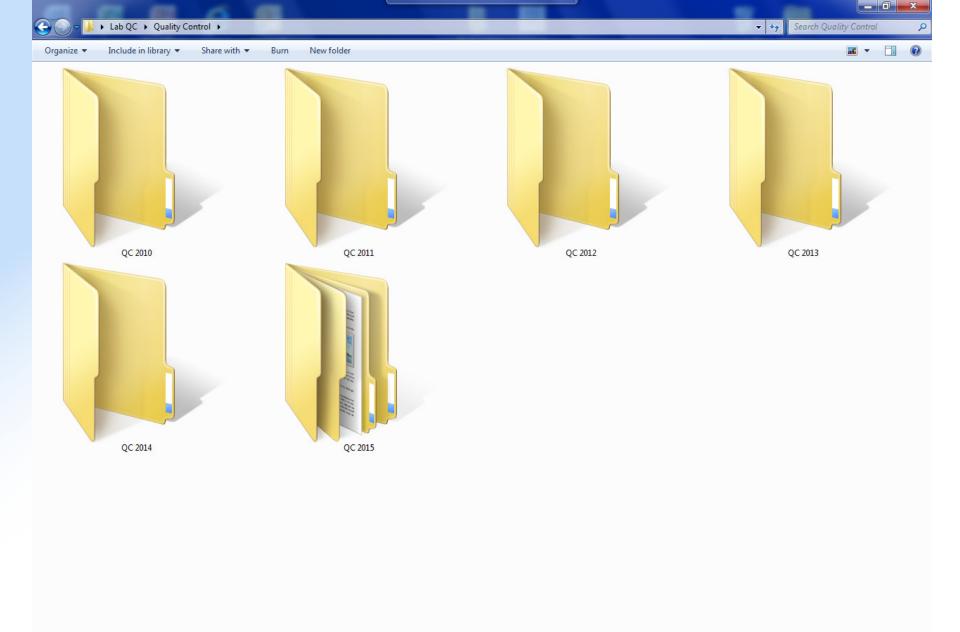


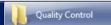










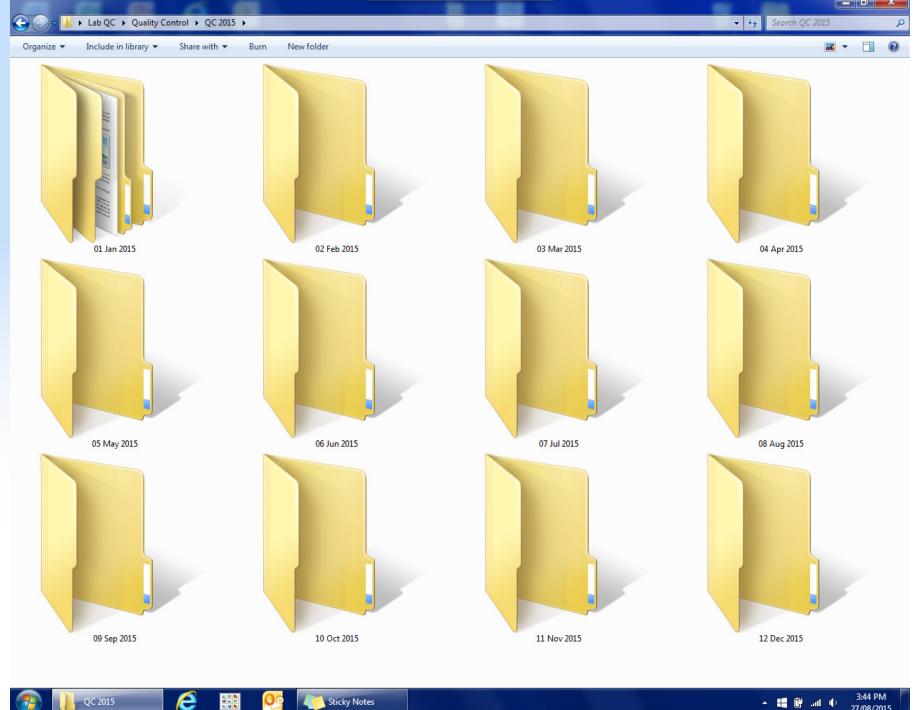














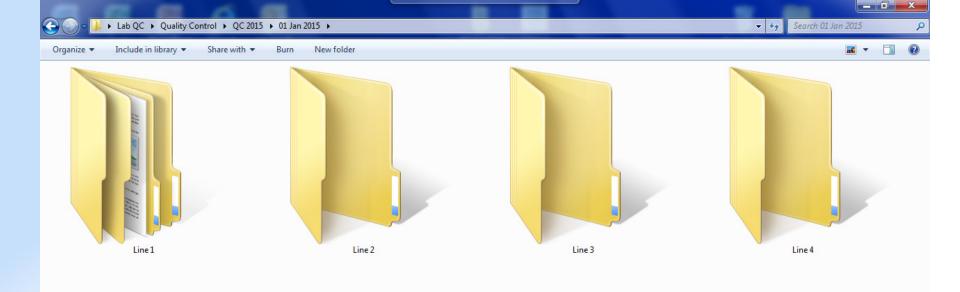












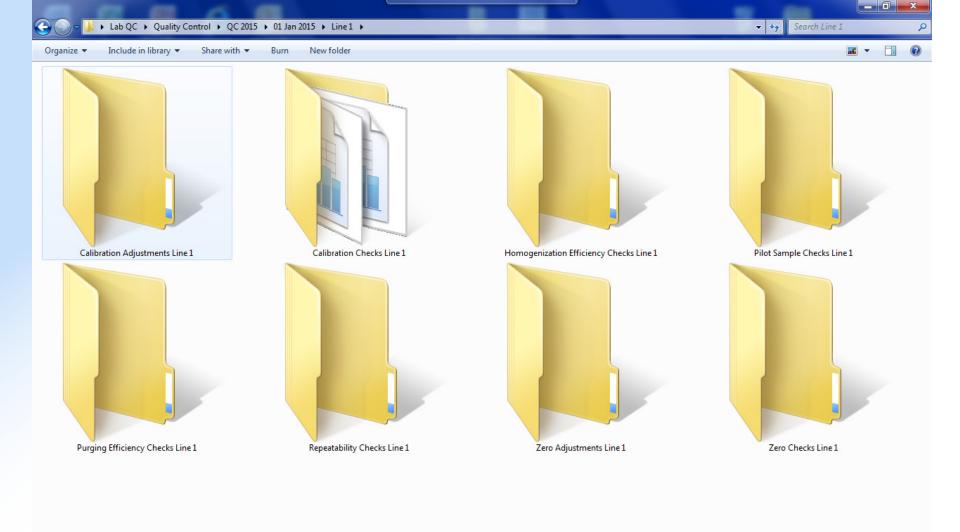














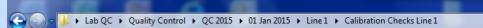












