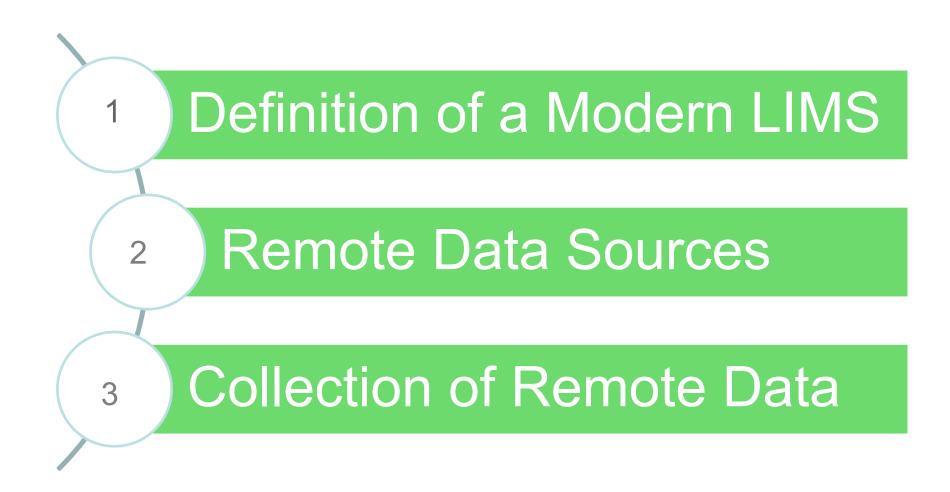
ETH SOFT

Remote Data and LIMS Integration

Bill Pingpank, V.P. Client Services

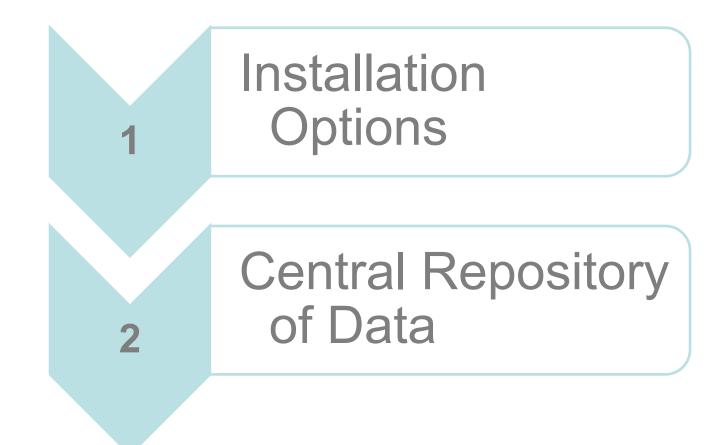
Presentation Overview







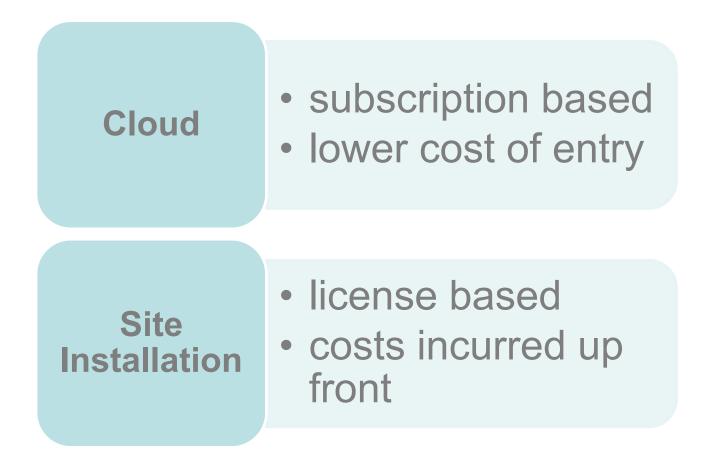
What Can Be Expected from Modern LIMS







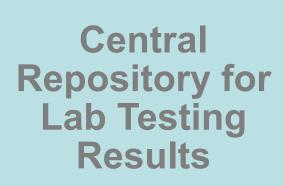
LIMS Installation Options







Central Repository



- Print/access Certificates Of Analysis (COA)
- Various end reports of results
- Cradle to grave custody tracking





