

# PRATICAL APPLICATIONS FROM TWO FRENCH NRLS OF THE NEW EUROPEAN REGULATION 2021/808 AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION ON FORBIDDEN AND AUTHORIZED SUBSTANCES

SARAF, 8th of December

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/808  
 of 22 March 2021

on the performance of analytical methods for residues of pharmacologically active substances used in food-producing animals and on the interpretation of results as well as on the methods to be used for sampling and repealing Decisions 2002/657/EC and 98/179/EC

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 Anses, Fougères

Classification of analytical methods by the performance characteristics that have to be determined

Method	Confidence		Sensitivity	
	Quantitative	Qualitative	Quantitative	Qualitative
Unknown	A, A.B	A, B	A, B	A, B
Identification in accordance with I.S.	x	x		
CC	x	x		
CC			x	x
Detection		x		x
Presence		x	00	x
Relative error (inter-laboratory accuracy)*		x		x
Selectivity/specificity		x	x	x
Robustness*		x	x	x
Repeatability		x	x	x

Acceptable coefficient of variation

Mass fraction	Repeatability CV (%)
> 1 000 µg/kg	10 adapted from Horwitz equation
> 100 µg/kg - 1 000 µg/kg	22 adapted from Horwitz equation
> 10 µg/kg	25**
< 10 µg/kg	10**

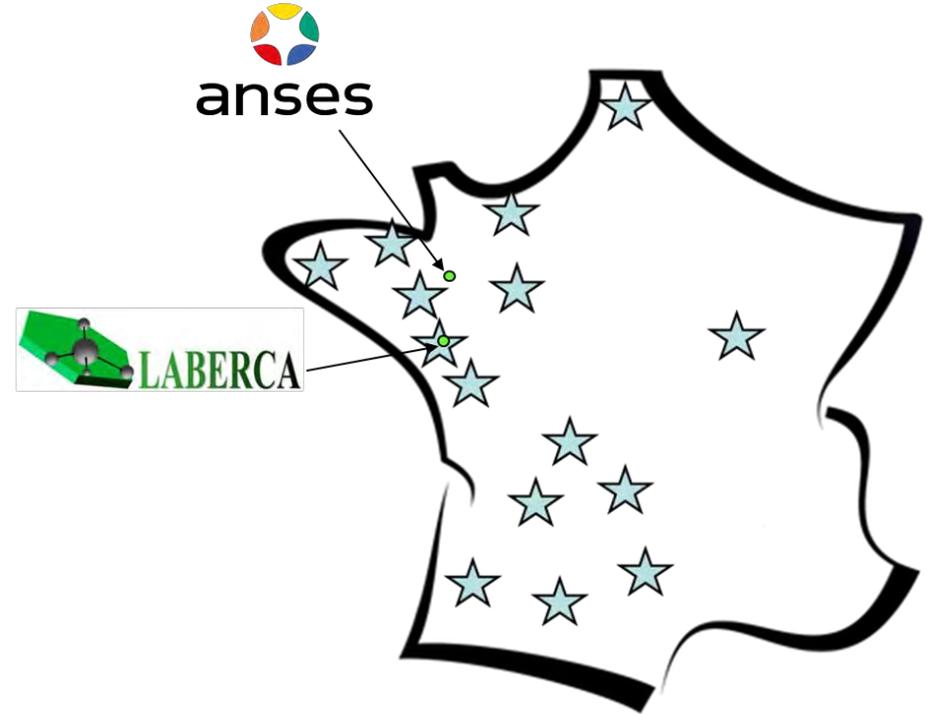
\* The CV (%) presents a guideline and doesn't have to be so necessarily precise.

Identification points per technique

Technique	Identification Points
Separation (GC, LC, HPLC, CE)	1
IR-MS	1
Presence via retention or m/z (Da mass range)	1 (absence)
IR-MS product ion	1,5
IR-MS ion	1,5
IR-MS product ion	2,5

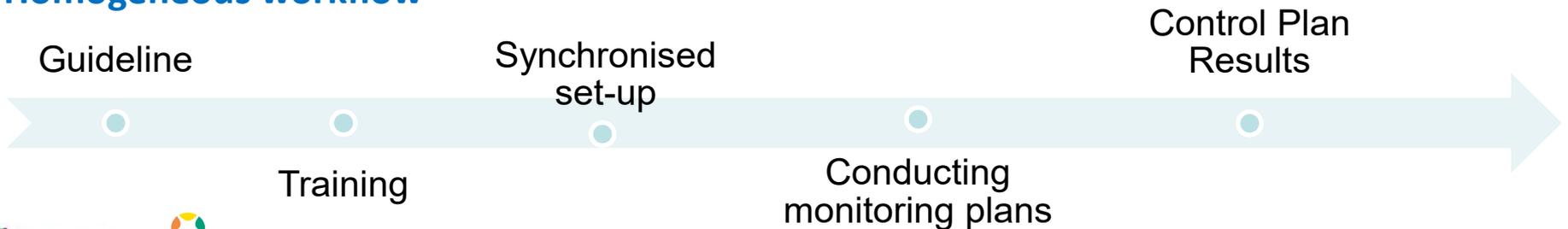
# ORIGINS OF THE INITIATIVE

## French laboratory network for the control of pharmacologically active substances

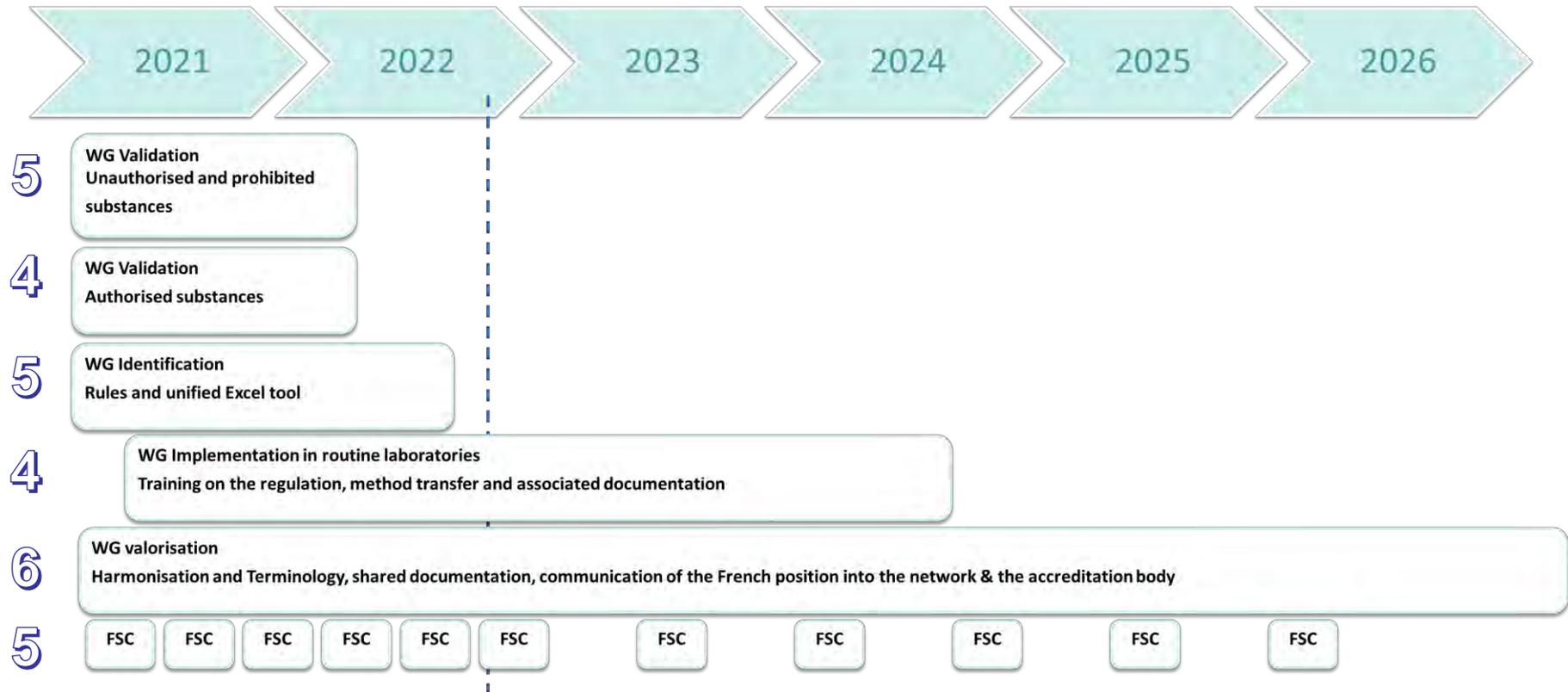


- French Reference Laboratories
- ★ Routine Laboratories

## Homogeneous workflow



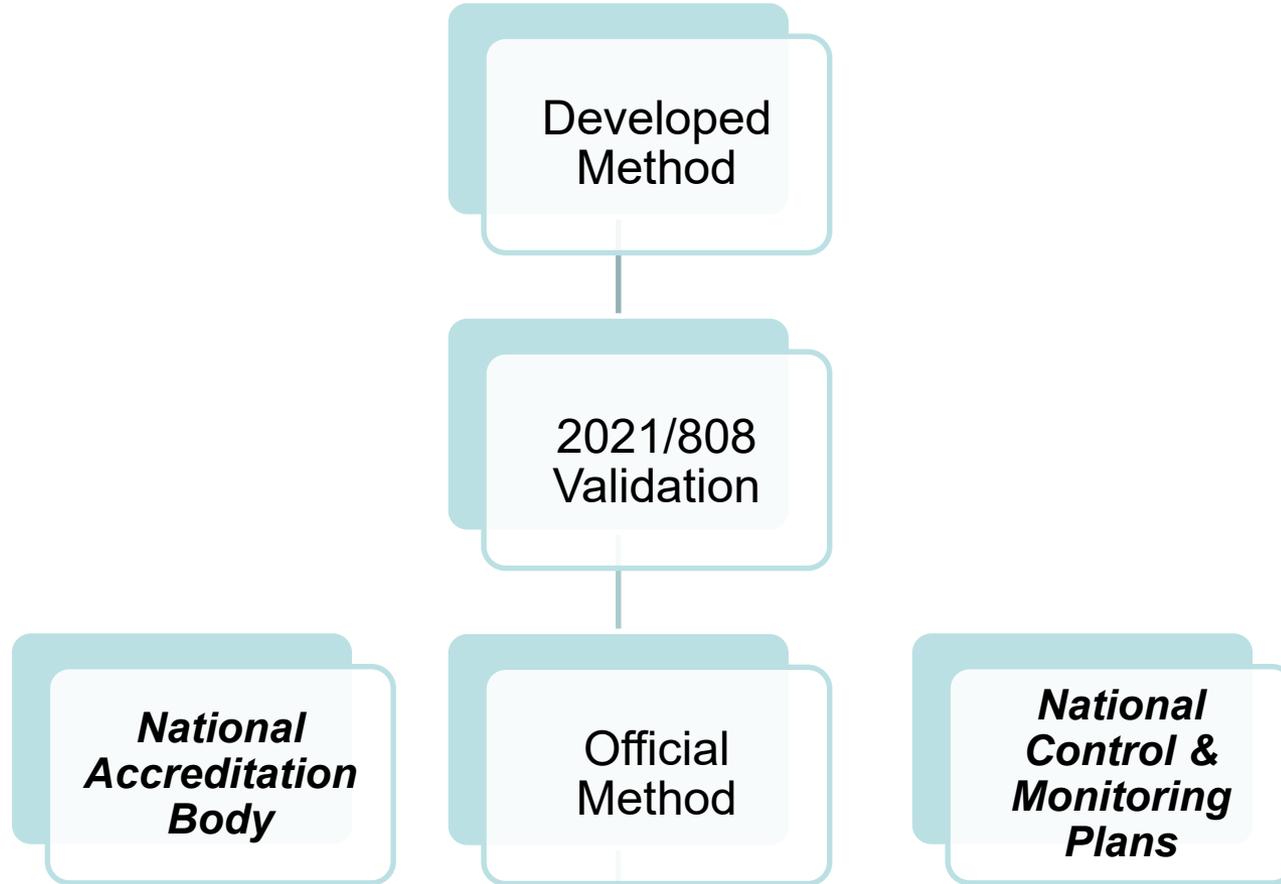
# ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUPS AND TIMETABLE

