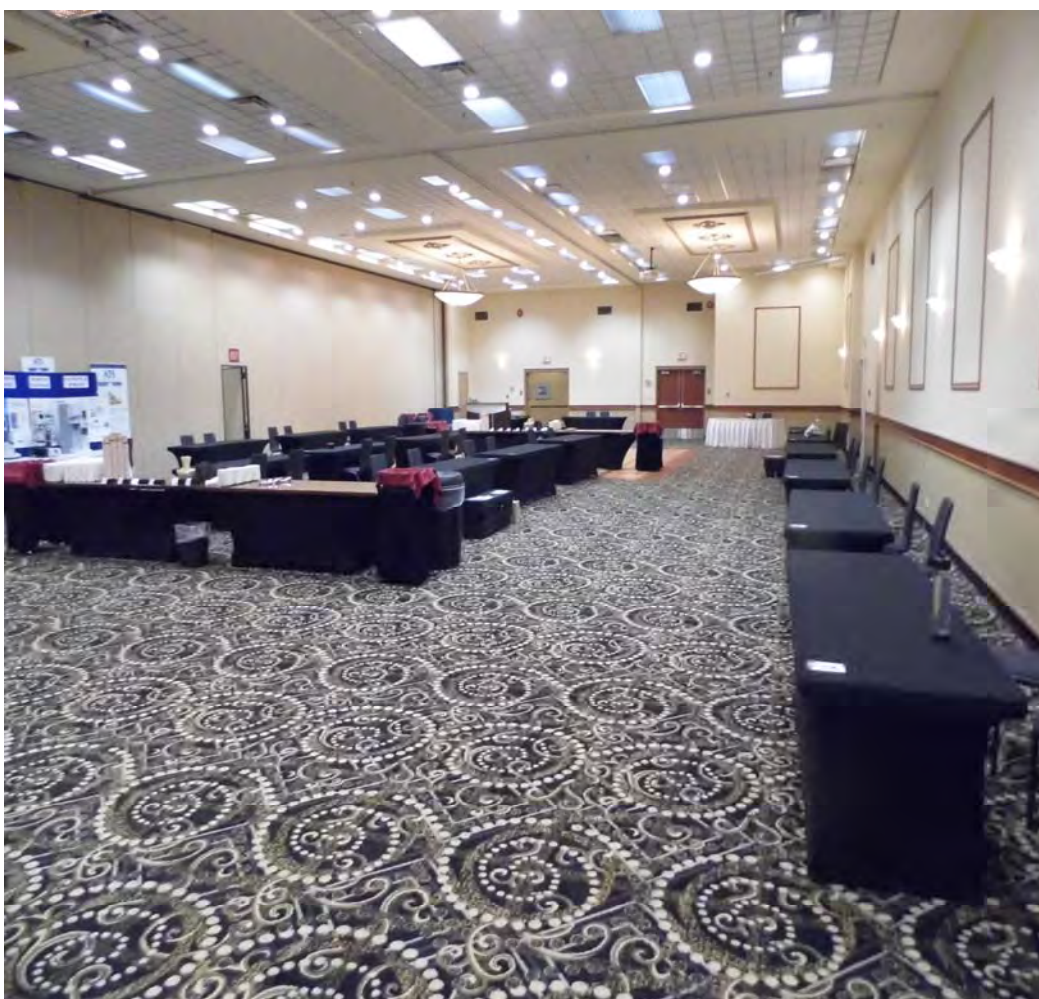


The Formula

Mid-Canada Regional Section
May 31, 2016



AOAC DAY
JUST 2 WEEKS AWAY



Cover photo: This is the exhibit hall we used in June of 2015. If you have been to past AOAC DAYS, you will also recall that parking is very close, FREE and convenient. See you there!

Greetings for 2016 from your MidCanada AOAC Executive:

We are working hard on making AOAC-DAY 2016 even better than before. It is only 2 weeks away, and it looks great. More equipment vendors and lots of opportunities to visit with your peers in the industry. Please take the time to read the Courses we offer on June 16. The details are on pages 5-6-7. These courses are great opportunities for your professional development. You must write to let us know you are interested!

If you would like to spend a few hours this year, helping Mid Canada AOAC succeed into the future, please consider letting someone know. We would like to see a few fresh faces on the Executive for the next year or two.

If you can think of anything that would be of interest to your fellow members, in a newsletter article, please let any member of the AOAC Executive know.

