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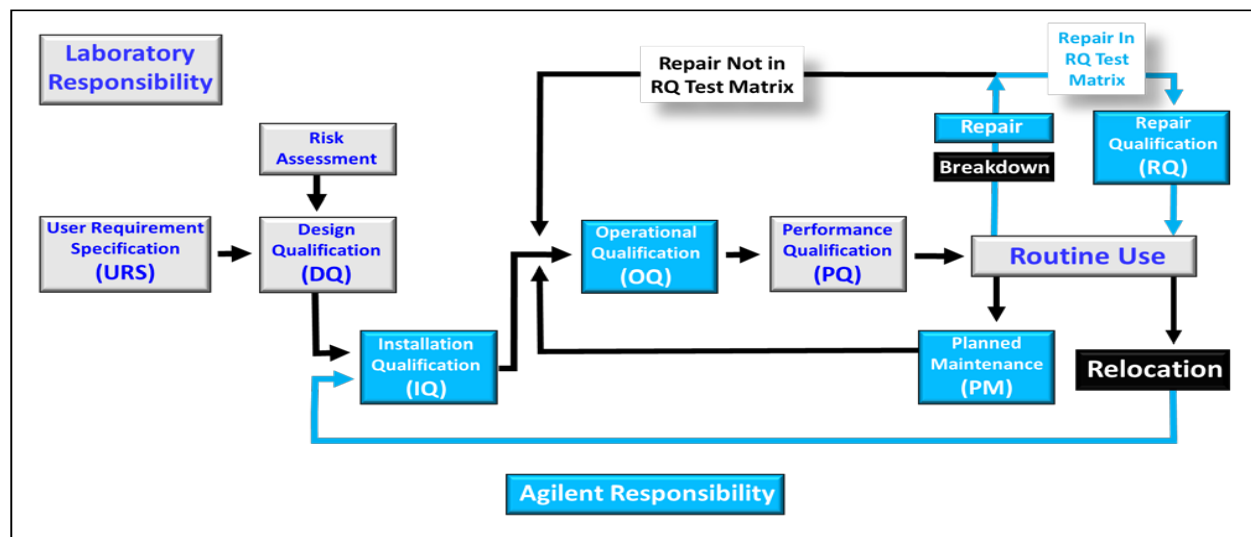
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Agilent CrossLab Compliance Services

Agilent CrossLab Compliance Services are designed to seamlessly integrate with traditional quality systems used by firms and recognized by regulatory agencies worldwide. Analytical instruments must be suitable for their intended use. This requirement is good science in all laboratories and a regulatory requirement in pharma and biopharma laboratories. A life-cycle process for documenting and testing the suitability of laboratory instruments should be followed and Agilent recommends the life cycle framework defined in USP General Chapter <1058> on Analytical Instrument Qualification (AIQ). USP <1058> defines the governing framework and requirements that need to be satisfied, but the laboratory is responsible for how they satisfy these requirements.

- The United States Pharmacopeia (USP) is the only major pharmacopeia with a general chapter dedicated to analytical instrument qualification, making <1058> an important global regulatory reference. The information is provided in a scientific, risk-based approach to analytical instrument qualification (AIQ). However, the life-cycle framework contained within USP <1058> is not prescriptive in its implementation, making the embedded scientific and risk-based principles flexible and universally applicable.
- The scientific process followed by CrossLab uses the Agilent's Automated Compliance Engine (ACE) to deliver paperless electronic qualification. The life-cycle stages Agilent perform are highlighted in the life-cycle diagram below. As part of this life-cycle, Agilent can configure the qualification tests performed to align with user requirements.



USP <1058> AIQ Framework

NOTE: RQ services, described later in this document, can be added to standard qualification services.

ACE Workflow and Equipment Qualification Plans (EQPs)

Overview

Within the ACE workflow, the qualification tests, setpoints, and limits are defined in an EQP that can be configured to ensure that testing satisfies user requirements. When the qualification work is complete, an Equipment Qualification Report (EQR) is issued. The electronic workflow used within ACE has significant data integrity advantages over traditional paper or Excel-based qualification protocols, as validated calculations can be performed directly using electronic data such as chromatograms and metrology test values. Several of the instrument life-cycle stages are the responsibility of the laboratory, Agilent can provide compliance consultancy services and documentation which can help customers satisfy these requirements. These additional services are not included in our typical qualification offering.