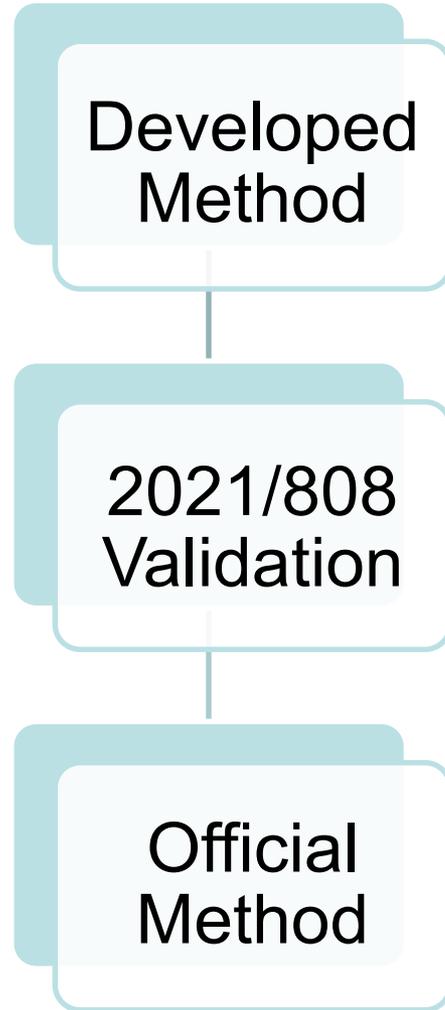


29 meetings



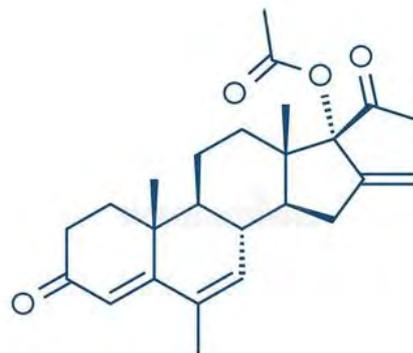
# GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION WORKFLOW



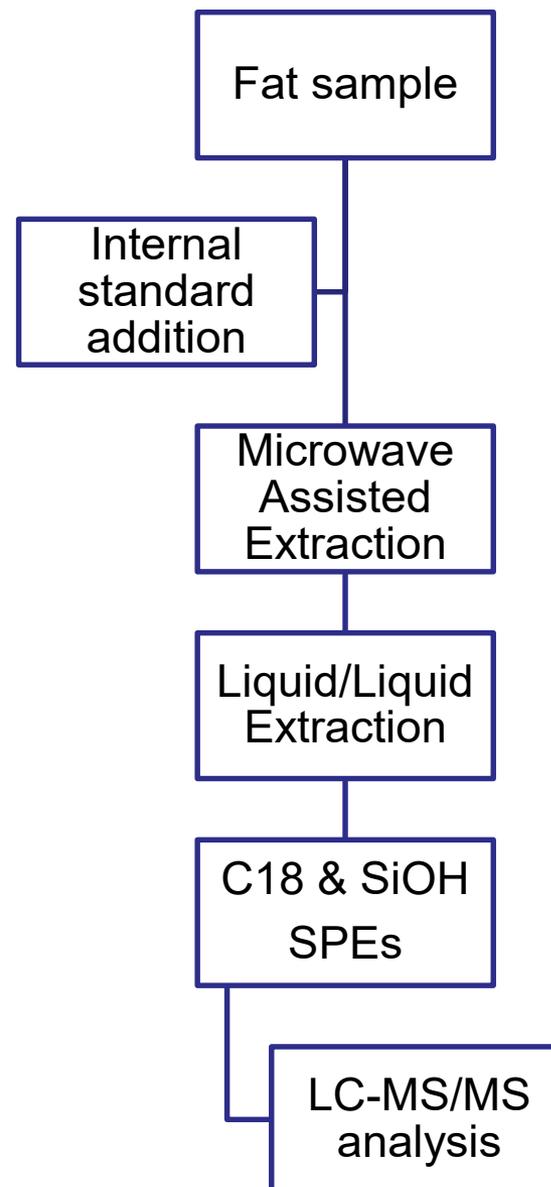


## Example on progestagen esters in fat

### Analytical methodology



melengestrol acetate



## Example on progestagen esters in fat

### Regulation

26.9.2022

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 248/3

#### COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2022/1644

of 7 July 2022

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council with specific requirements for the performance of official controls on the use of pharmacologically active substances authorised as veterinary medicinal products or as feed additives and of prohibited or unauthorised pharmacologically active substances and residues thereof

(Text with EEA relevance)

#### ANNEX I

Group A – Prohibited or unauthorised pharmacologically active substances in food-producing animals

1. Substances with hormonal and thyrostatic action and beta agonists the use of which is prohibited under Council Directive 96/22/EC <sup>(1)</sup>:

(a) Stilbenes;

(b) Antithyroid agents;

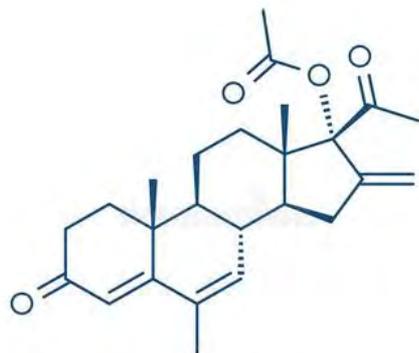
(c) Steroids;

## Example on progestagen esters in fat

### Level of interest

Version 2.0  
June 2022

European Union  
Reference Laboratories  
supported by the



melengestrol acetate

### EURL GUIDANCE ON MINIMUM METHOD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS (MMPRs) FOR SPECIFIC PHARMACOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN SPECIFIC ANIMAL MATRICES

Substances	Marker residue-metabolite <sup>s</sup>	Matrix	MMPR*
Melengestrol	Melengestrol (acetate)	Kidney fat	5 ppb
		Muscle	1.0 ppb

\*CC $\beta$  for screening methods or CC $\alpha$  for confirmatory methods should be lower than the value expressed in this column.

# Example on progestagen esters in fat

## Analytical performances

L 180/84

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

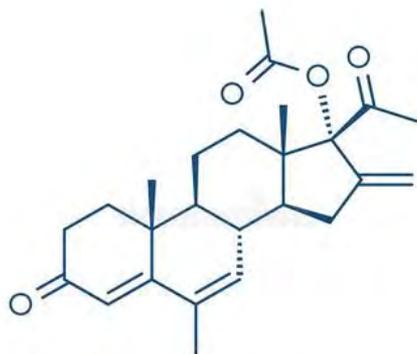
21.5.2021

### COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/808

of 22 March 2021

on the performance of analytical methods for residues of pharmacologically active substances used in food-producing animals and on the interpretation of results as well as on the methods to be used for sampling and repealing Decisions 2002/657/EC and 98/179/EC

Classification of analytical methods by the performance characteristics that have to be determined



melengestrol acetate

Method	Confirmation		Screening		
	Qualitative	Quantitative	Qualitative	Semi-quantitative	Quantitative
Substances	A	A, B	A, B	A, B	A, B
Identification in accordance with 1.2	x	x			
CC $\alpha$	x	x			
CC $\beta$	-		x	x	x
Trueness		x			x
Precision		x		(x)	x
Relative matrix effect/absolute recovery *		x			x
Selectivity/Specificity		x	x	x	x
Stability #		x	x	x	x
Ruggedness		x	x	x	x

# Example on progestagen esters in fat

## Analytical performances

L 180/84

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

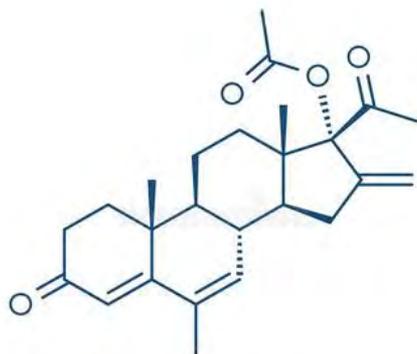
21.5.2021

### COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2021/808

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on the performance of analytical methods for residues of pharmacologically active substances used in food-producing animals and on the interpretation of results as well as on the methods to be used for sampling and repealing Decisions 2002/657/EC and 98/179/EC

Classification of analytical methods by the performance characteristics that have to be determined



melengestrol acetate

Method	Confirmation		Screening		
	Qualitative	Quantitative	Qualitative	Semi-quantitative	Quantitative
Substances	A	A, B	A, B	A, B	A, B
Identification in accordance with 1.2	x	x			
CC $\alpha$	x	x			
CC $\beta$	-		x	x	x
Trueness		x ?			x ?
Precision		x ?		(x)	x ?
Relative matrix effect/absolute recovery *		x ?			x ?
Selectivity/Specificity		x	x	x	x
Stability #		x	x	x	x
Ruggedness		x	x	x	x

## Example on progestagen esters in fat

### Analytical performance

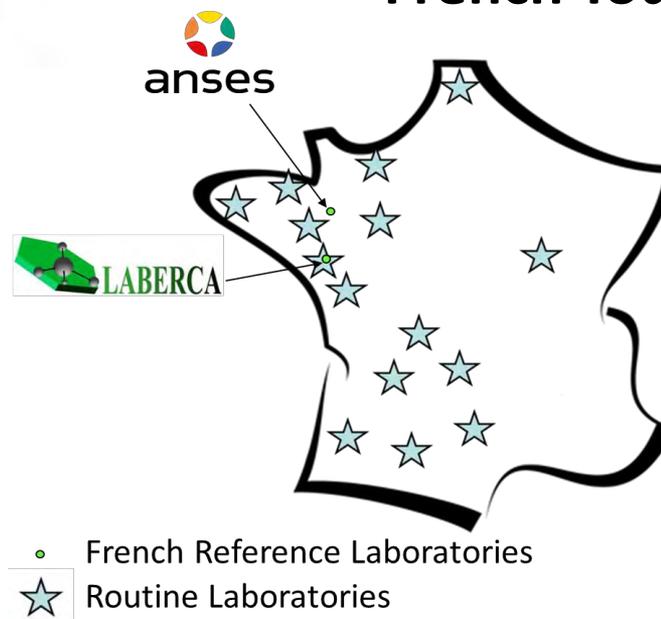
Version 1.1, 25 November 2021  
 EURL Guidance Document on  
 Confirmation Method Validation

European Union  
 Reference Laboratories  
 supported by the



## EURL Guidance Document on Confirmation Method Validation

### French Touch



Level of interest	Level 1 : LCL	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
MMPR	$\leq \frac{1}{2}$ MMPR	$\frac{1}{2}$ MMPR	MMPR	1.5xMMPR

### Choice of LCL :

- as low as possible
- Where validation of the concentration of 0.5 times the level of interest is not reasonably possible, this value may be replaced by the lowest concentration between 0.5 and 1 time the level of interest (see § 2.2.1.2, 2.2.1.3 and 2.2.1.4 of the Annex to the Regulation).