**Contributions are most welcome for next time!
Why not tell us what is new at your lab?**

David Grant, Editor

All photos and text, not otherwise attributed, are by D.Grant

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We are pleased to announce the KEYNOTE SPEAKER for AOAC DAY. Please mark your planners and calendars for June 16, 2016.

Dr. Mark Torchia

Mark is the Director of the Centre for the Advancement of Teaching and Learning at the University of Manitoba, where he and his colleagues collaborate with faculty to provide leadership, expertise, and support in fulfilling the teaching and learning mission of the University of Manitoba (UM). (Pic provided by Mark T.)



Previous to that appointment, Mark had a 30 year career in the Department of Surgery with St. Boniface General Hospital, the Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, and the Health Sciences Centre. He was the Director of Advanced Technologies for the WRHA and the Director of the Medical Pre-clerkship Curriculum for UM.

Mark continues as a Professor of Surgery where his teaching activities relate to human development and his research activities are focused on minimally invasive surgery and diagnosis.

Mark has founded two successful medical device companies. He is the author of numerous academic papers, two medical textbooks, and holds many patents.

Mark was the Chair of the Committee on Drugs and Related Materials and member of the Official Methods Board for AOAC International (1991-1998) as well as the President, Mid-Canada Section AOAC (1993-4).

There is coverage of
AOAC DAY 2015
beginning on page 11.

MANITOBA'S LARGEST ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE AND TRADE SHOW

AOAC DAY 2016



THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH

VICTORIA INN HOTEL AND
CONFERENCE CENTRE
WINNIPEG, MB

REGISTRATION OPENS AT 8:00 AM



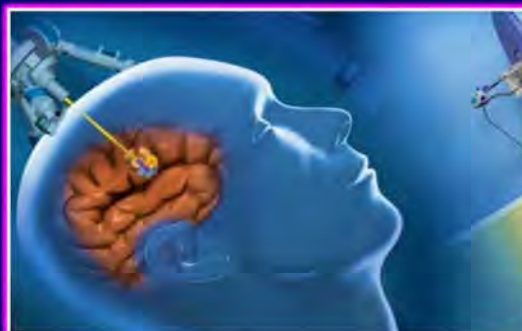
Keynote Address:

IT ACTUALLY IS BRAIN SURGERY

- An Innovation Adventure

Dr. Mark Torchia

Co-winner of the Governor General Innovation
Award for developing brain laser technology



- Plus:**
- Technical Presentations
 - Annual General Meeting
 - Exhibition of Scientific Equipment and Supplies from 25+ exhibitors
 - Buffet Lunch Provided

Who Should Attend?

Laboratory personnel, supervisors, scientists, and managers
working in the fields of:
agrology, biology, chemistry, environmental studies,
food science, microbiology, toxicology, veterinary science

FREE WORKSHOPS:

- ❖ GC method development using EZGC™ – *Chromatographic Specialties Inc.*
- ❖ Design of experiment and chromatography method development – *Chromatographic Specialties Inc.*
- ❖ Challenging chromatography and mass spectrometry applications and novel solutions – *Agilent Technologies*
- ❖ Innovative atomic spectroscopy solutions and tips on enhancing your current elemental analysis methods – *Agilent Technologies*
- ❖ Demonstration and hands-on experience with spectroscopy and material characterization instrumentation – *Perkin Elmer*
- ❖ Near Infrared Sample Analysis Techniques for Laboratory and On-Line Applications – *Bruker*

Registration fee: \$25.00 (includes lunch) • **FREE** Registration for Students (First 50)

www.midcanadaoac.org



AOAC OFFERS THESE FREE COURSES; reserve your spot today!

1)EZGC™ Method Development Tools Suite (45 minutes)

Presented by Dominique Lavigne, Chromatographic Specialties Inc.

Whether you are developing a new GC method or looking to reliably optimize an application, Restek's EZGC™ method development tools will save you hours of calculations, guesswork, and trial-and-error. These free, web-based applications are easily accessible by visiting www.restek.com/ezgc — and Windows users can also download the newest component, the EZGC™ method translator and flow calculator, for offline use.

The new EZGC™ method translator and flow calculator makes it simple to switch carrier gases, change column dimensions or detectors, or to optimize a method for speed or efficiency. Simply enter your current method specifications and you will receive a full set of calculated method conditions that will provide similar chromatography. Results include oven program and run time as well as average velocity, flow rate, splitless valve time, and other control parameters—all in an easy-to-use, single-screen interface with seamless transfer between tools.

