



## HANDS-ON TRAINING ON WATER AND WASTEWATER ANALYSIS VIS-A-VIS QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

By Nasir Adetunji

In continual fulfillment of one of her mandates and in tandem with her slogan "..... caring for what you consumed and the environment", the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN) had organized four batches of 5-days Hands-on Training on Water and Wastewater Analysis from February to June, 2022 for scientists from different backgrounds.

Before being consumed or used for other purposes, water must be approved as safe because it is a vital component of life. An unquestionable requirement for guaranteeing the safety of water is the carrying out of laboratory examination on a water sample. This requires laboratory testing and certification of satisfactory results for a number of factors that give water its mobility and safety. These factors, which include physicochemical and microbiological factors, are crucial indications of the wholesomeness of water. Every person who has a responsibility in determining the quality of the water must therefore periodically update his or her understanding of these important indications.

The Institute felt a sense of obligation to arrange training on water and wastewater analysis in order to accomplish the aforementioned goals. This training is unique from what is offered elsewhere since it is practical. During the practical sessions, participants were required to analyze some of these important markers in various water samples.

Public analysts with broad expertise in various facets of water and wastewater analysis led each batch of the training. Few sessions were set aside for theoretical in order to preserve the distinctiveness of IPAN training, while practical sessions took center stage. Participants were given

water samples from boreholes, sachets of water (often referred to as "Pure Water"), and wastewater to analyze during the practical. The seminar excited the participants by answering both their specific and general questions and by offering solutions to some of the problems they were having in their individual workplaces. During the training, quality assurance/quality control was exposed. Participants unanimously agreed that regardless of the degree of expertise, there is always a need for training, retraining, and refresher courses because of the quality of the knowledge they obtained during the training.

The fact that participants in this program came from a variety of backgrounds, including manufacturing, regulatory agencies, QA/QC officers and managers, public analysts, environmental officers, and academia, to name just a few, was noteworthy to note. Due to the enormous demand, the course, which had only two batches planned for the entire year, had to be extended to accommodate more batches.

In appreciation of the general acceptability and patronage of our training programs, the Institute promises not to relent in her efforts to ensure that Public Analysts and other professionals receive from time to time the type of training that will enhance their performance in delivering quality services to the public. We employ all to look out for more of these hands-on training from IPAN in the years to come. The general public, corporate bodies, manufacturing industries, MDAs, universities etc should not hesitate in contacting IPAN secretariat for their training needs.

Together we can build Nigeria human capacity needs.

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**W**e are pleased to provide the latest issue of the IPAN newsletter. The great philosopher Peter Strophe once said that leaving a legacy means leaving something inside of people rather than something for them. What then distinguishes them, one could wonder. Simple: In the latter instance, the populace believe that the heritage in question is a way of life, therefore it essentially resides within them. By all known criteria, a person is today considered to be an adult when they reach the age of 30, making them old enough to think about leaving a legacy or legacies in the lives of people, both in his own generation and in generations to come.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN), which was founded in 1992. Without a question, there is reason to celebrate. The Institute has made outstanding advancements both nationally and internationally. Beyond the joy of our anniversary, however, is the necessity to take a sober look back at the events, accomplishments, and difficulties of the previous three decades. Making predictions for both the near and distant future will also not be out of place; to put it bluntly, think in terms of legacies! However, we extend heartfelt congratulations to IPAN on the occasion of her 30th anniversary. The greatest is what we anticipate for the upcoming years. Although I am aware that it is not an easy road, the Institute is succeeding.

The hands-on water and wastewater analysis in relation to quality assurance and quality control in ongoing fulfillment of one of IPAN's mandates is included on the publication's cover page.

This edition's "Personality" column features Prof. Olugbenga Akin Ogunmoleya, the Institute's Chairman of Council and President of the Society of Testing Laboratory Analysts of Nigeria (SoTLAN). You may be sure that reading the interview will be



**Benedicta Nduaka**

(Ag. editor)

enjoyable. Also in this edition is a call to action on Chaotic Medicines Distribution and supply chain system in Nigeria.