## Melengestrol Acetate

Level of interest	Level 1 : LCL	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
MMPR = 5 ng/g	0.5 ng/g	2.5 ng/g	5 ng/g	7.5 ng/g

## Experimental design

### Serie 1

#### *Matrix effect*

20 different batches of matrices representative to the method application field

### Serie 2

Calibration curve  
( $n \geq 5$ )

Blank samples ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 1 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 2 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 3 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 4 ( $n \geq 6$ )

### Serie 3

Calibration curve  
( $n \geq 5$ )

Blank samples ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 1 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 2 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 3 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 4 ( $n \geq 6$ )

### Serie 4

Calibration curve  
( $n \geq 5$ )

Blank samples ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 1 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 2 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 3 ( $n \geq 6$ )

Level 4 ( $n \geq 6$ )

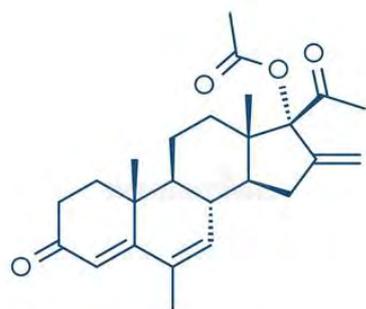
## Melengestrol Acetate experimental design

Serie 1 : the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2022

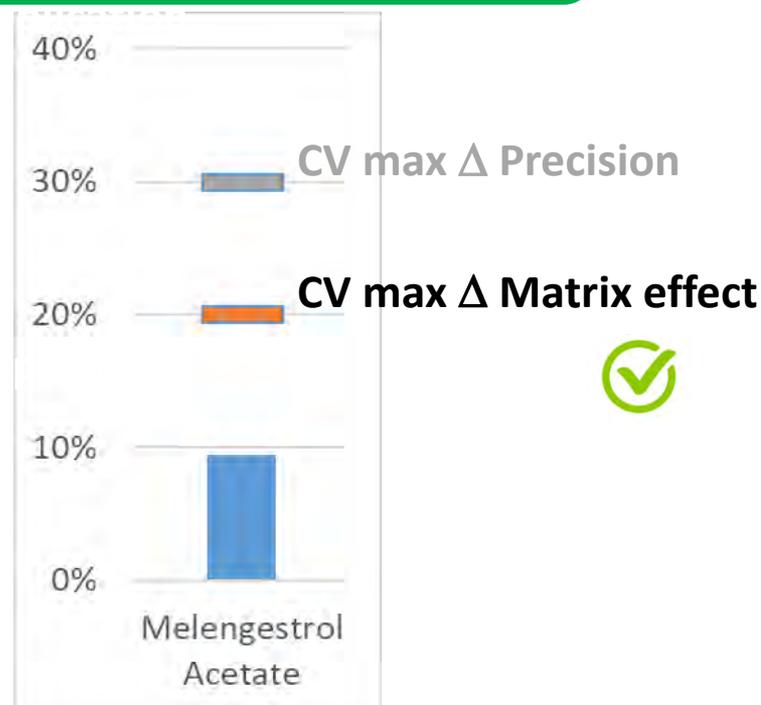
Matrix effect on the scope of the analytical method

21 fat samples from 8 Bovine, 2 Equine, 2 Ovine and 9 Porcine species spiked at the MMPR

Matrix effect corrected by the internal Standard  
REG 2021/808 Criterion : CV < 20%



melengestrol acetate



No significant effect  
=> validation on the complete scope

## Melengestrol Acetate experimental design

### Serie 1 : the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2022

Matrix effect on the scope of the analytical method

21 fat samples from 8 Bovine, 2 Equine, 2 Ovine and 9 Porcine species spiked at the MMPR

### Serie 2 : 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2022

### Serie 3 : 8<sup>th</sup> of July 2022

### Serie 4 : 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2022

Calibration  
curve on  
pool fat 1

0 ng/g  
0.25 ng/g  
0.5 ng/g  
1.25 ng/g  
2.5 ng/g  
5 ng/g  
10 ng/g

7 different  
samples  
spiked at

0 ng/g  
0.5 ng/g  
2.5 ng/g  
5 ng/g  
7.5 ng/g

Calibration  
curve on  
pool fat 2

0 ng/g  
0.25 ng/g  
0.5 ng/g  
1.25 ng/g  
2.5 ng/g  
5 ng/g  
10 ng/g

7 different  
samples  
spiked at

0 ng/g  
0.5 ng/g  
2.5 ng/g  
5 ng/g  
7.5 ng/g

Calibration  
curve on  
pool fat 2

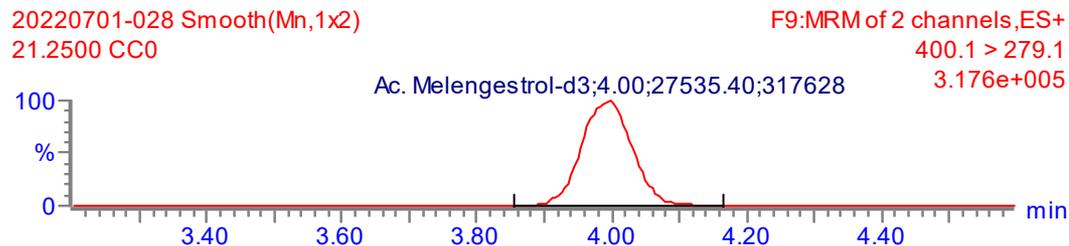
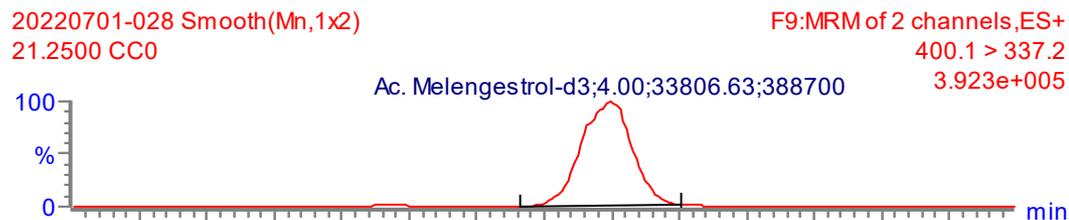
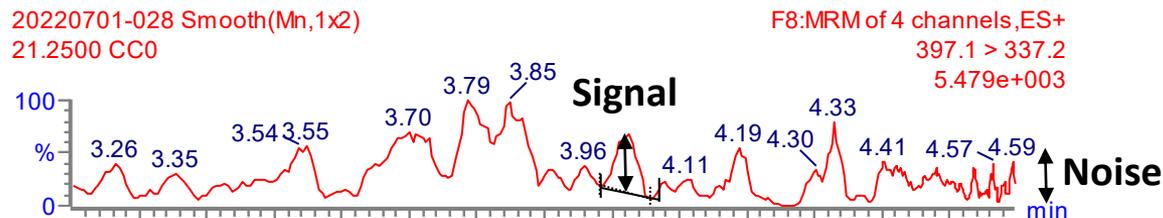
0 ng/g  
0.25 ng/g  
0.5 ng/g  
1.25 ng/g  
2.5 ng/g  
5 ng/g  
10 ng/g

7 different  
samples  
spiked at

0 ng/g  
0.5 ng/g  
2.5 ng/g  
5 ng/g  
7.5 ng/g

## Specificity

No interference in the 21 blank samples



Melengestrol Acetate

Signal/Noise < 3



Melengestrol Acetate - d3

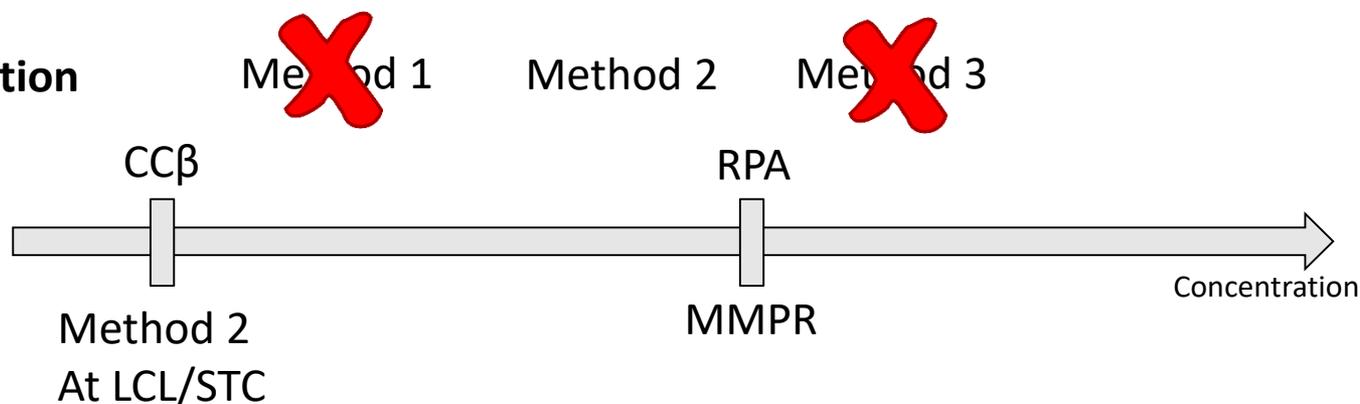
# CC $\beta$

## Definition from the REG (EU) 2021/808

(15) 'detection capability for screening (CC $\beta$ )' means the smallest content of the analyte that may be detected or quantified in a sample with an error probability of  $\beta$ :

(a) in the case of prohibited or unauthorised pharmacologically active substances, the CC $\beta$  is the lowest concentration at which a method is able to detect or quantify, with a statistical certainty of  $1 - \beta$ , samples containing residues of prohibited or unauthorised substances;

### Determination



(b) Method 2: Investigation of fortified blank material at concentration levels at and above the STC. For each concentration level 20 fortified blanks shall be analysed in order to ensure a reliable basis for this determination. The concentration level, where only  $\leq 5\%$  false compliant results remain, equals the detection capability of the method.