Burn

Share with ▼



Search Calibration Checks Line 1 🔎







Include in library ▼

Organize 🕶





New folder

Jan 9, 2015.xlsx



Jan 16, 2015.xlsx

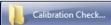


Jan 23, 2015.xlsx



Jan 30, 2015.xlsx



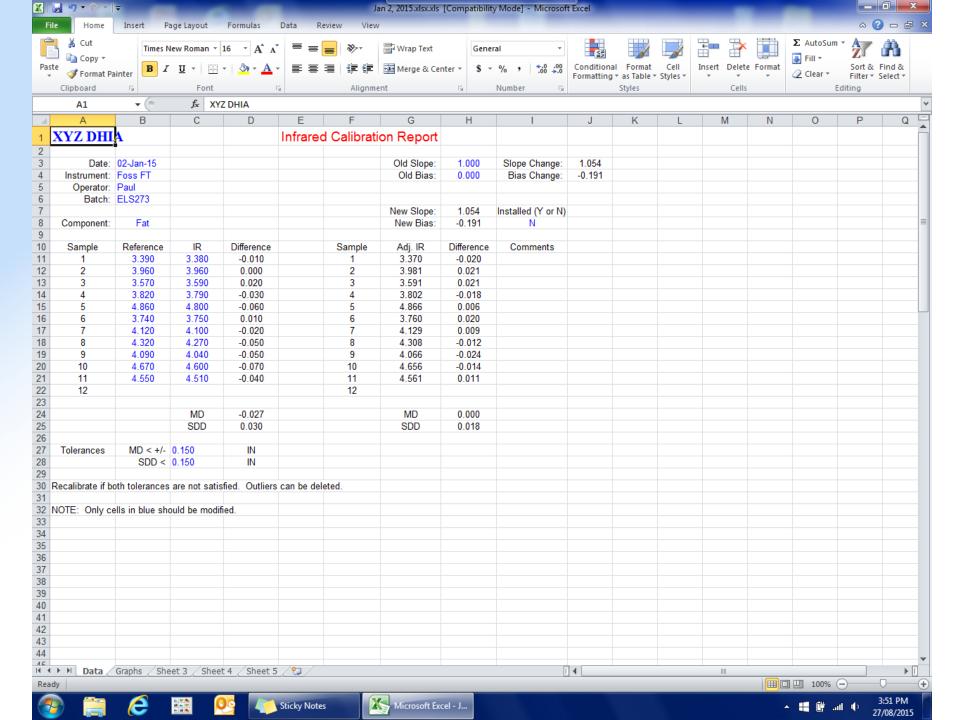