This version also contains the complete text of the Communiqué from our 2021 Workshop, information on how to join IPAN generally, and the IPAN Register of Public Analysts for 2022. (This has already being published in some national dailies).

We also have a special advertisement on the collaboration between IPAN and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), particularly in the field of certificate programs for food micronutrient laboratory analysis.

We end on a very depressing note with a memorial to the Institute's late Pioneer Registrar, Mr. 'Bola Haruna, who died away earlier this year.

Consequently, We regret to inform you that Prof. Mrs. Amalo Diboforoji-Oji, a prominent member of the institute, passed away recently. We hope you will find this edition worthwhile. Greetings and good reading as we anticipate the release of this publication's next.



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# From the Registrar's Desk



I warmly welcome you to another exciting edition of the Institute's foremost magazine – IPANnews. This medium avails me the opportunity to carry our esteemed readers along on some of the Institute's activities in most recent times

The Institute consistently strive for the professional improvement of its members and also interested participants by organizing several workshops, hands-on trainings, webinars, etc. The notable ones include: a 4-batch practical training on Water and Wastewater Analysis, a 5-days intensive training on High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) for Scientists with basic knowledge of HPLC, its 30th Mandatory Training/Workshop themed: Laboratory Analysis: A Necessary Quality Assurance Measure for Acceptance of Agro-Allied Products scheduled for November 8 and 9 at the capital city (Akure) of the Sunshine State (Ondo State).

The Institute in its quest to be one of the foremost professional regulatory bodies in the country is steadily collaborating with important stakeholders ranging from Government regulatory bodies, international organizations, educational institutions and various private sectors.

Laboratory Inspections, monitoring and evaluations are steadily up and about across the federation. With these exercises in place, the Institute keeps all registered laboratories at their very best and have first-hand interactions with them to understand their challenges and how best the Institute can aid them and give them the best technical assistance they may require to achieve global best practices. The Institute was also able to publish the 2022 Register of Public Analysts in the newspaper and on our

website in June this year and would be sustained annually. I therefore implore all Public Analysts to fulfill their obligations and be in good standing for their names to continue to be featured on the list as all sister regulatory agencies have been fully sensitized to utilize the Register as one of the means of verifying Public Analysts in good standing as well as helping to stamp out quacks.

In view of the foregoing therefore, all Public Analysts are enjoined to always obtain their current and annual practice license which is a major mandatory requirement for membership and consistent practice of the profession. Additionally, they are to ensure full registration of their laboratories and maintain this registration to be in compliant with the IPAN act.

On a sad note however, the Institute and all members will continue to mourn the loss of two of its prominent members and officers who passed away this year. This includes our pioneer Registrar, Alhaji. Abimbola Kareem Haruna, FIPAN which sad event occurred in July, 2022. He was an excellent individual who championed and gave foundational bedrock to many steps/developments the Institute is currently striding on. We have indeed lost a gem, but we take solace knowing that he is in a better place and his legacies are being maintained and followed. The second personality who passed away in October, 2022 was Prof. (Mrs.) Amalo Dibofori-Orji who was a member of the 5th Governing Council of the Institute representing the South-South Geo-political zone. She

Mr. Aliyu Angara  
IPAN Registrar/C.E.O.

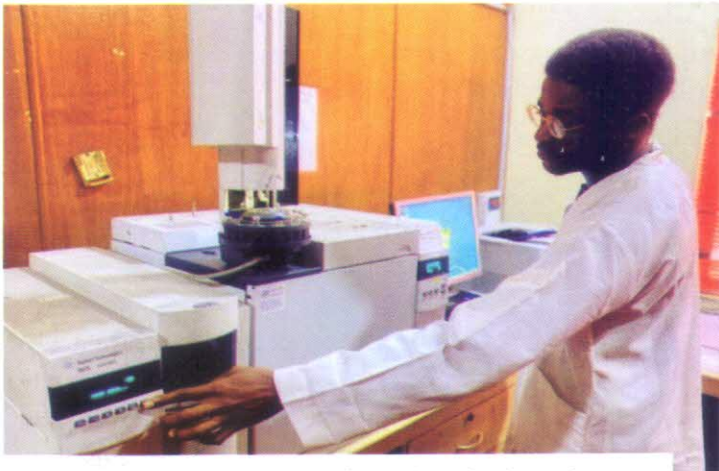
contributed her quota immensely toward the growth and development of the Institute and the practice of the profession. Indeed, her last contribution was just this July when she joined me in Inspecting and Monitoring of some Laboratories in Port Harcourt. Her contributions were highly invaluable.