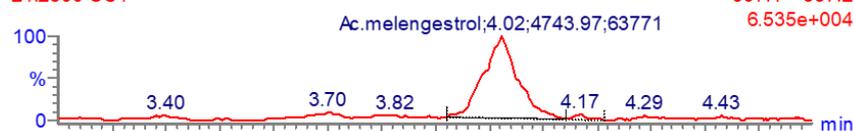
## CC $\beta$ Melengestrol acetate in fat

Identification criteria in screening :

2 specific transitions detected above S/B = 3 @ the relative retention time (RRT)  $\pm$  1 %

**@ Level 1 : LCL/STC = 0,1 x MMPR => 0.5 ng/g**

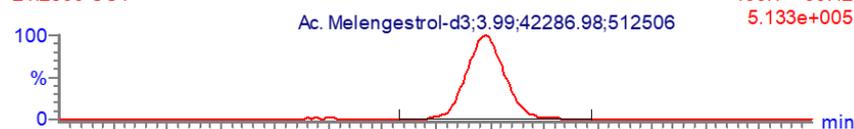
20220701-029 Smooth(Mn,1x2)  
21.2500 CC1



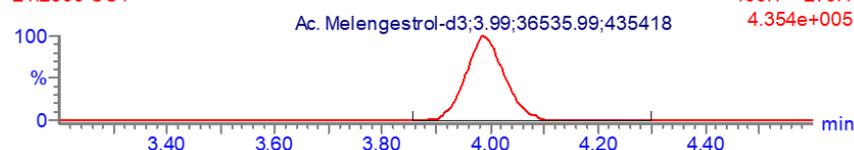
20220701-029 Smooth(Mn,1x2)  
21.2500 CC1



20220701-029 Smooth(Mn,1x2)  
21.2500 CC1



20220701-029 Smooth(Mn,1x2)  
21.2500 CC1



### Melengestrol Acetate

**RRT < 1% for 21/21 spiked samples**



**S/B > 3 for both transitions**



### Melengestrol Acetate - d3

**Melengestrol acetate**  
**CC $\beta$  = 0,5 ng/g**

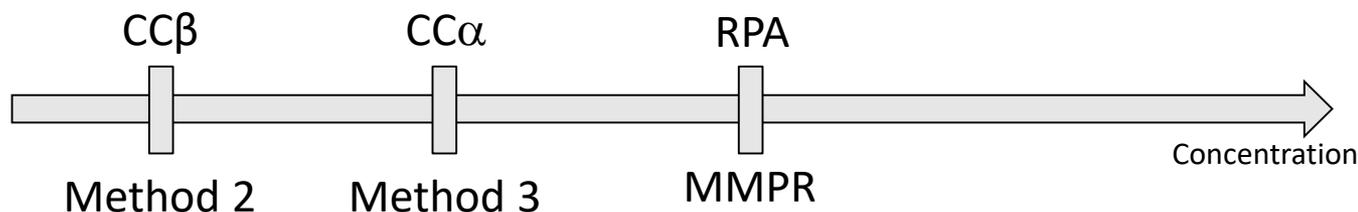
## CC $\alpha$

### Definition from the REG (EU) 2021/808

- (14) ‘decision limit for confirmation (CC $\alpha$ )’ means the limit at and above which it can be concluded with an error probability of  $\alpha$  that a sample is non-compliant and the value  $1 - \alpha$  means statistical certainty in percentage that the permitted limit has been exceeded;

Determination      Method 1      Method 2      Method 3

**2021/808 requirement: CC $\alpha$  as low as possible and below RPA/MMPR**



## CC $\alpha$

(c) Method 3:  $CC\alpha = LCL + k(\text{one-sided, 99 \%}) \times (\text{combined}) \text{ standard measurement uncertainty at LCL}$

$$CC\alpha = CC\beta + 2.33 \times u_c \quad \text{with } u_c = \text{combined measurement uncertainty at } CC\beta$$

$$u_c \text{ Determination} \quad u_c = \sqrt{u_{\text{Precision}}^2 + u_{\text{Trueness}}^2}$$

## Precision

### REG (EU) 2021/808 Requirements

Table 2

#### Acceptable coefficient of variation

Mass fraction	Reproducibility CV (%)
> 1 000 µg/kg	16 (adapted from Horwitz equation)
> 120 µg/kg – 1 000 µg/kg	22 (adapted from Horwitz equation)
10 – 120 µg/kg	25 *
< 10 µg/kg	30 *

\* The CV (%) presented is a guideline and should be as low as reasonably possible.

### Determination for melengestrol acetate

	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4
Spike (ng/g)	<u>0.5</u>	2.5	5	7.5

$u_c$  Determination  $u_c = \sqrt{u_{Precision}^2 + u_{Trueness}^2}$

## Trueness

### REG (EU) 2021/808 Requirements

Table 1

Minimum trueness of quantitative methods

Mass Fraction	Range
≤ 1 µg/kg	-50 % to +20 %
> 1 µg/kg to 10 µg/kg	-30 % to +20 %
≥ 10 µg/kg	-20 % to +20 %

### Determination for melengestrol acetate

	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4
Spike (ng/g)	<u>0.5</u>	2.5	5	7.5

$$u_c \text{ Determination} \quad u_c = \sqrt{u_{\text{Precision}}^2 + u_{\text{Trueness}}^2}$$

At  $CC\beta = \text{Level 1}$

Melengestrol acetate :  $u_c = 16 \%$

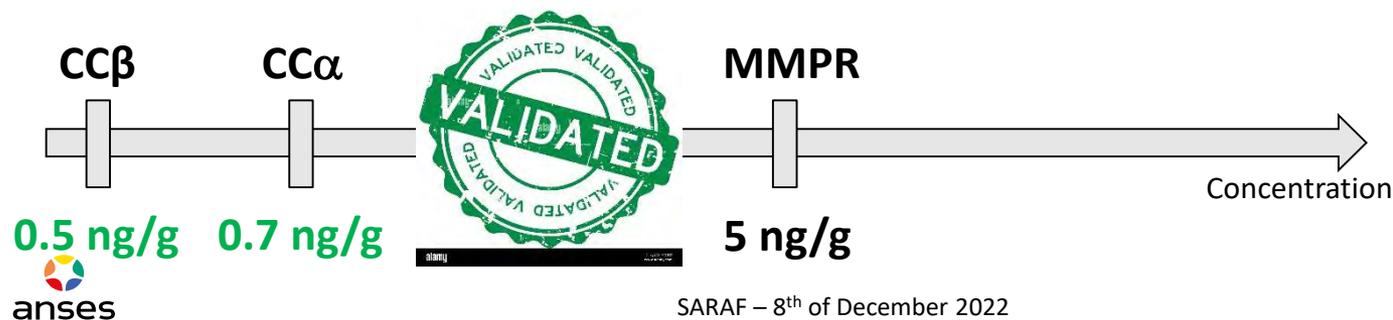
$CC\alpha$

Determination

$$CC\alpha = CC\beta + 2.33 \times u_c \text{ with } u_c = \text{combined measurement uncertainty at } CC\beta$$

Melengestrol acetate

$CC\alpha = 0,7 \text{ ng/g}$



## Identification criteria in confirmation

### 2021/808 Requirements

2 specific transitions detected above  $S/B = 3$

Transition ratio  $< 40\%$  of deviation to the reference

@ the relative retention time (RRT)  $\pm 1\%$

**Melengestrol Acetate: 84 spiked samples on the range [0.5 – 7.5] ng/g**

**$S/B > 3$  for 84/84 spiked samples on both transitions**



**RRT  $< 1\%$  for 84/84 spiked samples**



**Signal ratios below 40 % of deviation for 84/84 spiked samples**



## Stability

From EURL Data when available



Statistical evaluation for MLGA in material D			
Storage temp	-80 °C	<-20°C	7 days RT
Time in freezer (days)	0	70	70
Calculated amounts (µg/kg)	4.5	4.5	4.5
	4.7	4.5	4.6
	4.6	4.7	4.5
	4.4	4.6	4.5
	4.6	4.6	4.6
	4.5	4.6	4.7
Average amount (µg/kg)	4.5	4.6	4.6
n	6	6	6
st. dev (µg/kg)	0.10	0.07	0.07
Difference		-0.02	-0.03
0.3σ <sub>p</sub>		0.30	0.30
Consequential difference? Diff < 0.3 σ <sub>p</sub>		NO	NO



Proficiency test for gestagens in bovine kidney fat

R.H.A. van den Beld, I.J.W. Eibers and S.S. Sterk

CONFIDENTIAL

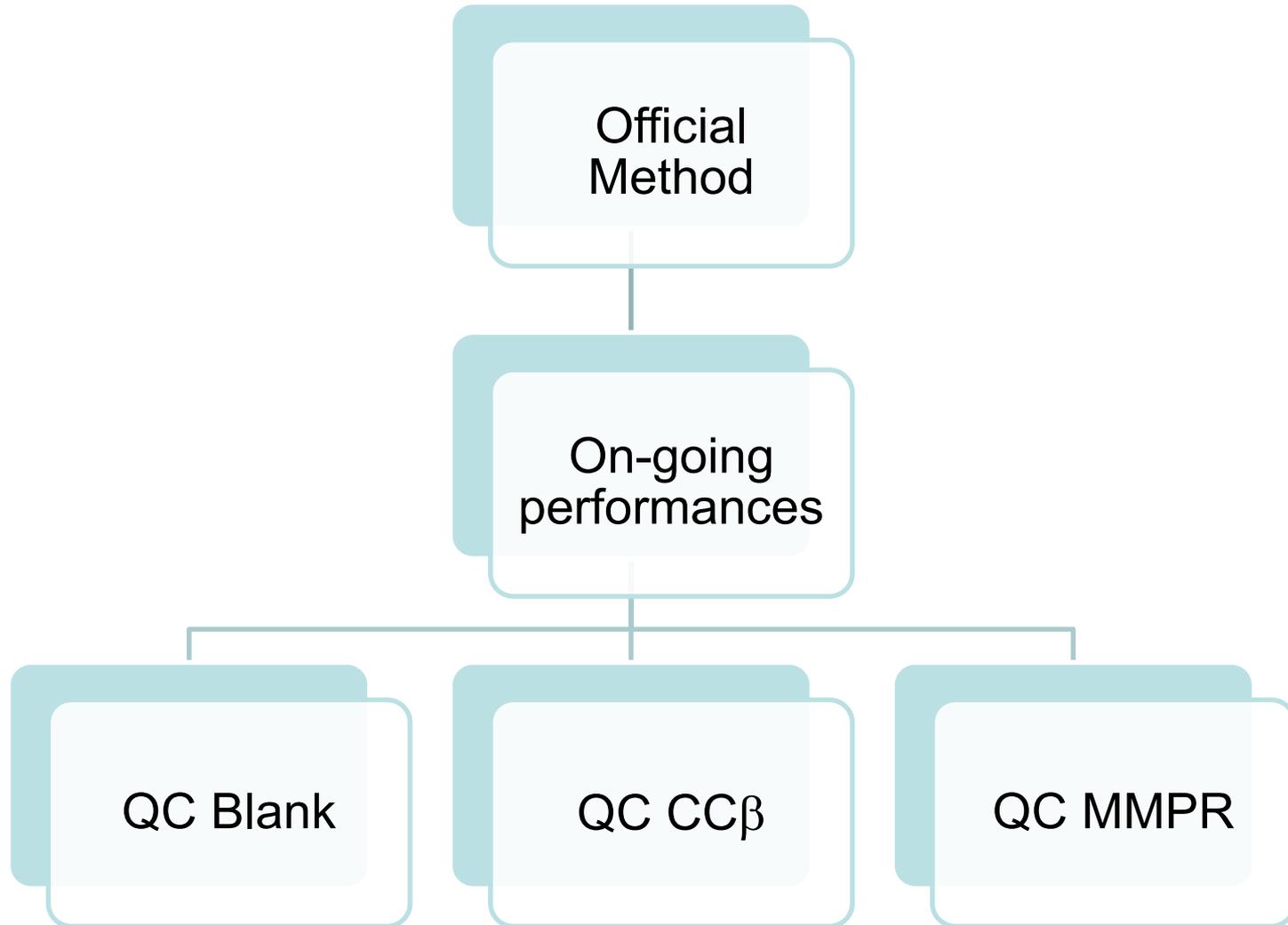


## Performance criteria to be validated :

Criteria	Screening	Confirmation	
		Quantitative	Qualitative
Identification	$\Delta RRT < 1 \%$ 2 signals with $S/B > 3$	$\Delta RRT < 1 \%$ 2 signals with $S/B > 3$ and $\Delta ratio < 40 \%$	
CC $\beta$	method 2 < MMPR		
CC $\alpha$		method 3 < MMPR	
Trueness		2021/808 criteria	from bias at the CC $\beta$ level
Precision		2021/808 criteria	from CV at the CC $\beta$ level
Matrix effect	RSD < 20 % or < RSD <sub>PRECISION</sub>		
Recovery	For information		
Stability	According to the EURL information		
Specificity	Assessment on at least 20 different blank samples		
Robustness	To be determine during the development step		