High-level ACE Qualification Workflow

Standard and User-defined Limits

(Hardware qualifications only)

EQPs are available for download and approval as standard documents with Agilent recommended tests, setpoints, and limits, or they can be electronically configured by approved personnel to align with user requirements and intended range of use requirements. The degree of configuration depends on the analytical technology, but most EQPs can be configured to some degree, and one feature that can typically be changed is test limits.

EQPs are designed to be configurable (dependent on the analytical technology and standard requirements), but including additional tests or setpoints can impact the qualification time and associated cost. If a test limit is changed, ACE includes the capability to report results against the Agilent approved limit and any customer required limits (that is, both can be reported simultaneously).

If a user-defined test limit is more stringent than an Agilent recommended limit, Agilent makes no guarantee or obligation regarding the instrument passing the tighter test specification requirements. It is important to appreciate that tests performed under conditions of use (that is, to satisfy pharmaceutical monograph and application requirements) can have different limits than those defined in the QQ. It is the continuum of the combined QQ, PQ, and any point of use testing performed each time the instrument is used that together satisfy regulatory requirements.

User Requirements Specification (URS)

The purpose of user requirements is to document the intended use of the instrument within the life-cycle process and quality management system (QMS) being followed. Therefore, the URS is a customer / laboratory responsibility. Defining user requirements is often used to guide the customer in instrument selection and is stated as the first activity that should be followed in <1058>. The URS is important for two main reasons.

- It is a regulatory requirement for FDA and EU GMP that the intended use of the instrument and any software must be specified.
- Investment protection perspective means getting the right instrument for the right job.

Qualification protocols should test the instrument against any limits or specifications listed in the URS, which should document the intended range of use. Depending on the instrument complexity and how it is classified, a separate URS document may not be needed, but the URS requirements of the <1058> framework must be satisfied. A separate URS is almost always recommended for computerized systems.

An instrument performance specification is a product of the instrument development process by the supplier. It typically documents the performance the instrument can achieve. The URS should be based on intended use of the instrument and not the instrument specification. Additionally, if the intended use of a system changes, this may trigger a need to review the URS and associated qualification testing (for example, to ensure range of use is tested if used with a new analytical procedure).

Agilent offers compliance consultation services and documentation that can help customers address URS requirements.

Design Qualification (DQ)

The main function of the DQ stage of the laboratory instrument life-cycle process is to document why the selected instrument is suitable. Typically, this includes consideration of the instrument specification, how the instrument will be qualified, and the QMS followed by the instrument manufacturer. All together, these confirm that instrument performance is capable of satisfying user requirements. Depending on laboratory instrument life-cycle policy or SOPs being followed, instrument requirements and the relationship between the URS and DQ stages may vary – but as long as the <1058> framework principles are satisfied, this is not a problem, as it is left to each laboratory to justify and document its specific approaches.

The responsibility for satisfying DQ requirements primarily lies with the laboratory, with support from the supplier.

Agilent's approach to satisfying DQ requirements of USP <1058> includes the following.

- All Agilent hardware and software laboratory products, including the ACE software used to deliver qualification services, are designed, manufactured, and tested according to Agilent internal quality life-cycle development procedures.
- Certificates of Agilent testing, validation, and conformance to standards are provided with new Agilent instruments and similar certification can be provided for ACE software.
- Agilent is capable of installation, support, preventive maintenance, on-going qualification, and re-qualification after repair and user training worldwide.

Agilent offers a compliance consultation service that can help customers with DQ documentation.

Installation Qualification (IQ)

The main functions of the IQ stage are to document that laboratory is suitable (for example, critical systems typically include a site inspection / checklist), that the instrument is installed correctly in the environment, and IQ checks such as module start up are completed. IQ is provided and automated by ACE, which collects, checks, and tests Agilent hardware and software products for the following.

1. Purchase Order Details: Allows the customer to verify that the instrument being qualified matches their design requirements (if available) and purchase order.
2. Preparation and Installation Details: Gathers and records information about preparation and installation documents.
3. Documentation: Gathers and records information about reference and user manuals for initial installations.
4. Product Quality Assurance Details: Collects and records certificates and other forms that verify that the vendor has developed and built the product according to internal standards.
5. Startup: Verifies that all modules/components start up properly.
6. Installation Verification (software only): Verifies the correctness of all installation-related files.