Central Repository cont'd

Consolidated Quality Control Information

- Monitor laboratory QA/QC metrics and identify problem areas
- Centralize documentation and reference information





Central Repository cont'd

Consolidated Quality Control Information

- Traceability of standards and reagents to testing results
- Linkage between a specific test run and all traceable items associated with supporting those results

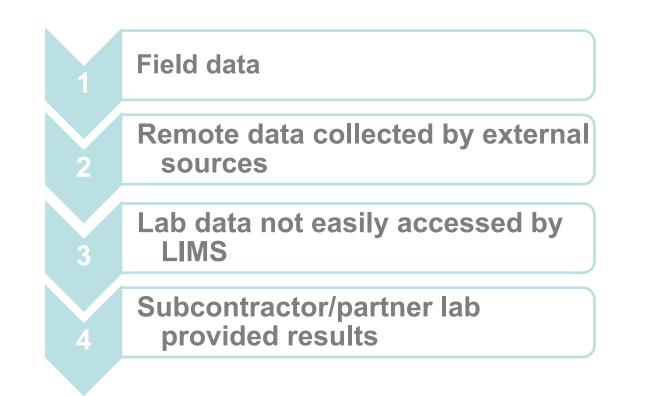
Accessible through numerous points throughout the laboratory and beyond





What Is Remote Data?

Remote data is data that is observed outside of the lab environment







Remote Data: Field

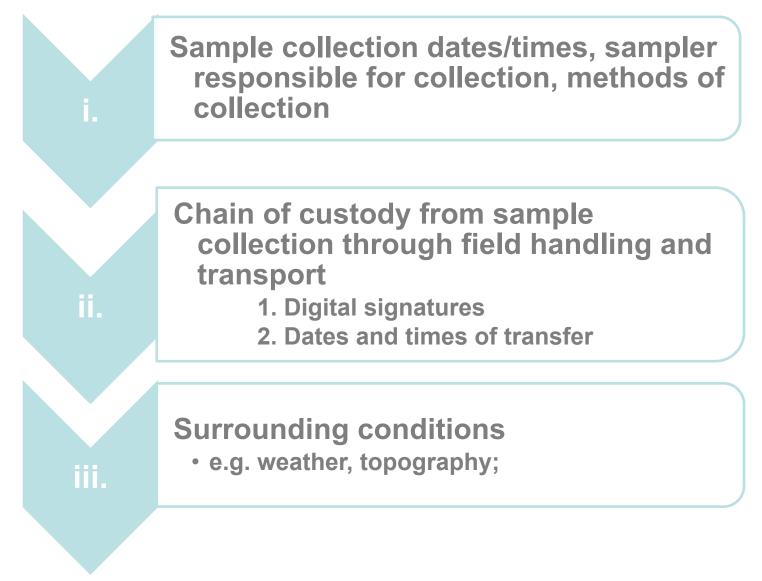
Field data refers to sample collection information and the data observed during sample collection.

Samples could be from varied sources (ground point sources – such as soil, water, animal, plants, vegetables, etc.)