alanij

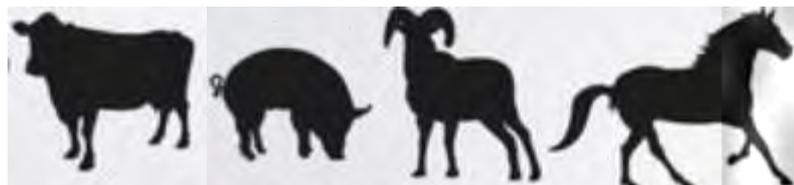


QC Blank

QC CCβ

QC MMPR

**Matrices representative of the scope of the method**

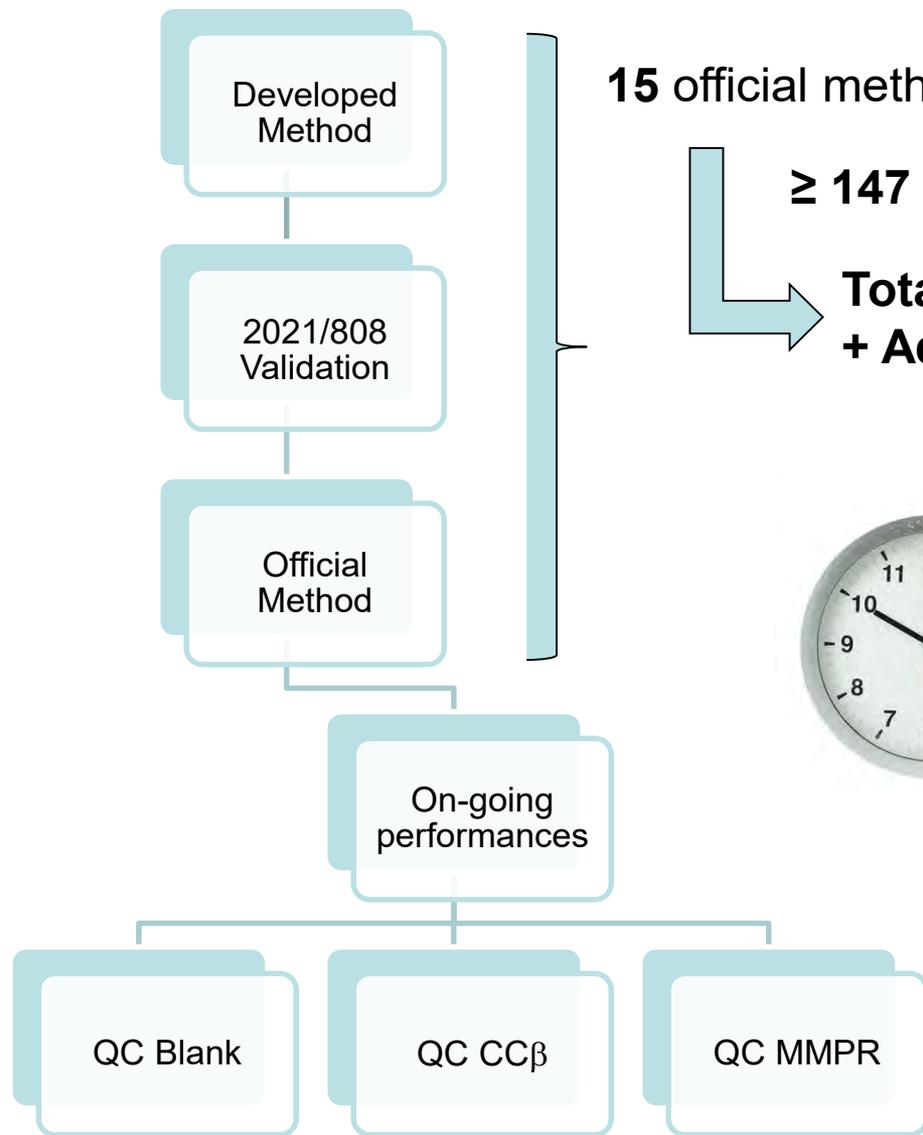


**Batch acceptance**

MLGA:Level 0 ng/g  
 - ISTD detection  
 - No interference

MLGA:Level 0.5 ng/g  
 - ISTD detection  
 - Analyte detection

MLGA:Level 5 ng/g  
 - ISTD detection  
 - Analyte identification  
 - Control chart monitoring



**15** official methods

≥ **147** samples/method for forbidden substances

**Total : 2200** samples

**+ Administrative work** *validation reports*  
*method revision and edition*  
*operator's training*



Within the 3 next years  
To be ready in **2026**

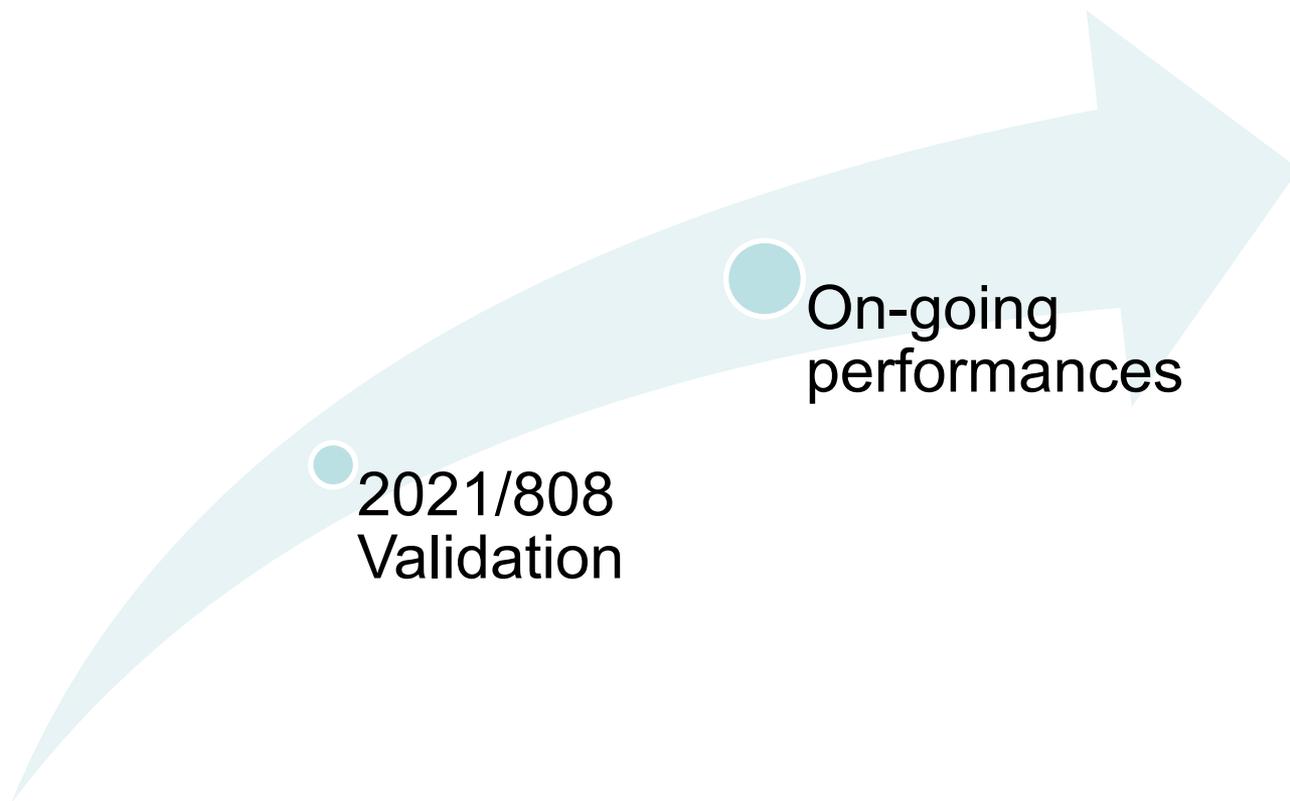
**Let's  
start  
ASAP**





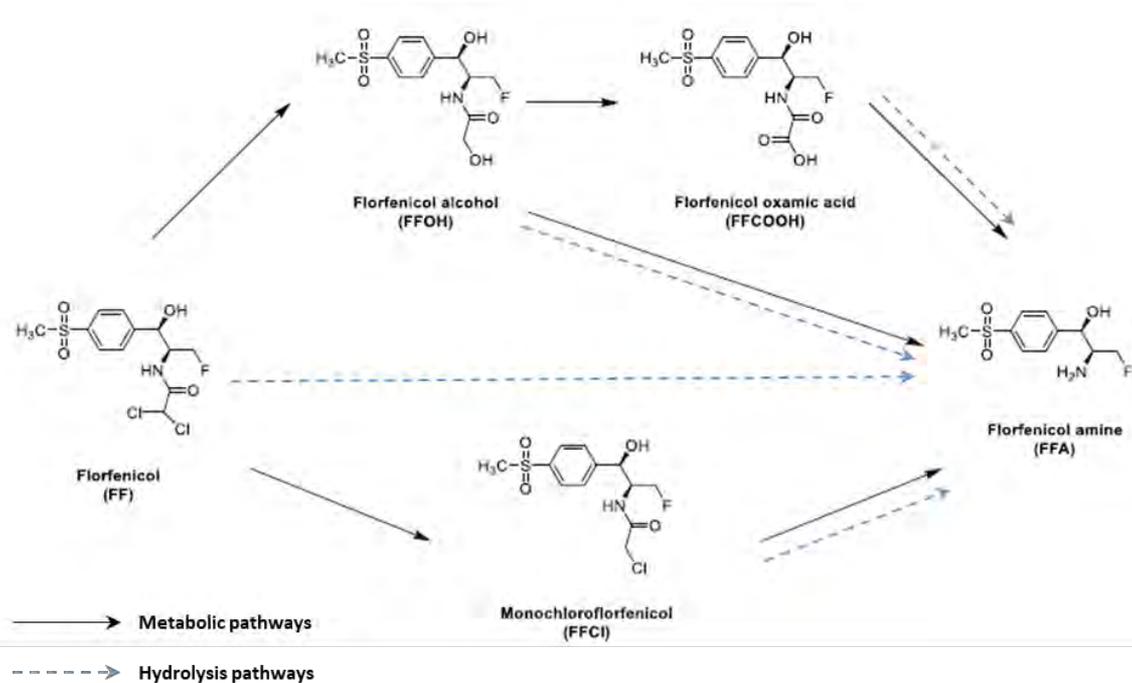
# INITIAL VALIDATION OF AN « AUTHORISED SUBSTANCES » METHOD:

*Method for the detection and confirmatory quantification of florfenicol residues in muscle and flesh matrices using LC-MS/MS*