Operational Qualification (OQ)

The main function of the OQ stage is to evaluate and document instrument performance at the intended operational range of use. OQ protocols should include a mix of metrology, functional, and operational tests. ACE qualification protocols include information about the test description and rational, setpoints, and the limits (acceptance criteria) for each technique, category, and instrument configuration.

OQ is provided and automated by ACE. ACE checks and tests for Agilent hardware and software products include the following.

- Metrological tests such as flow, temperature, pressure, and so on that ensure that the system is performing within Agilent (or user) specifications.
- Qualification results are reported in the EQR, which can include details of all test certificates, standards, and training information for the engineer performing the work. (Note that the EQR can be configured to customer requirements.)
- System or "holistic" tests verify the combined functions of the various system components
- The qualification testing can be configured to ensure URS requirements, such as range of use are tested.

For software qualification, the OQ consists of automated diagnostics regression testing and verification of the software installation. This supports continued use of the software in regulated environments (at install and as part of supporting periodic review).

In line with regulatory requirements, the EQPs should be approved before work is performed and the EQR should be reviewed and approved when the work is complete (as illustrated in Figure 2). The EQR contains all the raw data, results, and relevant information and attachments for complete compliance and traceability.

Mechanical Qualification (MQ)

(Dissolution systems only)

The main function of the MQ stage is to document that the mechanical performance of the instrument meets specifications and is functioning properly.

Performance Qualification (PQ)

The main function of the PQ stage is to document that the instrument is fit for purpose under conditions of intended use and to create an approved framework that ensures the instrument continues to perform as required. Because instrument range of use is tested within the OQ stage, it is usually not necessary to test this during PQ. It should be noted that requirements for instrument maintenance and repair fall within the PQ life cycle stage within the USP <1058> framework, as they are components of ensuring the continued performance of the instrument.

The customer is responsible for satisfying PQ requirements. (NOTE: Agilent can provide a PQ for Dissolution systems only.)

It is important to note that PQ is a lifecycle activity and not a one-time event. PQ tests may include activities such as method validation or system suitability tests (SST), but in Agilent's opinion, SSTs contribute towards ensuring continued performance of the instrument (that is, PQ testing), but do may not fully satisfy <1058> PQ requirements.

Repair Qualification (RQ)

After an instrument is repaired, tests should be performed to evaluate the effectiveness of the repair and document that repaired instrument satisfies performance requirements. Agilent offers a service called Repair Qualification (RQ), which refers to the requalification of laboratory instrument hardware after a repair. For some laboratory systems, to document the performance after repair may require a full OQ. However, for some modular or component-based systems, such as HPLC and GC for example, partial qualification testing can be justified. This is accomplished by performing the qualification tests that are applicable to only the module or system component related to the repair, reducing the time the instrument is out of service. Re-qualifying the instrument after repair is a regulatory requirement defined in USP <1058>.

Because of the modular/component-based dependency of RQ service, it is only available for the following instrument platforms: GC, GC/MS, LC, LC/MS, GPC, and SFC.

Agilent offers service contracts to repair and requalify an instrument during the period between scheduled annual OQs. The level of retesting is prescribed in the RQ section of ACE: a form is displayed for the operator showing all types of repairs possible and the retesting required. Part of an example form for an LC system is shown below.

Re-Qualification After Repair		
Pump Strategies		
Repair/Replace Strategy	Modules	OQ Testing
Internal pump head parts, active inlet valve (or AIV cartridge), (parts of) check valves, reference valves, inlet manifold or pump drive, or taking pump head apart to clean (versus repair)	Any pump	Flow Accuracy & Precision
Pulse damper, pressure transducer	Any pump	Flow Accuracy & Precision
Multi-channel gradient valve	Quaternary	Flow Accuracy & Precision Gradient Composition

The full list of RQ repair and retest guidance is available for customer review.

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Overview

Agilent recommends use of **Network ACE** for CrossLab qualification services that are enabled using the Agilent Automated Compliance Engine (ACE) software. Network ACE and Local ACE both access data directly (default methods) and are considered equivalent from a data integrity and data traceability perspective (see below). To provide additional flexibility in qualification service delivery, an alternative method is also available that accesses data indirectly. Use of the alternative method requires customer pre-approval using this form.