Already a favorite of analysts around the world, the EZGC™ chromatogram modeller helps you develop a new method from scratch, including the column and conditions. Simply enter your analyte list to generate a customized, interactive model chromatogram that provides a specific phase, column dimension, and conditions. Zoom in, view chemical structures, and even overlay mass spectra of coeluting compounds. On a PC or Mac, desktop or tablet, our EZGC™ method development tools make it easy to tailor a perfect solution for your method development challenges.

2) Design of Experiment and Chromatography Method Development (1 hour)

Presented by Matt Clark, MSc., Chromatographic Specialties Inc.

Each time we develop a new method in gas or liquid chromatography we are conducting an experiment to determine the optimum conditions for separating our set of analytes in a reasonable length of time, with reasonable stability and reasonable resolution.

Neither one factor at a time and fully factorial method development schemes are entirely suitable for new method development in chromatography. With one factor at a time method development, it is very easy to miss optimal conditions generated by an interaction of two or more conditions.

Fully factorial experimental design ensures that we will capture all possible interactions between our selected variables, but the number of test runs grows as c^v with c being the number of conditions in each variable, and v the number of variables. If we test 3 levels for buffer, organic modifiers, gradient profile and stationary we have 81 runs to test – before we run replicates!

Reduced factorial design is a method of testing for the most likely interactions between variables in a chromatography method (or any other experiment). It involves using generally applicable rules (the chance of requiring the interaction of three or more factors to get a result is low), and general knowledge of our analytes (if you have an acidic or basic molecules, you're likely to see pH interactions with other variables).

3) Demonstration and hands-on experience with PerkinElmer Spectroscopy and Material Characterization Instrumentation (2 hours)

Presented by Brian Wong, PerkinElmer

Bring questions about your samples, sample types and sample preparation. Demonstration and hands on experience of PerkinElmer FTIR microscope, DSC and UV/VIS instrumentation.

4) Challenging chromatography and mass spectrometry applications and novel solutions (3 hours)

Presented by Agilent Technologies

This workshop will focus on several new application areas in GC, LC, and GCMS/LCMS analysis. Hot topics such as Extractables and Leachables, 2-dimensional HPLC, and improving workflows by implementing better sample preparation and GC/LC tips will be discussed. Unique advantages using accurate mass analysis will also be discussed. Bring your difficult questions as there will also be time at the end of the day for some one-on-one and small group problem solving with our experts.

5) Innovative atomic spectroscopy solutions and tips on enhancing your current elemental analysis methods (3 hours)

Presented by Agilent Technologies

This workshop focuses on Innovations in Atomic Spectroscopy and Elemental Analysis Solutions. New applications for ICP-OES and ICP-MS, as well as unique MP-AES and ICP-QQQ solutions will be discussed. Agilent specialists and application chemists will be on-hand to present on the latest technological innovations in elemental analysis, discuss some of the newest applications, and go over helpful hardware, software, and sample prep tips & tricks to enhance your current workflows. Bring your difficult questions as there will also be time at the end of the day for some one-on-one and small group problem solving with our experts.

6) Near Infrared Sample Analysis Techniques for Laboratory and On-line Applications (1 hour) Presented by Dr. Robert Cocciardi, Bruker Ltd.

Near Infrared (NIR) spectroscopy is a powerful and rapid analytical tool for analyzing samples non-destructively giving accurate quantitative and qualitative results in seconds. Almost any type of sample can be measured by NIR Spectroscopy if the right sampling technique is used. Common measurement techniques for NIR are diffuse reflectance or diffuse transmittance for solids, transmittance for clear liquids and transreflectance for emulsions and suspensions. Chemometric tools such as partial

least squares (PLS) and principal component analysis (PCA) are employed to develop statistical models for qualitative and quantitative analysis of the acquired NIR data. One of the keys in getting the most precise and accurate results is in choosing the right sampling technique, as sometimes more than one measurement technique can be used, by taking into account the sample's homogeneity, distribution of particles and absorption range. For on-line continuous monitoring measurements, the same sampling techniques exist but need to be adapted in a form so as it can be interfaced to the process stream. Different probe designs, fiber options and sensor options are available for making measurements in process in diffuse reflectance, transmittance and transreflectance. As with laboratory samples, the best sampling option to choose depends on the properties of the samples as well as taking into consideration which part of the stream is being measured and whether it is representative of the process. In this workshop the best NIR sample analysis techniques to use for different types of samples in order to get optimal results will be discussed.

7) LC-MS Quantitation Workshop: Method Development Pitfalls and Suggestions (1.5 hours)

Presented by Dr. Xuejun Peng and Dr. Jim Kapron, Bruker Ltd.