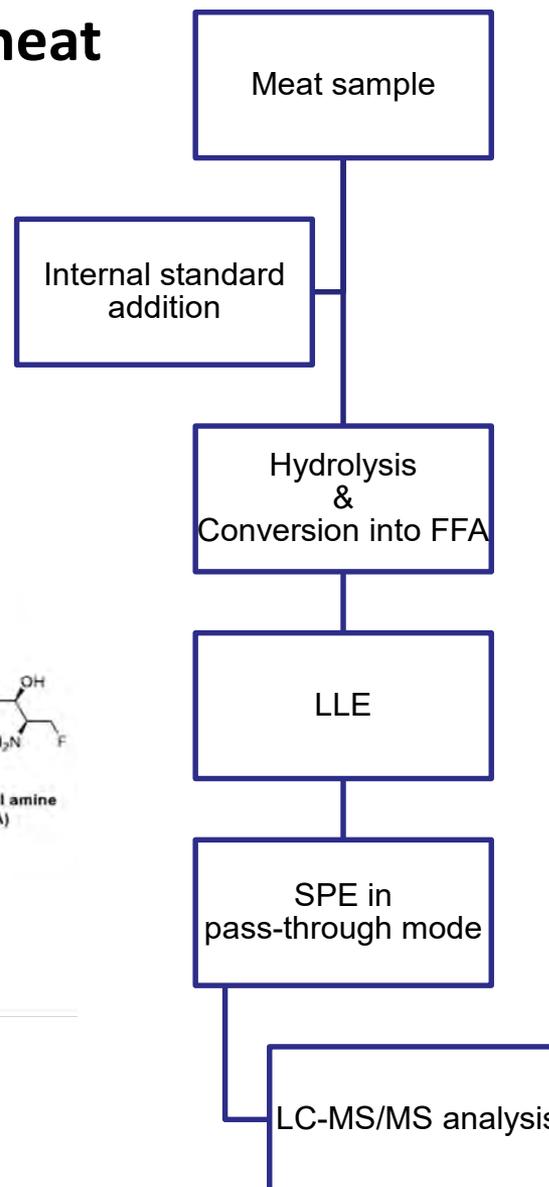


## Example on total florfenicol residues in meat

### Analytical methodology



(Saito-Shida et al. 2019)



## Example on total florfenicol residues in meat

### Analytical methodology

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 37/2010

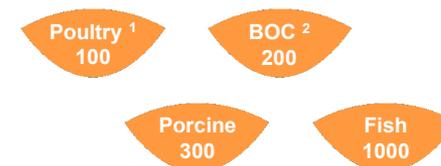
of 22 December 2009

on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin

(Text with EEA relevance)

Florfenicol	Sum of florfenicol and its metabolites measured as florfenicol-amine	Bovine, ovine, caprine	200 µg/kg 3 000 µg/kg 300 µg/kg	Muscle Liver Kidney	Not for animals from which milk is produced for human consumption. Not for animals from which eggs are produced for human consumption.	Anti-infectious agents/Antibiotics
		Porcine	300 µg/kg 500 µg/kg 2 000 µg/kg 500 µg/kg	Muscle Skin and fat Liver Kidney		
		Poultry	100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 2 500 µg/kg 750 µg/kg	Muscle Skin and fat Liver Kidney		
		Fin fish	1 000 µg/kg	Muscle and skin in natural proportions.		
		All other food producing species	100 µg/kg 200 µg/kg 2 000 µg/kg 300 µg/kg	Muscle Fat Liver Kidney		

- Group B.1.a according to [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/1644](#)
- Authorised substance (antibiotic) present in Table 1 of [Reg \(EU\) No 37/2010](#)
- 4 different MRLs are set in muscle (µg/Kg):



<sup>1</sup> : Poultry and all other food producing species (OFPS)

<sup>2</sup> : Bovine, Ovine and Caprine species

Levels	Level of interest	Level 1: LCL	Level 2	Level 3
Authorised substances	MRL	[0.1-0.5] x MRL	MRL	1.5 x MRL

### Choice of LCL :

- Equal to 0.1 x MRLs
- Where validation of the concentration of 0.1 times the level of interest is not reasonably possible, this value may be replaced by the lowest concentration between 0.1 and 0.5 time the level of interest (see § 2.2.1.2, 2.2.1.3 and 2.2.1.4 of the Annex to the Regulation).

## Florfenicol:

Matrices	MRLs	Level 1: LCL	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Poultry OFPS	100 µg/kg	10 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	50 µg/kg	100 µg/kg	150 µg/kg
Bovine, Ovine, Caprine	200 µg/kg	20 µg/kg	40 µg/kg	100 µg/kg	200 µg/kg	300 µg/kg
Porcine	300 µg/kg	30 µg/kg	60 µg/kg	150 µg/kg	300 µg/kg	450 µg/kg
Fish	1000 µg/kg	100 µg/kg	-	500 µg/kg	1000 µg/kg	1500 µg/kg

## Day 1: Specificity

Evaluation requirements: n≥20 per meat categories

## Day 2: Matrix effects

Evaluation requirements: n≥20 for the scope of the method

## Days 3 to 5: Validation

**D3 Calibration curve**  
(n≥5)

### Validation standards

Level 1 (n≥6)  
Level 2 (n≥6)\*  
Level 3 (n≥6)  
Level 4 (n≥6)  
Level 5 (n≥6)

**D4 Calibration curve**  
(n≥5)

### Validation standards

Level 1 (n≥6)  
Level 2 (n≥6)\*  
Level 3 (n≥6)  
Level 4 (n≥6)  
Level 5 (n≥6)

**D5 Calibration curve**  
(n≥5)

### Validation standards

Level 1 (n≥6)  
Level 2 (n≥6)\*  
Level 3 (n≥6)  
Level 4 (n≥6)  
Level 5 (n≥6)

\* Not studied for aquaculture products

## Day 1: Specificity

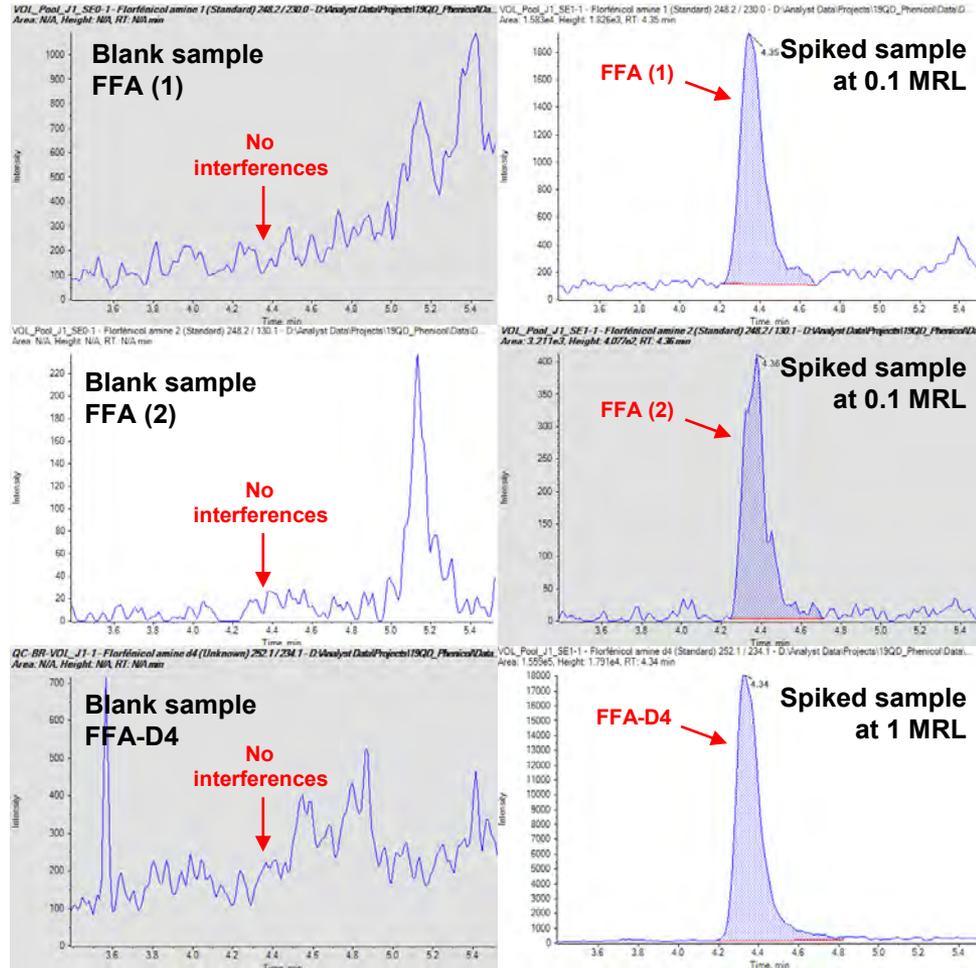
**Evaluated on 84 different batches of matrices ( $n \geq 20$  per meat categories)**

21 poultry + OFPS ; 23 bovine + ovine + caprine ; 21 porcine ; 21 fish

- Absence of interference in matrix blanks at Tr of interest (on all batches)
- 1 positive sample (bovine) was found at Conc. < 0.1 MRL level => sample not included in validation design

**Poultry sample (MRL = 100 µg/kg) →**

- No interferences in blank samples
- No Veterinary Drug Residues from Florfenicol



## Day 2: Matrix effects

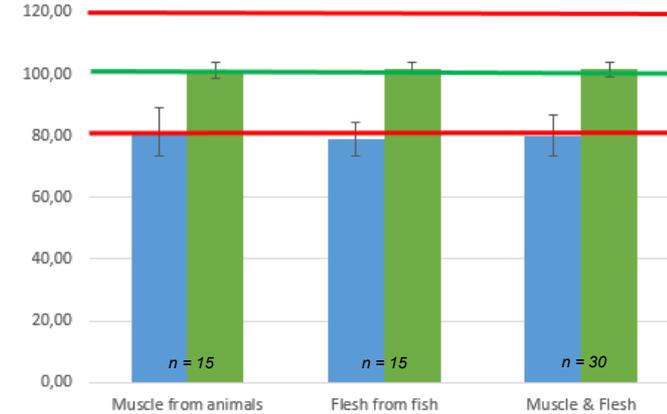
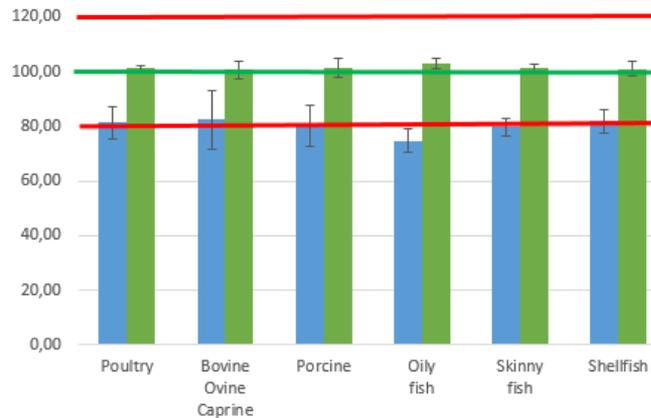
Evaluated on 30 different batches of matrices representative of the scope of the method including at least 5 per meat category ( $n \geq 20$  for the scope of the method)

### Matrix Effects (ME) :

*n = 5 per categories*

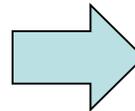
- Poultry : 3 chicken + 2 turkey*
- Bovine, Ovine, Caprine : (2+2+1)*
- Porcine : 5 pork*
- Oily fish : 3 salmon + 2 trout*
- Skinny fish : 2 bass + 3 sea bream*
- Shellfish : 5 shrimp*

■ ME % (without IS)  
■ ME % (with IS)



**CV ≤ 20%**

**No matrix effects within or between species is observed when IS is used**



Possibility to validate different matrices simultaneously within the same category or between categories.