On behalf of the Council, staff, and the entire Public Analysts, we continue to commiserate with their families and pray God almighty to have mercy on their souls.

Thank You.



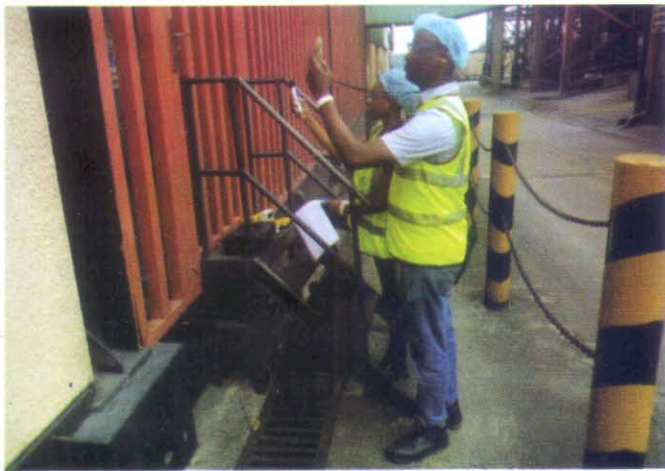
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# IPAN PERSONALITY: Prof. Ogunmoyela



**IPAN news crew involving Mrs. Nduaka Benedicta, Mrs. Akuru Awele and Mrs. Salis Binta had a great time interviewing the chairman of Council.**

## Sir, May we know you?

I am Olugbenga Akin Ogunmoyela. I went to Saint Paul Primary School in my hometown, Ifon, in Ondo State. I attended school when it was still required that your right hand touch your left ear to attend, so I ended up staying in primary

school for seven years even though it was only supposed to last for six years. I was raised by grandparents who were disciplinary. Then, between 1965 and 1971, I attended a Government College in Ibadan, where I earned an O-level and HSC certificate. At that time, the school year ran from January to December, and the academic year at the university, from September to June, until later it was harmonized, forcing students to work. It took me nine months of studying before I was admitted to the University of Ibadan.

I work in the field of food science and technology. I am also a Chartered Chemist, a fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Food Science and Technology, and the Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN). As a matter of fact, I am the 2019 NIFST Fellows Board Chairman. In Bells University Ota, I am primarily a professor of food science and technology. I am almost ready to retire.

God's purpose for my life is demonstrated by the fact that I am a chemist today, even a chartered chemist. I was initially accepted to the University of Ibadan to study veterinary medicine, but after the first year, I realized that I would never be able to work with animals all my life.

I was sure it was not my calling and since it was the same faculty of Agriculture, it was easy for me to change and that was how I changed the course to Biochemistry. I did my Youth Service Corp in the North East state when Maiduguri was the capita of the entire North-east state. I was posted to Mobil which was about 12 miles to Cameroun boarder. I insisted being in the North despite the opportunities I had to be in Lagos because I was a hockey player for Nigeria and they want to retain me in Lagos but I declined because I want to have other experience.