Bring your questions and real-world problems to this practical workshop.

When developing a quantitative method and faced with early evidence of variability, what actions can you take? What if the r-squared is less than 0.98, or the percent deviation is greater than 20% at the lower level of quantitation? Other common issues include but are not limited to:

- a) Stability: standard solvent & matrix stability, bench top stability, re-constitution stability, batch re-injection stability, sample in-process stability, sample storage stability, sample collection procedure, light sensitive compounds, etc.
- b) How to improve extraction recovery – solvent, pH and others
- c) LC peak shape, mobile additives & pH selection
- d) Carryover from one sample to the next
- e) How to improve method sensitivity
- f) LLOQ/ULOQ – regulatory requirements, accuracy & precision
- g) Chiral or isomer/isobaric component quantification
- h) How to quantify endogenous components – matrix selection and parallel test
- i) Matrix effect – variability observed including when using stable isotope labelled internal standards
- j) Hemolysis effect if handling biological matrix (blood, serum, plasma)
- k) How to get the simplest regression model vs. weighting selection, including discussion about regression coefficient
- l) Validation – partial validation, cross-validation and full validation
- m) How to handle outlier data



Every year, MC-AOAC Recognizes the best Analytical Work at the Manitoba Schools Science Symposium. For a very long time, your AOAC volunteers have taken part in the Annual Province-wide science fair. We awarded a plaque and a check to 4 students

Tooba Razi, a student at Fort Richmond Collegiate, for Project 3504, on **The Identification of alpha-glucosidase inhibiting natural products from cinnamomum zeylancium.**

Hanbin Yim and William Kong, also from Fort Richmond Collegiate, for Project 4504, **Analyzing the Frying Stability of High Oleic and Regular Canola Oil.**

Philip Kawalec, from Sisler High School, for his project #4601, using **Cavendish Clones: A Solution to Sustainable Water Filtering**

The photos below were snapped and provided by the nice volunteers at the MSSS...



William Kong and Hanbin Yim

William Kong and Hanbin Yim

For a long time, partially hydrogenated oils had been used for frying for many decades due to its high frying stability and long shelf life. Over long frying times, the oils become rancid due to oxidation and the secondary oxidation products produce health concerns while partially hydrogenated oils are desirable because it is a more saturated oil that doesn't oxidize as easily. However, it does produce trans-fats, and in recent years, the concerns about the health effects of trans-fats have led to the switch to the high oleic family oil.

High-oleic canola oil is preferred by food manufacturers for partially hydrogenated oils used in food products and food service because it will allow for longer shelf life and higher frying stability just like partially hydrogenated oils and higher levels of trans fatty acids. High-Oleic canola oil still does not have a health drawback. High-Oleic canola oil contains a high amount of oleic acid, which is a monounsaturated fat, and lower amounts of linolenic and polyunsaturated fats.

Most fast-food frying establishments have moved to the use of high oleic oils for health reasons, and because of the importance of the cattle group in Manitoba, we wanted to look at the frying suitability of each oil and see how it compares with conventional cooking.

[illegible]

Methodology

Three groups (1212 households) of each type of site were sampled in 1997. For night buses in a domestic sector along River, the beginning of each hour, 50 mg of breath from each of the 6 minutes. After every minute of driving, a sample of the air was obtained from the engine cooling and then stored in the device.

Three multi-stage sampling and air and day bus: first, stations were selected in order to be possible to use the device. Then, the device was used in the morning. During the day, the device was used in the afternoon. In the evening, the device was used in the evening. In the morning, the device was used in the morning. In the afternoon, the device was used in the afternoon. In the evening, the device was used in the evening.

[illegible]

Hour	TDY- Regular	TDY- High- cost	Regular	High- Cost
0	359.88	313.48	248.09	308.12
1	229.91	421.03	232.83	412.36
2	273.24	529.62	222.09	386.51
3	202.38	462.30	236.84	N/A
4	249.40	505.2	187.56	302.43
5	210.43	450.83	176.52	316.08
6	245.30	838.51	151.39	333.80
7	256.23	521.22	251.18	393.97
8	467.30	467.58	208.54	424.60

Enteric value (Micromoles per kg)

Our data point towards that the oil with the lowest FV being C, the second lowest being TR-E, the third highest being H, the fourth being TR-H. This is very surprising data, as we predicted from early research that high oleic, with perhaps the highest being TR-H. This is very surprising data, as we predicted from early research that high oleic, with perhaps the highest being TR-H. This is very surprising data, as we predicted from early research that high oleic, with perhaps the highest being TR-H.