Available Methods

Method	Definition
Network ACE (Agilent recommended)	ACE software is installed on a network node within the laboratory LAN infrastructure. Raw data locations are always captured in the equipment qualification report (EQR), which provides end to end traceability and a fully characterized data workflow in the delivery. This method requires collaboration with the customer to load ACE behind the customer firewall.
Local ACE	ACE software resides on an independent external drive that can be driven from the system controller, where the customer data system (CDS) resides. Because the external drive is connected to the CDS, the data integrity of this method is equivalent to that of the Network ACE delivery method. Raw data is imported directly into ACE by the Data Manager tool, with the data paths always captured in the report, which provides data traceability assurance.
Alternative (Requires pre-approval)	Pre-approval for this method is required to remove later questions on data integrity. ACE software is installed and run from a PC not directly connected to the CDS, such as the FSE laptop. System data files are transferred indirectly from the CDS to the laptop instead of directly like Network and Local ACE methods. NOTE: Software used in this method is qualified for data collection purposes; this method is <u>not</u> an option for software qualification.

EQR Storage

Select the checkbox below to authorize Agilent to store a copies of the EQRs generated by ACE for Agilent internal assessments. The intention of the assessment is to evaluate the delivery of the qualification service, with a focus to improve delivery and assess the appropriateness of data integrity measures. The storage is exclusively for the internal assessment by Agilent and is not shared with other organizations. It is not to be considered a backup for the EQR provided at qualification delivery.

Customer Approval of Alternative Method and EQR Storage

Authorize Agilent to use the alternative method (check for approval):

☐

Authorize Agilent to store EQRs for their internal assessment (check for approval):

☐

Approved By/Title:

Date Approved:

Comments:

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Introduction

With heightened scrutiny of data integrity, the Agilent Automated Compliance Engine (ACE) software must be able to access instrument-generated raw data files one of two ways: directly, using the connection between network nodes or with the server; and indirectly, through storage in a secure transfer location. (In this document, data integrity refers to the who, what, and where of data used in generating an ACE equipment qualification report, or EQR.)

ACE includes three main service delivery methods that address data integrity requirements; the rest of this document provides details to determine which one best fits a customer's needs.

Regardless of the delivery method, ACE features and delivery procedures are compatible.

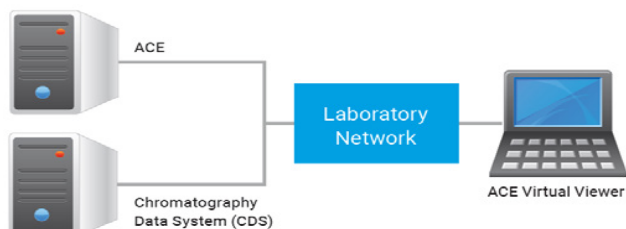
Network ACE (Agilent Recommended)

Overview



ACE software is installed on a network node within the laboratory LAN infrastructure, which requires collaboration with the customer to load ACE behind their firewall. Raw data locations are always captured in the EQR, which provides end-to-end traceability and a fully characterized data workflow in the delivery.

Details



Typical Network ACE installation diagram

Installing ACE in a separate node (a.k.a. the host PC) on the same network as the system controller offers data traceability that is equivalent to an installation on the system controller itself. The system controller (where the CDS resides) and the ACE host PC are identified and seen by the server and subject to the customer's data access controls and general IT policies. The CDS's audit trail records data movements between nodes or between the client and server, and ACE's data traceability features identify the original data directory and therefore ensures end-to-end data traceability

The ACE host PC has a separate/partitioned drive for ACE software. During ACE's installation, two services are setup on the operating system (OS): one for security and the other as a watchdog. Because the ACE host PC sits on the network as a shared drive, engineers access ACE through the networked drive: ACE is not installed on ACE Virtual Viewer PCs.