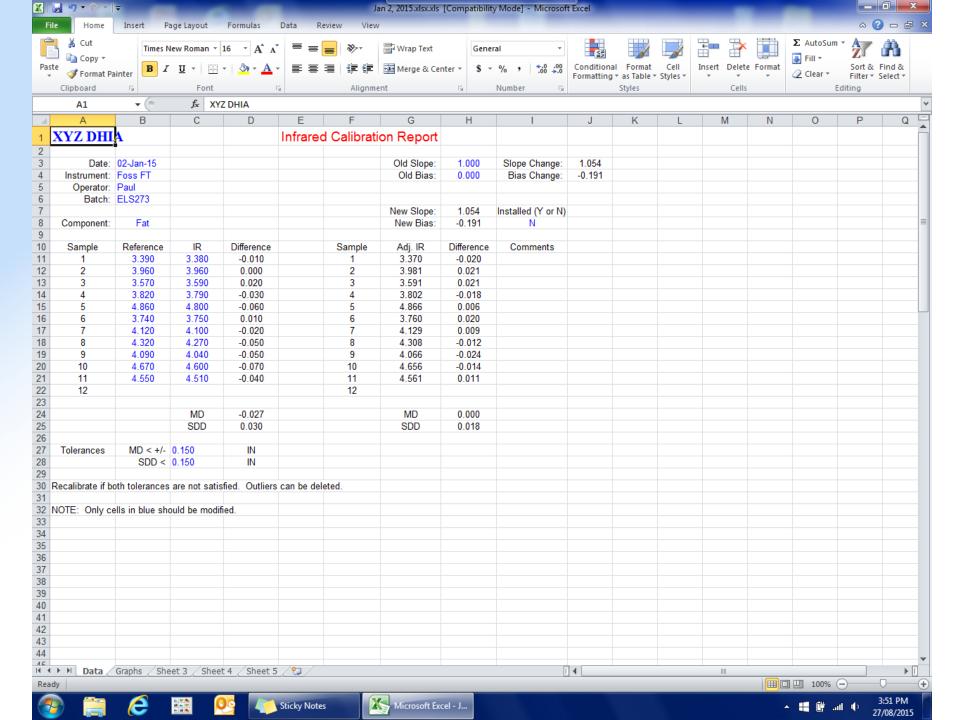


2015 Calendar

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			201	5			
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Auditability

Lab Managers / staff should be conducting internal audits of their policies, procedures, records etc.