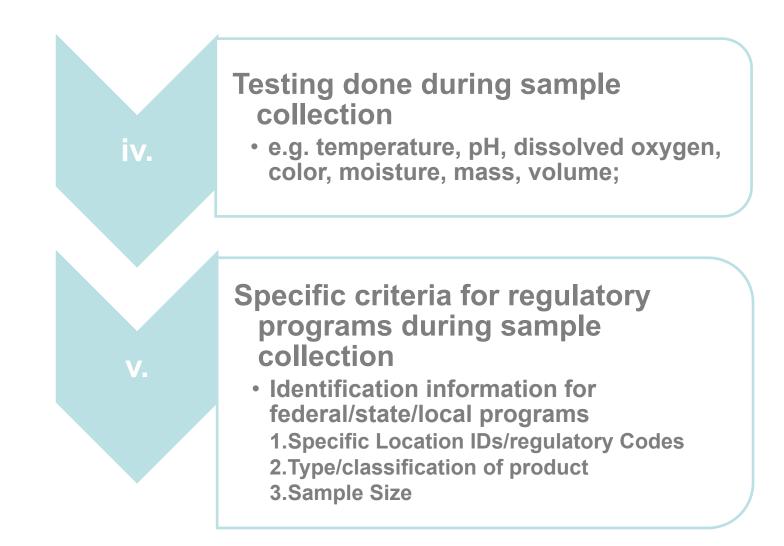
Field Sample Collection Information







Field Sample Collection Info. Cont'd







Remote Data: External Sources

Manufacturing Plant Production Environments

SCADA

Treatment Plants

- Production dates/times
- Lot number traceability
- Shift information
- Online measurements

- Flows
- pH
- Conductivity





Remote Data: Not Easily Accessed

Laboratory data not easily accessed by LIMS

- Instrumentation outside of network (wired/wireless) range
- Instrumentation incapable of being networked (OS/manufacturing requirements)

Subcontractor/partner lab provided results





Collecting Remote Data

Exploring methods commonly employed to capture data

Data Stored non-Electronically

Data Stored Electronically





Collecting Remote Data: non-Electronic

For data not electronically stored:

- A. Paper: most common method of storage in use today
 - Upside: easily referenced assuming documents are retained
 - Downside: results must be manually transcribed into LIMS or other systems in order to use/report
 - 1. Introduction of transcription errors





Collecting Remote Data: Electronic

For data stored electronically :

- A. Spreadsheets are commonly used to electronically capture and store information
 - Upside: can be centrally stored and referenced, therefore easily found
 - 1. Some LIMS can be configured to import data directly from spreadsheets for error free transcription
 - Downside: in many cases, manual data entry into the LIMS is still required, resulting in potential errors





Collecting Remote Data: Electronic

For data stored electronically :

B. On-Line Entry: the assumption is that the user has direct access to the LIMS via network

- Upside: User enters data directly into the LIMS; no transcription errors
- Downside: If connectivity is lost/nonexistent, then alternative data collection must be employed and manual transcription must take place later; increases chances of introduction of error





Collecting Remote Data: Electronic

For data stored electronically :

C. Off-Line Entry: Connectivity is not required; the user's device (i.e. tablet, phone, laptop) becomes repository for data collection

- Upside: there is no issue about connectivity; data is entered and stored throughout field activities
- Downside: verification of data transfer at the end of the field activities still must be performed





Case Study/Example

Client: Agriculture – State Laboratory

Pre-electronic collection:

Dairy sample data was being collected by hand by >50 field inspectors.

Post-electronic collection: Login time per sample group went from 5-10 min to <1.



Samples auto-logged from field

Staff waits for expected incoming data

Original field documentation is attached to incoming COC

So successful that regulatory self-monitoring program now submits electronically





Case Study - cont'd

Finished Products						Ch	eck box if not sampled:
Product Description		Pull Date	Temp at Pick-up	ReSp		Lab Sample ID	
+ - Cream Whipped (=>30 - <36%)	•	3/22	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Half-Half -	•	3/22	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Milk=>3.25%	•	3/23	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Milk 1%	•	3/23	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Milk 2%	•	3/23	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Milk Chocolate 2%	•	3/23	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ - Milk Skim/NF	•	3/21	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
TC Product Type: 2% milk			TC Sa	mple	e Temp: 36.2 °F	TC Sample Size:	1 Qrt
Cultured Products Check box if not sampled:							
Product Description		Pull Date	Temp at Pick-up	ReSp		Lab Sample ID	
+ Acidophilus 2%	•	3/15	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Buttermilk 1.5%	•	3/25	36.2 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Cottage Cheese 1%	•	4/7	36.4 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Cottage Cheese 2%	-	4/7	36.4 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Cottage Cheese 4%	-	4/6	36.4 °F		For Lab Use Only		
+ Cottage Cheese NF	-	4/8	36.4 °F		For Lab Use Only		
TC Product Type: Cottage Cheese	TC Sa	mple	e Temp: 36.4 °F	TC Sample Size:	1 lb		







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