Requirements

Installation

- Install on a host PC with a separate drive (different from that of the OS)
- Attach to a network that clients can access
- 500 GB
- NTFS format
- User has local administration rights
- Customer installation instruction document is available

Operational

- User has an ACE node logon with a minimum of power user rights permissions; user also has a personal ACE account and password added through the ACE licensing tool
- Up to 5 users with 3 open sessions each can access the NDA simultaneously
- Exception to ports 11121-11141 on ACE node, clients, and switch's/Smart Hubs to be open on the network

Local ACE

Overview



ACE software resides on an independent drive that can be driven from the system controller, where the CDS resides. Because the drive is connected to the CDS, this method's data integrity is equivalent to preferred 1 method's. Raw data is imported directly into ACE by ACE's Data Manager tool, and data paths are captured in reports to provide data traceability.

ACE software resides on an independent drive that can be driven from the system controller, where the CDS resides. Because the drive is connected to the CDS, this method's data integrity is equivalent to the Network ACE method. Raw data is imported directly into ACE by ACE's Data Manager tool, and data paths are captured in reports to provide data traceability.

Details

ACE is designed to run from a dedicated drive, without leaving a footprint on the host PC. Therefore, it can be connected directly to the system controller (where the CDS resides) without altering the system's qualification status. For additional protection, the drive can be driven by another host PC on the same network; also, the drive can remain on site with the customer for use by the Agilent Field Service Engineer (FSE) during service deliveries only.

Alternative Method

The ACE software is installed on and run from a PC not directly connected to the CDS, such as the FSE's laptop. System data files are transferred indirectly from the CDS to the laptop instead of directly like Network and Local ACE methods.

This method requires customer pre-approval to remove later questions on data integrity.

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OQ Test Suite and Optional Tests

This document describes the test program for qualifying Cary 3500 UV-Visible systems.

This section lists the Cary 3500 model's OQ tests and allows you to select optional tests.

Note: Optional tests are NOT INCLUDED in the standard OQ but can be ordered as EXTRA COST TESTS. Select the check boxes in the table and attach this document to your OQ EQP documentation for a record of qualification conditions.

For optional JP tests: The end user is responsible for providing JCRMs or equivalent reference standards that are appropriate to comply with their internal SOP and/or policies.

Key: Standard core tests Optional tests Applicable pharmacopeia

Test	3500	USP	Ph. Eur.	JP
CDS Logon Verification	✓			
Photometric Accuracy and Precision (JP)	<input type="checkbox"/>			✓
Photometric Accuracy and Reproducibility – Potassium Dichromate	✓	✓	✓	
Photometric Accuracy and Reproducibility – NIST Glass Filters	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Photometric Linearity (JP)	<input type="checkbox"/>			✓
Photometric Linearity – NIST Glass Filters	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Photometric Linearity – Potassium Dichromate	✓	✓	✓	
Stray Light – Acetone	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓		
Stray Light – Potassium Chloride	✓	✓	✓	
Stray Light – Sodium Iodide	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Stray Light – Sodium Nitrite	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Stray Light Ratio – Acetone	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓		
Stray Light Ratio – Potassium Chloride	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓		
Stray Light Ratio – Sodium Iodide	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓		
Stray Light Ratio – Sodium Nitrite	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓		
Temperature Control (for Peltier sample modules only)	✓			
Toluene/Hexane Resolution	✓	✓	✓	
Wavelength Accuracy and Precision – Holmium Oxide (JP)	<input type="checkbox"/>			✓
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Cerium Sulfate	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Didymium	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Holmium Oxide in Perchloric Acid	✓	✓	✓	
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Holmium Oxide Glass Filter	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Source Line	✓	✓	✓	