There were no aircraft then and the journey would take me 2 days, from Lagos to Maiduguri, yet it was fun and an experience for me. I bought a bike for myself and explore the town in company of my friends. I had one of the most wonderful times of my life. However, attending a Government school shaped me. I had my B. Sc Degree in faculty of Agriculture with specialty in Bio-chemistry and Nutrition. After graduating from University of Ibadan in 1975, I started working with Cocoa research Institute from where I left for UK on a study leave to the University of Reading where I obtained M. Sc in Quality Assurance and PhD from 1978-1981. I worked with the editor of International Journal of Food Chemistry, late Professor Mbach Godwin who was my mentor, an interesting personality. My interest in editing has been because of that background that I had in editing. After obtaining my PHD in 1981, I was offered a job in UK, which was going to be a tenor appointment. I declined because I wanted to come back to Nigeria. In those days it was not so fashionable not to come back home after you have been trained abroad. I wanted to come back because I was sponsored and I came back in 1982 and was in Cocoa research Institute till 1985. I got a job in University of Jos, Makurdi and was there for 3 years, after that I came to Lagos to take a job in University of Lagos as Senior Lecturer and then former University of Technology Abeokuta which was under University of Lagos. I resumed at Abeokuta in 1987 but in 1988 that campus was announced as University of Agriculture by the Government. From there I got a job in Cadbury in 1991 but did not resume till 1992 as a technical manager in charge of safety, environment, and laboratory. It was a lot of work when you have about 16

managers under you especially for someone coming from a classroom and so I 'learn and lead'. It was during my time in Cadbury that I joined IPAN.

## What are your major challenges in the profession?

I have had very interesting opportunities, soon after I came back from UK in 1983 as a Chartered Chemist, I was put in charge of all equipment purchase for all laboratories in cocoa Research Institute and I have to do an equipment audit. It was clear that we spend a lot of money to buy equipment with millions which is later abandoned for lack of maintenance. In Nigeria, maintenance is a major challenge and most of the people selling this equipment do not have the capacity to provide after-sale technology support. A lot of money we expend in buying the equipment and the amount of hour we spend to overcome these challenges is one of the critical challenges of the profession. Secondly, we do not calibrate our equipment, if your equipment is not calibrated, how do you expect accuracy. It was only SON that was doing meteorology but luckily we have few other people doing it now. Many times we want to replace faulty equipment but in the other part of the world as long as those equipment are functional they keep using them in their laboratory but in this place we discard them because we believe there is a need to change equipment every year. When we have problem or lacking spare part, we need to be able to come to a point where we can manufacture consumables, assemble them and have some measure of independence, we should not continue to be over dependent on importation which is killing the laboratories. There is no capacity even to get a result of one thousand samples within two weeks or the challenge of not having a modern equipment, and so that is why in our last conference, we focused on building capacity for global competitiveness and the good point about it is that I am happy that a company like Katchey is taking a bold initiative and want to set a local manufacturing factory that can produce the spare parts. We are hopeful that this project will see the light of the day. If IPAN is 30 years old today, we have less than 40 laboratories registered, we cannot impart the entire landscape like that, some of our Government laboratories do not have power supply and so they do not work, you send your sample there, one month you are chasing after them to get the result. This cannot make us a productive nation; I made this clear point in my speech during the last press conference. I was in an industry for 15 years, we usually send samples abroad for analysis, this is a drain on our resources since we have local laboratories and we need to be able to help them. It is a chicken and egg situation. How can we help laboratories to raise their standard and performance? And the same time, how can we encourage them to build customer confidence to patronize local Laboratories. Yes as IPAN, we have registered as a member of the International Union of Independent Laboratories and some of our members are there, yet, it is difficult to even pay dues. Though we have started partnering with some IPAN Members and our local samples are taken to Alfa Laboratory but when we needed more technology for special test, we look for technical partners. My dream is to get to a point where we have a lot more locally independent laboratory and have more laboratories registered, so that people will begin to recognize the importance of laboratories and Public Analysts in the scheme of things in Nigeria if you ask people now to analyze, they will say, what is there to analyze? it is ok. They do not know the importance of analysis, now we should leverage on AfCFTA.