## Days 3 to 5: Validation (x4 meat categories)

	Animal species				Number of replicates
	Poultry & OFPS	Bovine. Ovine. Caprine	Porcine	Fish	
CS0 : 0.0 MRL	0	0	0	0	1 (injected twice)
CS1 : 0.1 MRL	10	20	30	100	1 (injected twice)
CS2 : 0.2 MRL	20	40	60	-	1 (injected twice)
CS3 : 0.5 MRL	50	100	150	500	1 (injected twice)
CS4 : 1.0 MRL	100	200	300	1000	1 (injected twice)
CS5 : 1.5 MRL	150	300	450	1500	1 (injected twice)
VS1 : 0.1 MRL	10	20	30	100	7
VS2 : 0.2 MRL	20	40	60	-	7
VS3 : 0.5 MRL	50	100	150	500	7
VS4 : 1.0 MRL	100	200	300	1000	7
VS5 : 1.5 MRL	150	300	450	1500	7

} Calibration curve  
} Precision  
} Trueness  
} Uncertainty  
} CC $\alpha$  & CC $\beta$

CS : Calibration Standards

VS : Validation Standards

### Validation against MRLs

**Days 1 to 3** → Poultry & OFPS  
**Days 4 to 6** → Bovine, Ovine, Caprine  
**Days 7 to 9** → Porcine  
**Days 10 to 12** → Fish

### Use of matrix pools

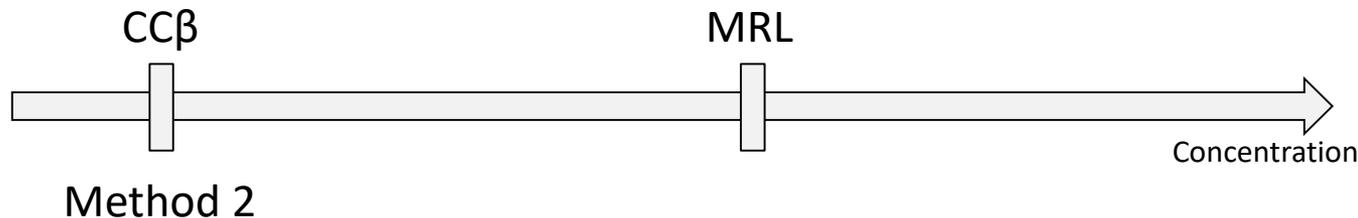
**CS** → composed of 7 ≠ matrices each days (pool)  
**VS** → ≠ from those used in CS composition  
 ➔ 21 matrices per meat category x 4

## CC $\beta$ : Definition from the REG (EU) 2021/808

- (15) 'detection capability for screening (CC $\beta$ )' means the smallest content of the analyte that may be detected or quantified in a sample with an error probability of  $\beta$ :
- (b) in the case of authorised substances, the CC $\beta$  is the concentration at which the method is able to detect concentrations below the permitted limit with a statistical certainty of  $1 - \beta$ ;

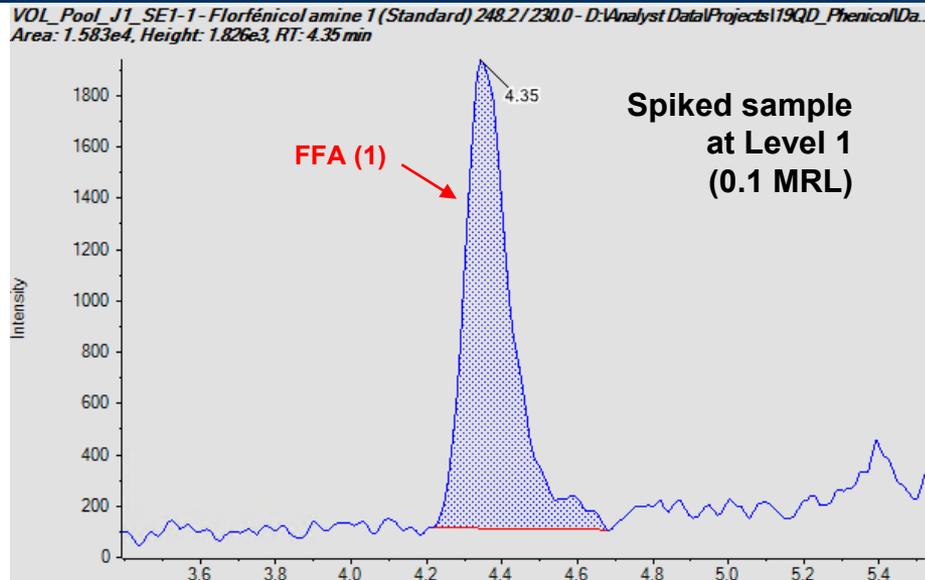
### Determination according to Method 2 (2.7.2.b):

***2021/808 requirement: CC $\beta$  must be below the MRL***

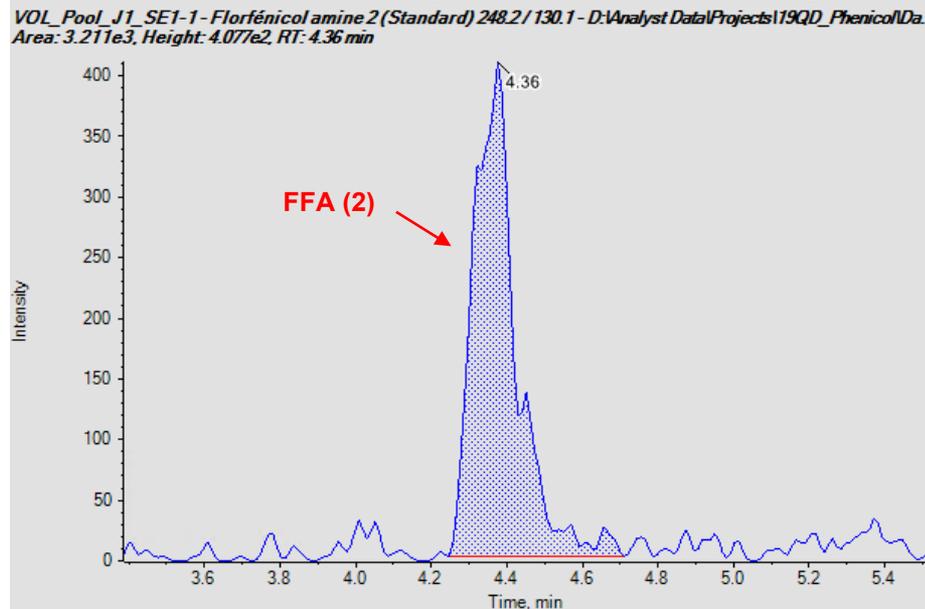


2. For authorised substances, a maximum  $\beta$  error of 5 % shall be ensured. The CC $\beta$  shall be calculated as follows:
- (b) Method 2: by investigation of fortified blank material at concentration levels below the permitted limit. For each concentration level 20 fortified blanks shall be analysed in order to ensure a reliable basis for this determination. The concentration level, where only  $\leq 5$  % false compliant results remain, equals the detection capability of the method.

FFA - 1st MRM



FFA - 2nd MRM



## CC $\beta$ for FFA in Poultry & OFPS

Poultry sample  
MRL = 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$

$\beta = 5\% \rightarrow 1/21$  false neg. tolerated

- $S/N \geq 3$  for 21/21 spiked samples at 0.1 MRL for both transitions
- $RRT < \pm 1\%$  for 21/21 spiked samples for each levels (0.1 to 1.5 MRL)
- Relative ion ratio  $< \pm 40\%$  for 20/21 spiked samples at this level

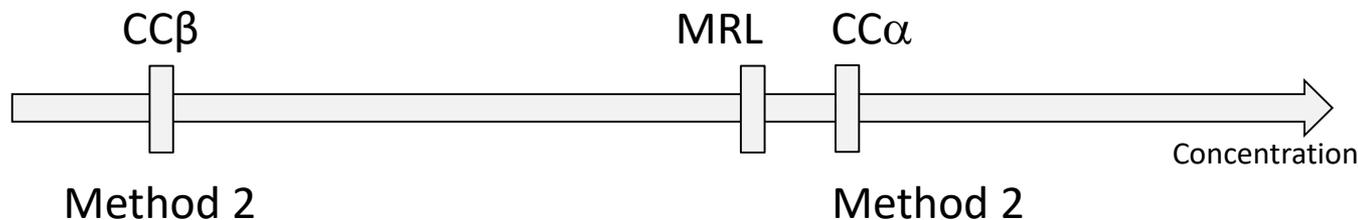
**CC $\beta$  = Level 1 = 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$**

## CC $\alpha$ : Definition from the REG (EU) 2021/808

- (14) 'decision limit for confirmation (CC $\alpha$ )' means the limit at and above which it can be concluded with an error probability of  $\alpha$  that a sample is non-compliant and the value  $1 - \alpha$  means statistical certainty in percentage that the permitted limit has been exceeded;

### Determination according to Method 2 (2.6.2.a.ii):

**2021/808 requirement: CC $\alpha$  must be as close as possible to MRL and above MRL**



2. For authorised substances, the CC $\alpha$  shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) For authorised substances in matrix/species combinations for which an MRL or ML has been set:
- (ii) Method 2:  $CC\alpha = MRL \text{ (or ML)} + k(\text{one-sided, 95 \%}) \times (\text{combined}) \text{ standard measurement uncertainty at the MRL or ML.}$

For authorised substances, depending on the validation experiment (and its respective degrees of freedom) the t-distribution might be reasonably applied, or – if the Gaussian distribution (one-sided,  $n=\infty$ ) is taken as a basis, a k-factor of 1,64 shall be used.

$$CC\alpha = MRL + 1.64 * u_c$$

with  $u_c$  : combined measurement uncertainty at MRL level

$$CC\alpha_{max} = MRL + 1,64 * u_{c_{max}}$$

$u_{c_{max}}$ : maximum uncertainty at the MRL level ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )

$$u_{c_{max}} = \sqrt{(CV_{R_{max}})^2 + (u_{b_{max}})^2}$$

$CV_{R_{max}}$ : maximum allowed intermediate fidelity CV at MRL level

$u_{b_{max}}$ : maximum bias uncertainty allowed at the MRL level

$$u_{b_{max}} = \frac{\text{maximum allowed bias at the MRL level}}{\sqrt{3}} *$$

MRL ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$ )	Reproducibility $CV_{R_{max}}$ (%) (Reg 2021/808 chap. 1.2.2.2)	Trueness Bias max (%) (Reg 2021/808 chap. 1.2.2.1)	$u_{b_{max}}$ (%)	$u_{c_{max}}$ (%)
$10 \leq \text{MRL} < 120$	25**	20	12	28
$120 \leq \text{MRL} < 1000$	22	20	12	25
$\text{MRL} \geq 1000$	16	20	12	20

**Exemple : at MRL = 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$**

$$u_{c_{max}} = 28\% = 28 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$$

$$CC\alpha_{max} = 100 + 1.64 * 28 = 145.92 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$$

\* according to the rectangular distribution law defined in ISO 11352: 2012

\*\* The CV (%) presented is a guideline and should be as low as reasonably possible (1.2.2.2. of Reg 2021/808)