Setpoints and Limits

Setpoints		Limits	
Default	Allowable Range	Default	Allowable Range
Photometric Accuracy and Precision (JP)			
<i>For compact sample modules, a test is scheduled for the module's single channel pair—1&2 (2 is the reference cell)—with a setpoint for each absorbance level; for multicell modules, 7 tests are scheduled, one for each channel pair—1&8, 2&8, 3&8, 4&8, 5&8, 6&8, and 7&8 (8 is the reference cell)— with a setpoint for each absorbance level.</i>			
<i>Wavelengths for each filter are CoA specific and entered into ACE.</i>			
Filter 1 Wavelengths: from CoA	N/A	Acc: ≤ 1% Transmittance Prec: ≤ 0.004 Abs	N/A
Filter 2 Wavelengths: from CoA	N/A	Acc: ≤ 1% Transmittance Prec: ≤ 0.002 – ≤ 0.004 Abs (CoA specific)	N/A
Filter 3 Wavelengths: from CoA	N/A	Acc: ≤ 1% Transmittance Prec: ≤ 0.002 Abs	N/A
Photometric Accuracy and Reproducibility – NIST Glass Filters			
<i>For compact sample modules, a test is scheduled for the module's single channel pair—1&2 (2 is the reference cell)—with a setpoint for each absorbance level; for multicell modules, 7 tests are scheduled, one for each channel pair—1&8, 2&8, 3&8, 4&8, 5&8, 6&8, and 7&8 (8 is the reference cell)— with a setpoint for each absorbance level.</i>			
<i>For Abs setpoint values > 1.00, the accuracy limit changes to ≤ 0.80% Abs and the reproducibility limit changes to 0.50% Abs.</i>			
1.0 Abs 0.7 Abs 0.5 Abs 440 nm 465 nm 546.1 nm 590 nm 635 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 0.008 or 0.80% Abs Reproducibility (SD): ≤ 0.005 or 0.50% Abs	N/A
Photometric Accuracy and Reproducibility – Potassium Dichromate			
<i>For compact sample modules, a test is scheduled for the module's single channel pair—1&2 (2 is the reference cell)—with a setpoint for each absorbance level; for multicell modules, 7 tests are scheduled, one for each channel pair—1&8, 2&8, 3&8, 4&8, 5&8, 6&8, and 7&8 (8 is the reference cell)— with a setpoint for each absorbance level.</i>			
<i>For Abs setpoints > 1.00, the accuracy limit changes to ≤ 1.0% Abs and the reproducibility limit changes to 0.50% Abs.</i>			
40 mg/L 60 mg/L 120 mg/L <u>UV Range:</u> 235 nm 257 nm 313 nm 350 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 0.010 or 1.0% Abs Reproducibility (SD): ≤ 0.005 or 0.50% Abs	N/A
600 mg/L <u>VIS Range:</u> 430 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 0.010 Abs Reproducibility (SD): ≤ 0.005	N/A
Photometric Linearity (JP)			
<i>For compact sample modules, a test is scheduled for the module's single channel pair—1&2 (2 is the reference cell)—with a setpoint that covers all wavelengths; for multicell modules, 7 tests are scheduled, one for each channel pair—1&8, 2&8, 3&8, 4&8, 5&8, 6&8, and 7&8 (8 is the reference cell)— with a setpoint that covers all wavelengths.</i>			
<i>Single setpoint that covers all the wavelengths from the standard's CoA.</i>			
N/A	N/A	Coeff. of det. (r ²): ≥ 0.999	N/A
Photometric Linearity – NIST Glass Filters			
<i>For compact sample modules, a test is scheduled for the module's single channel pair—1&2 (2 is the reference cell)—with a setpoint for each wavelength; for multicell modules, 7 tests are scheduled, one for each channel pair—1&8, 2&8, 3&8, 4&8, 5&8, 6&8, and 7&8 (8 is the reference cell)— with a setpoint for each wavelength.</i>			

Setpoints		Limits	
Default	Allowable Range	Default	Allowable Range
440 nm 465 nm 546.1 nm 590 nm 635 nm	N/A	Coeff. of det. (r²): ≥ 0.999	N/A
Photometric Linearity – Potassium Dichromate			
For compact sample modules, a test is scheduled for the module’s single channel pair—1&2 (2 is the reference cell)—with a setpoint for each wavelength; for multicell modules, 7 tests are scheduled, one for each channel pair—1&8, 2&8, 3&8, 4&8, 5&8, 6&8, and 7&8 (8 is the reference cell)— with a setpoint for each wavelength.			
235 nm 257 nm 313 nm 350 nm	N/A	Coeff. of det. (r²): ≥ 0.999	N/A
Stray Light – Acetone			
300 nm	N/A	≥ 2.0 Abs	N/A
Stray Light – Potassium Chloride			
198 nm	N/A	≥ 2.0 Abs	N/A
Stray Light – Sodium Iodide			
220 nm	N/A	≥ 3.0 Abs	N/A
Stray Light – Sodium Nitrite			
340 nm	N/A	≥ 3.0 Abs	N/A
Stray Light Ratio – Acetone			
N/A	N/A	Absorbance: ≥ 0.7 Abs Stray Light Value: ≤ 0.01	N/A
Stray Light Ratio – Potassium Chloride			
N/A	N/A	Absorbance: ≥ 0.7 Abs Stray Light Value: ≤ 0.01	N/A
Stray Light Ratio – Sodium Iodide			
N/A	N/A	Absorbance: ≥ 0.7 Abs Stray Light Value: ≤ 0.01	N/A
Stray Light Ratio – Sodium Nitrite			
N/A	N/A	Absorbance: ≥ 0.7 Abs Stray Light Value: ≤ 0.01	N/A
Temperature Control			
For Peltier sample modules only.			
37°C	N/A	≤ 1.0°C	N/A
Toluene/Hexane Resolution			
N/A	N/A	≥ 1.6	N/A