[illegible][illegible]

Unlike most European countries, Canada has no trying regulations for restaurants on how often they will have to replace their oil. However, food safety is extremely important and we need to look closely at the oxidation index of different types of oil and its health effects.

It's important to experiment with the different oils and to test for different values to ensure that we know what is going into people's bodies. With more research into these trends oils, we can better make policies and regulations because we know more about the oxidation process. The health risks tied with oxidized oil are very serious and by studying the oxidation processes of more oils, we can better protect consumers.

It couldn't be possible without the help and support of our sponsors: Dr. Michael Finkbe and Dr. Peter Eick, as well as Hilti AG. Thank you!

2. Paul S. D. S. and M. S. Choumou, "Regulating the Use of Ingested Oil in Deep-Action Food Feeding," *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition* 31:3 (1997): 235-62. Web.

A Solution to Sustainable

A standard graph showing a linear relationship between mass (g) on the y-axis and volume (cm³) on the x-axis. The line passes through the origin (0,0) and has a positive slope. The equation of the line is given as $y = 0.00075x$.





MSSS Awards Ceremony at the University of Manitoba. Above and below left, Dr. Digvir Jayas, P.Eng FEC speaks on behalf of the University. While most at the head table were students at the MSSS not that many years ago, Hugh McAlpine, below right has been integral to this event since its beginning in 1970s.

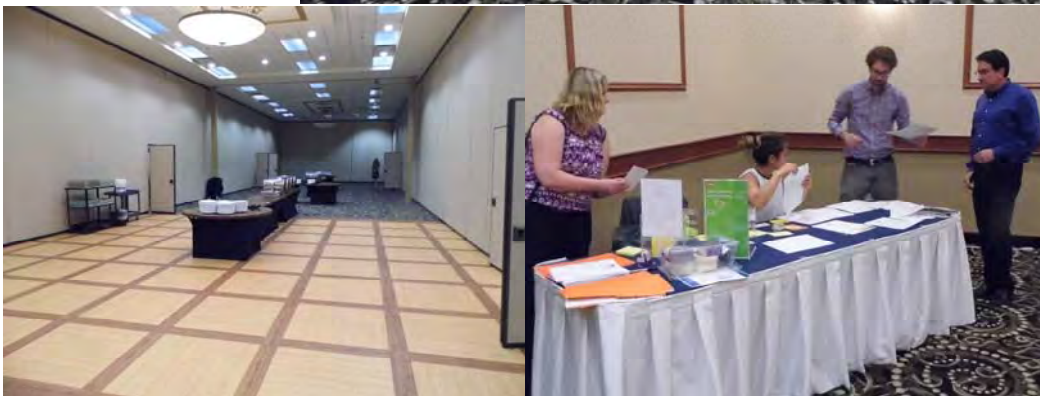




As we approached the 2015 edition of Mid-Canada AOAC Day, I realized that we had not been recording most of our previous events with many photos. This is a more complete photo essay, to tell you

what it was like before and at our big June event last year. Please mark our 2016 date on your calendar. You don't want to take a chance that you will miss out!

Below is the main exhibit hall, the luncheon room below at right, and at bottom left, the buffet area, all taken early the day before the big day. At bottom right, our AOAC team helps our exhibitors, the evening before. Most arrive and set up the night before.





AOAC volunteers helping exhibitors, above left on the night before, and when the show opened on Tuesday morning above right. In the pics below, the show is nearly ready for the crowds of scientists to visit each of the booths.





The heart of our AOAC Day is our selection of technical sessions. Each of us is offered lessons from experts on topics, from how to work safely, to the latest research in local labs. In the main exhibit hall, below local scientists take advantage of the expertise and table-top demonstrations from suppliers and info sources of all kinds.





Local Food Science folks hold a specialized exhibit event each year.

Because the exhibitors at their event, and the attendees, are not all the same as those at AOAC Day, our executive decided a few years ago to explore the idea of each of us telling our attendees about the 'other' event. Below and at right, more potential 'customers' looking over the displays of these vendors.





More scientists enjoying as they learn on the exhibit floor at AOAC Day.





Below right, our President Brian Archer circulated on the exhibit floor in 2015, chatting with our attendees. We like to get more insights into what you folks think about this show.

Write us a reply and let us know your thoughts now !





Our luncheon speaker is introduced above by Brian, our 2014-2015 AOAC President. Every year, we enjoy one of the biggest and best Conference centers in Winnipeg, even more elegant since their 2015 upgrades. There are refreshment breaks periodically through the day, as shown below.