This should include confirmation that all records for each required procedure are available, accurate and complete.

This task is much easier with an organized digital system.

Portions of the job can be automated (automatic flags when data is missing or incomplete).

External Auditors can work more effectively and efficiently with organized electronic records.



Added Value:

With electronic records, routine QC data can deliver added value to the Lab Manager:

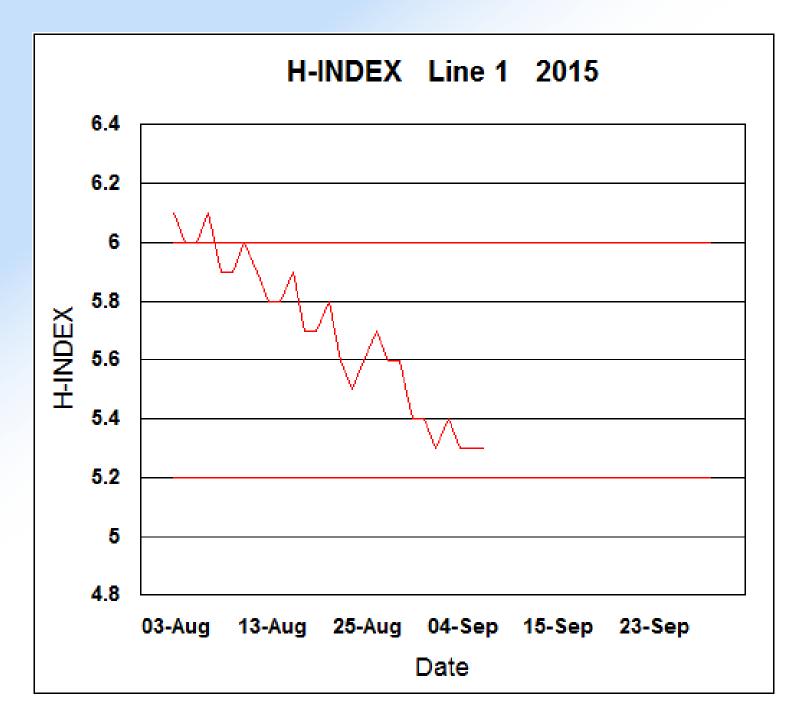
- Monitoring equipment wear and tear
- Monitoring lab efficiency
- Monitoring lab performance, control charting
- Comparing results from different analyzers
- Comparing results from different Technicians



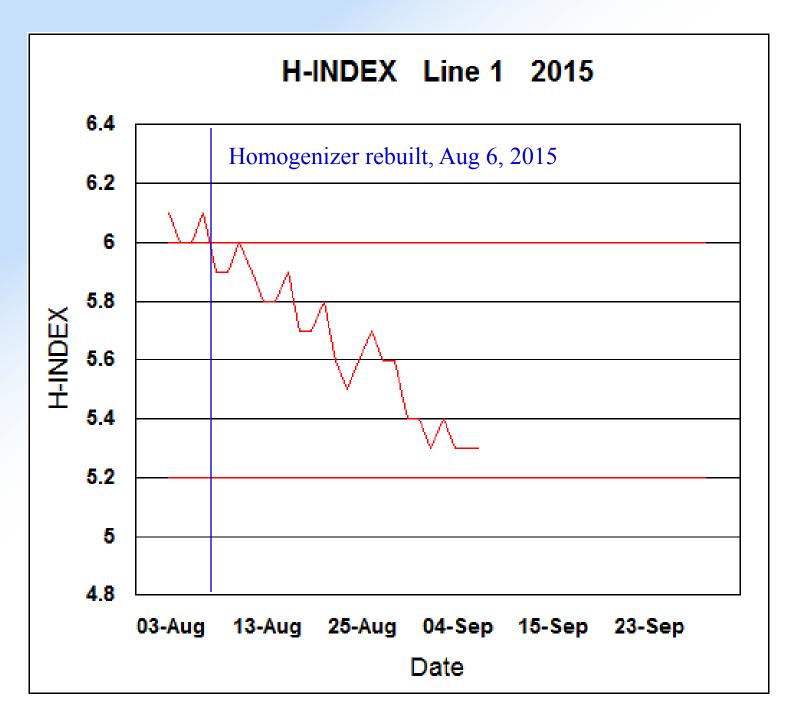
XYZ DHIA R	Record of H-INDEX	(Values Lir	ne 1 2015
Date	Technician	H-INDEX	Pass / Fail
aug 3, 2015	W.	6.1	[4] Pass [] Fail
aty 2015	DOX.	10.0	[4] Pass [] Fail
as 5 2015	40/18	6.0	[/] Pass [] Fail
08 6 2016	1600	6.1	[Y Pass [] Fail
and 1 2015	1/208	5,9	[4] Pass [] Fail
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and 25 2015	1/2/1	56	[Pass [] Fail
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1 Jul 2016	1002	54	[Pass [] Fail
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July 2015	11/11/8	5.3	Pass [] Fail
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H-INDEX Values must be > 5.2 to 6.0