Setpoints		Limits	
Default	Allowable Range	Default	Allowable Range
Wavelength Accuracy and Precision – Holmium Oxide (JP)			
241.10 nm 249.90 nm 278.10 nm 287.20 nm 333.50 nm 345.40 nm 361.30 nm 385.60 nm 416.30 nm 451.40 nm 467.80 nm 485.20 nm 536.60 nm 640.50 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 0.5 nm Precision: ≤ 0.2 nm from the mean	N/A
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Cerium Sulfate			
201.1 nm 211.4 nm 222.6 nm 240.4 nm 253.7 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 1 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	N/A
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Didymium			
731.6 nm 740.0 nm 794.1 nm 800.0 nm 864.4 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 2 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Holmium Oxide in Perchloric Acid			
241.13 nm 278.11 nm 333.49 nm 361.18 nm 249.98 nm 287.40 nm 345.38 nm 385.70 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 1 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	N/A
416.42 nm 467.86 nm 536.71 nm 640.62 nm 451.33 nm 485.26 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 2 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	N/A
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Holmium Oxide Glass Filter			
241.5 nm 279.2 nm 287.5 nm 333.8 nm 360.9 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 1 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	N/A

Setpoints		Limits	
Default	Allowable Range	Default	Allowable Range
418.8 nm 445.8 nm 453.7 nm 460.2 nm 536.5 nm 637.7 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 2 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	N/A
Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility – Source Line			
541.92 nm	N/A	Accuracy: ≤ 2 nm Precision: ≤ 0.5 nm	N/A

Test Design and Rationale

Overview

In the test descriptions, **CRM** is certified reference material.

Many GMP/GLP enforcement agency inspectors now ask firms to provide a risk assessment of their equipment and computer systems plus a science-based rationale for subsequent validation and qualification testing.

GENERAL RISK STATEMENT: Any laboratory chemical system used for raw material testing or final drug product / medical device testing in GMP or used in formal GLP studies will likely fall into a HIGH RISK category. This risk assessment will imply the need for IQ & OQ & on-going qualification. ANY USER SPECIFIC RISK ANALYSIS SUPERCEDES THIS GENERAL RISK STATEMENT.

The rest of this section outlines the science-based rationale for each test in the Agilent hardware OQ plus a brief test design and procedure description.

The recommended set of hardware OQ tests described in this EQP derives from Agilent's interpretation of FDA, USP, Ph. Eur., and GAMP guidelines and other authoritative expert literature. OQ test design incorporates both modular and holistic testing, which is a proven and regulatory acceptable approach. When applicable, direct metrology is used to test pump flow rates and thermal-controlled column compartments, for example. Holistic chemical testing is used to evaluate critical instrument characteristics. When applicable, certified reference standards and calibrated equipment are used.

Considering the number of setpoints, parameters, and conditions of each recommended OQ test, the proven concepts of worst case, range, and representative have been applied. If a property or characteristic is known to have its worst performance at one end of a range of use, this is the setpoint that should be tested and other setpoints are not required. If a property or characteristic has no known worst case, testing at the high and low points of the range of use is required. If there are too many possible use cases and conditions to realistically test (and none is a worst case), a representative sample for test is the best approach.

CDS Logon Verification

Description: To satisfy the attributable requirement of ALCOA+, evidence of the logon used to collect data must be provided.

Procedure: The test uses a screen capture to document who is logged on to the software that controls the instrument being qualified. The capture is automatically included with this test in the EQR.