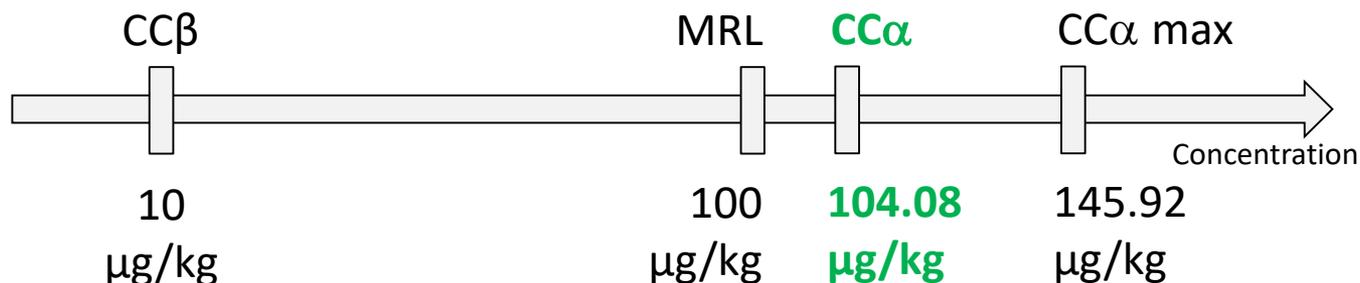
Meat categories	Concentration levels (µg/Kg)	n	Reproducibility			Trueness			$u_c$ (µg/Kg)
			$CV_R$ (%)	$CV_R$ max (%)	$CV_R$ (µg/kg)	$u_b$ (%)	$u_b$ max (%)	$u_b$ (µg/Kg)	
Poultry & OFPS MRL = 100 µg/kg	10	21	27.9	25*	2.79	6.10	12	0.61	2.86
	20	21	15.7	25*	3.14	3.42	12	0.68	3.21
	50	21	2.84	25*	1.42	0.93	12	0.47	1.50
	100	21	2.43	25*	2.43	0.53	12	0.53	2.49
	150	21	3.78	22	5.67	1.23	12	1.84	5.96

\* The CV (%) presented is a guideline and should be as low as reasonably possible (1.2.2.2. of Reg 2021/808)

$$CC\alpha = MRL + 1,64 * u_c$$

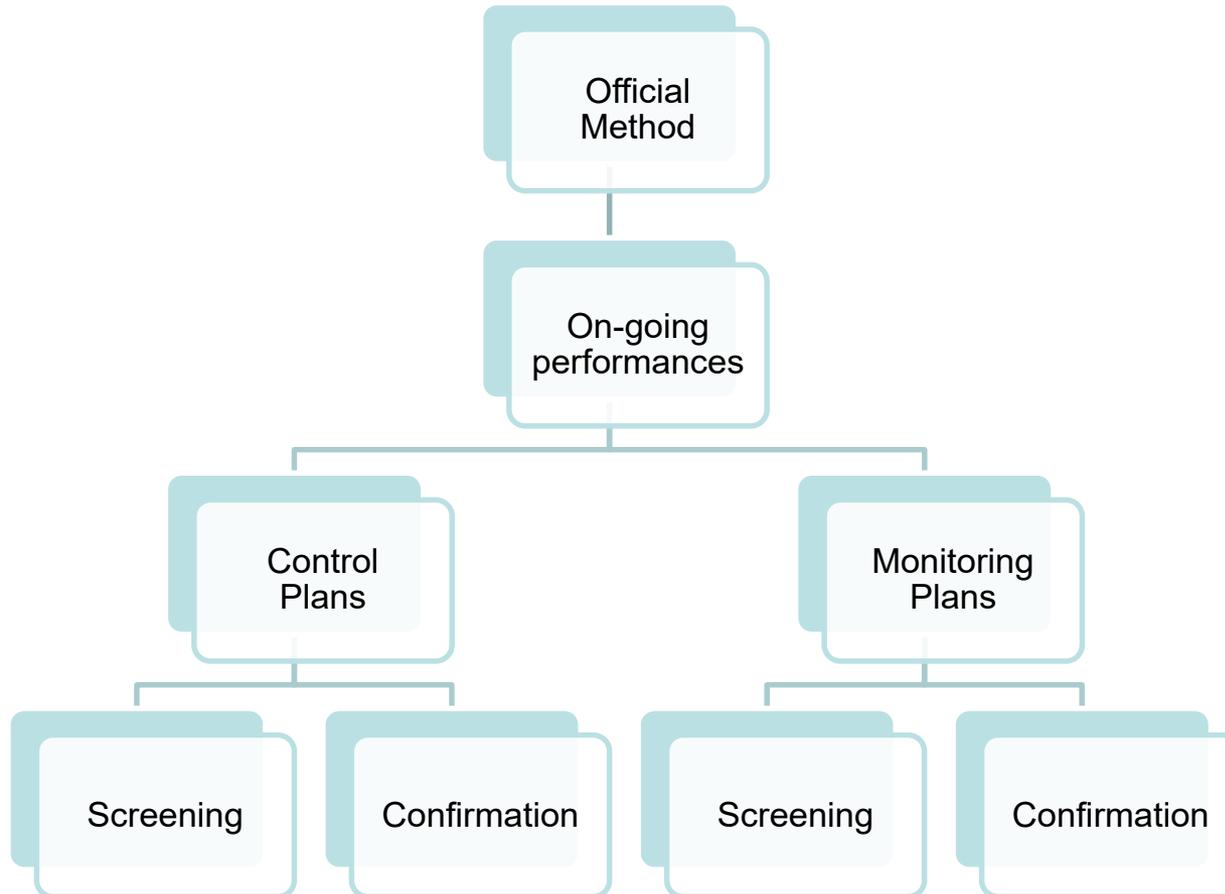
$$CC\alpha = 100 + 1,64 * 2.49$$

$$CC\alpha = 104.08 \mu g/kg < CC\alpha \text{ max} = 145.92 \mu g/kg$$



## Performance criteria to be validated :

Criteria	Screening		Confirmation
	Qualitative	Quantitative	Quantitative
Identification	$\Delta RRT < 1\%$ 2 signals with $S/N > 3$		$\Delta RRT < 1\%$ 2 signals with $S/N > 3$ $\Delta \text{ratio} < 40\%$
CC $\beta$	method 2 CCb < MRL		
CC $\alpha$			method 2 close to MRL & below CC $\alpha$ max
Trueness		2021/808 criteria	2021/808 criteria
Precision		2021/808 criteria	2021/808 criteria
Matrix effect	RSD < 20% or < RSD <sub>PRECISION</sub>		
Recovery	For information		
Stability	According to the EURL information		
Specificity	Assesment on at least 20 different blank samples		
Robustness	To be determine during the development step		

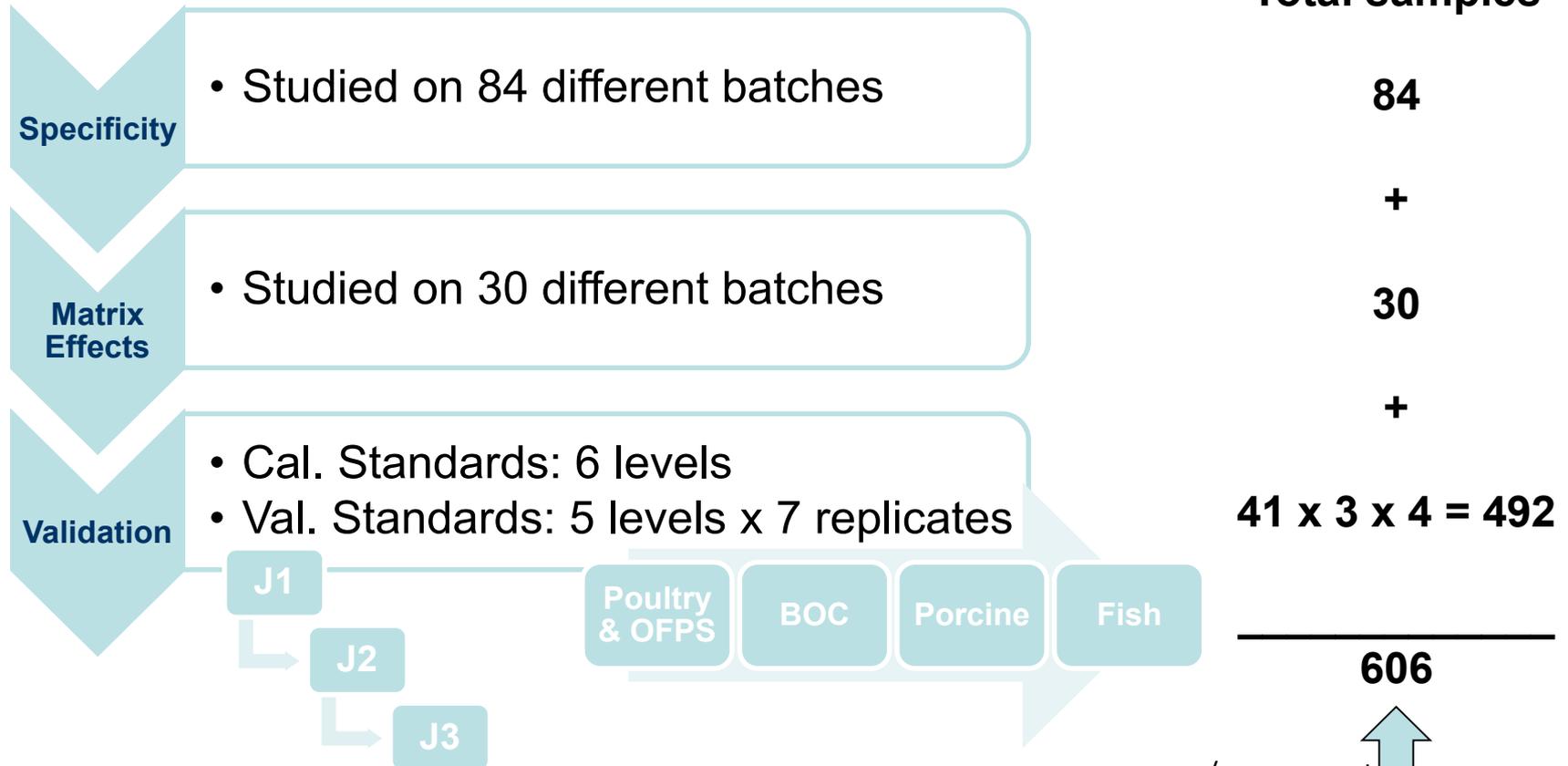


## QC for Control Plans:

	Screening	Confirmation	Batch acceptance
QC 1	Matrix blank	Matrix blank	Absence of the compound ISTD detection No interference
QC 2	0.5 MRL	/	ISTD & Analyte detection Qualitative with screening identification criteria
QC 3	/	1 MRL	ISTD & Analyte detection Projection on control chart

## QC for Monitoring Plans:

	Screening	Confirmation	Batch acceptance
QC 1	Matrix blank	Matrix blank	Absence of the compound ISTD detection No interference
QC 2	CC $\beta$	CC $\beta$	ISTD & Analyte detection Qualitative with screening identification criteria
QC 3	/	1 MRL	ISTD & Analyte detection Projection on control chart



+/- consequent validation



Method validation: Reg (EU) 2021/808

Regulatory limits: Reg (EU) 37/2010 ; 2017/880 & 2018/470

Official control: Reg (EU) 2017/625 ; 2022/1644 & 1646

The validated method takes into account MRLs, cascade MRLs, Control & Monitoring Plans