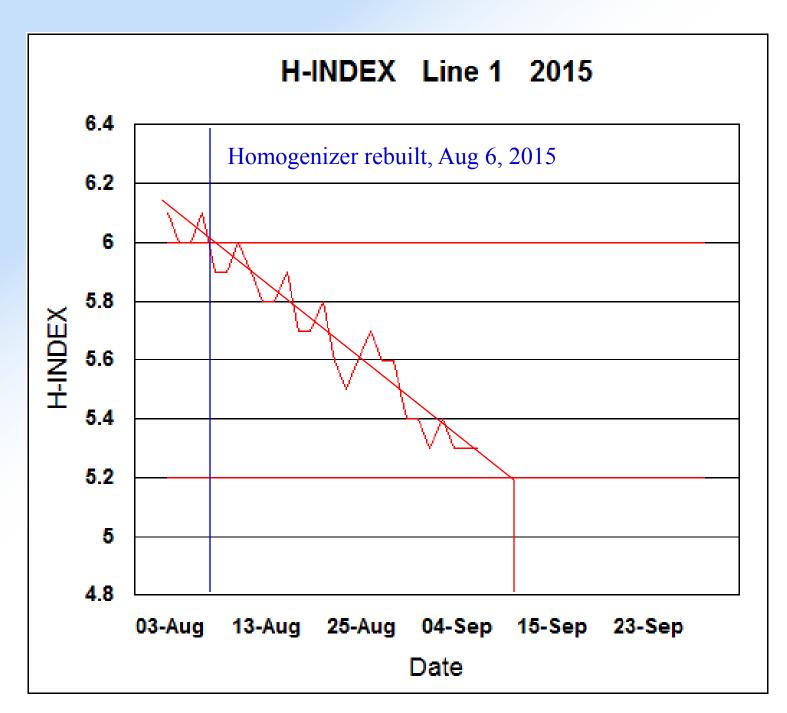














Added Value:

Similar trend analyses can be done with many of the routine QC checks:

- Pilot sample checks
- Zero checks
- Repeatability checks
- Calibration checks
- Purging efficiency checks
- Purge volume checks
- Performance checks (samples unknown)



100% Paperless – Is it possible?

- PM reports from equipment suppliers (hard copies)
- Calibration certificates (thermometers, balances, pipettes)
- Letters from customers
- Test kit instructions (ELISA)

There will likely always be the need to keep <u>some</u> hard copy records.

Some of these could be scanned and maintained electronically.



Conclusions:

A paperless lab, if set-up and operated properly is:

- More reliable
- More cost effective
- More thorough
- More complete
- More accurate
- Easier to audit
- Greener

It's not that difficult!



Thank-you