Photometric Accuracy and Precision (JP)

Description (automated test): For each setpoint, the calculated accuracy and precision are determined and compared to limits via the controlling data software (CDS), which then generates a report with a pass or fail.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

Photometric Accuracy and Reproducibility—NIST Glass Filters, Potassium Dichromate

Description (automated test): For each setpoint for the CRM, absorbance is measured six times. Accuracy uses the average and reproducibility uses the calculated standard deviation. The average and standard deviation are compared to limits, and the controlling data software (CDS) generates a report with a pass or fail.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

Photometric Linearity (JP)

Description (automated test): For each setpoint, the calculated coefficient of determination (r^2) is calculated and compared to the limit via the controlling data software (CDS), which then generates a report with a pass or fail.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

Photometric Linearity— NIST Glass Filters, Potassium Dichromate

Description: This test uses the resulting measured absorbance averages of the CRM from the photometric tests. These measured averaged absorbances are calculated against the respective certified absorbance values to determine the correlation of determination (r^2). The test passes if the calculated r^2 is greater than the expected r^2 value.

Procedure: Record the respective certified absorbance of the CRM in the ACE tasklist. Once the photometric tests are completed, record the resulting measured absorbance averages of the CRM into the ACE Data Manager. ACE will determine if the test passes.

Stray Light—Acetone, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Iodide, Sodium Nitrite

Description: This test measures the presence of light outside the bandwidth of a selected wavelength that reaches the detector. The presence of stray light can decrease the photometric selectivity, increase the photometric response, and create non-linear response of the instrument causing problems with quantitative analysis. The CRM does not allow light to pass through it below a cut-off wavelength. The test will pass if the Percent Transmittance at the setpoint wavelength is within test limits.

Standard	Cut-off Wavelength
Acetone	326 nm
Potassium Chloride	201 nm
Sodium Iodide	260 nm
Sodium Nitrite	391 nm

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

Stray Light Ratio—Acetone, Potassium Chloride, Sodium Iodide, Sodium Nitrite

Description: As with the stray light tests, these tests also measure the presence of light, outside the bandwidth of the selected wavelength that reaches the detector. These tests, however, use a matched pair of CRMs, one in a 10 mm sealed cuvette and one in a 5 mm sealed cuvette, with the 5 mm cuvette as reference. The measured Absorbance at the wavelength maximum must be greater or equal to the Absorbance limit. The measured Absorbance is also used to calculate the Stray Light Value. The result must be less than or equal to the Stray Light Value limit. Both criteria must be met to pass this test.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the appropriate time prior to testing. Using the spectrophotometer's controlling data software (CDS), setup the ratio test. Perform the test using the 5 mm cuvette as the reference and the 10 mm cuvette as the sample. Follow the software prompts. Upon completion, record the values to the ACE tasklist.

Temperature Control

Description: Sample module temperature accuracy is important for specific UV-Vis application methods and certain molecules that are analyzed. This test verifies the accuracy of the standard temperature probe(s) (STPs) connected inside the sample compartment and configured within the CDS.

Procedure: At a single setpoint, temperature is measured (1) via the CDS, using the connected STP, and (2) using an external calibrated thermometer. Accuracy is expressed as the difference between the values.

Toluene/Hexane Resolution

Description: Decreased spectral resolution can impact the photometric sensitivity and selectivity. This test determines resolution by calculating the peak-to-trough ratio between the reported absorbance maximum and minimum from a scan of 0.02% v/v toluene in hexane. The absorbance maximum should occur at approximately 269 and the minimum at approximately 266 nm. The test passes if the calculated spectral resolution ratio is greater than or equal to the test limit.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

Wavelength Accuracy and Precision – Holmium Oxide (JP)

Description (automated test): For each setpoint, the calculated accuracy and precision are determined and compared to limits via the controlling data software (CDS), which then generates a report with a pass or fail.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

Wavelength Accuracy and Reproducibility— Cerium Sulfate, Didymium, Holmium in Perchloric Acid, Holmium Oxide Glass Filter, Source Line

Description (automated test): For each setpoint, the wavelength scale is scanned six times. Average accuracy and standard deviation are calculated and compared to limits, and the controlling data software (CDS) generates a report with a pass or fail.

Procedure: Power on and warm up the spectrophotometer for the specified time; use the spectrophotometer's CDS to set up and run the test; review the generated report and record the pass/fail in the ACE tasklist.

www.agilent.com/chem/qualification

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