## What is your major Satisfaction?

I'm glad. Even if progress may be sluggish, it is being made. For instance, before leaving Honeywell Flour Mills, I worked there as Director of Quality Assurance. I took on the responsibility of assisting the business with ISO certification, and we worked on that project for two years and six months. I chose ISO certification as a project, and in 2005, the Flour Mill Company became the first in Nigeria to receive this certification. I learned that similar

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organizations started moving in that direction. The fact that many of our laboratories are beginning to recognize the need to increase their standards, be ISO certified and with the support of more international partners was incredibly gratifying to me. Your level of international competitiveness increases with ISO certification. Even if you can't complete 200 samples in a single day, your technique has been proven to work. You are in a situation where people could believe in your findings, and you are confident that they will because you have an ISO certification. We used to teach individuals in top laboratories in South Africa while I worked in the field. We instruct them on analysis-related modules such as moisture, ash, and everything else. I am happy that we are starting to implement training because that means our laboratories are applying for ISO certification. I told the country's agency director that the laboratory's future should be focused on its independence and not on government, and that they should now see how they can concentrate on packing capacity and develop support for our laboratories so that more of them can pursue ISO Certification. As a result, that is one way we may boost the public's perception of our relevance, improve our professional skills, and explore the potential we have in the laboratory industry. We have been able to concentrate on that over the past few years, and I am pleased that training, auditing, monitoring, and assessment are currently ongoing. Sin does not exist where there is no law. Despite the fact that there are many phony test results and certificates available, we have not established a single disciplinary tribunal in the past 30 years to bring any airing members as required by our Act. People will commit crimes and escape punishment. I am glad that no one has mentioned cheating during our exam. The students were becoming conversant with cheating when I was the Chief Examiner for IPAN, it became so terrible that I had to draw a line and tell them that this was a professional exam and that cheating would result in the ability to manipulate sample findings as a Public Analyst. I presented the evidence to Council and requested that anyone found to be cheating be terminated from the program. We are progressing, and that makes me very happy, especially since we are achieving one of our primary objectives, which is training. In proceeding, we responded with the splitting of SotLAN from IPAN. A while back, we did not recognize ourselves as professional members pursuing the same objectives so SotLAN would pay dues to IPAN as well as obtaining practice license. The process started at around 2014 and got the direction in 2016, in 2018 SotLAN was inaugurated. Birthing SotLAN is for us to begin to look at professional members even from the Universities and incorporate programmes yearly from the tertiary institutions into the conference of Public Analysts whether in Debate, essay or quiz, to get the student interested and be informed of a particular body of Public Analysts under IPAN. One of the remarkable changes that we have been able to make in the last few years is establishment of SotLAN. The establishment of NINAS means that we now have an accreditation body that people can actually work with to get ISO certification. These are some of the things to show that we are advancing. We were really struggling, for example with the persons certification body which is the reason why IPAN-SotLAN conformance system was set up, but, those are the areas that we will begin to divert our attention to and see how we can make them stronger and income generating units as independent bodies in support of the profession.

### **If the hand of clock is turned back, what would you have changed?**

If we must make changes, necessity is the mother of invention, so the saying goes. You might assume that if SPAN had been founded in 1977, it would be well-established and well-known in Nigeria today. Instead, we reconstituted SPAN as the Society of Public Analysts of Nigeria. Had SPAN still existed, we would not have disbanded it. However, some IPAN members are still unsure of their place in the organization; some continue identifying as IPAN members while claiming to know little about SotLAN. Because SPAN allowed our founding fathers to quickly obtain the decree establishing IPAN, SPAN evolved into IPAN. Unfortunately as at that time they did not think of the fact that SPAN should exist side by side with regulatory arm with IPAN Act directing its' affairs, we have been able to do that now but just that the journey will take a much longer time. Looking on the other side, I belong to

the Nigerian Institute of Food Science and Technology (NIFST), which was established since 1986, it was in 2019 that they got chartered, establishing the Nigerian Council of Food Science and Technology. Which one should we prefer?, that we have Government recognition and IPAN gains popularity or that we have lost because we didn't have and that we are struggling with SotLAN, but definitely there is always a trade off, we are better off and we have laid the groundwork during the last meeting. When I assumed as the Chairman of Council and the president of SotLAN, we have been trying to focus on how to grow the number of laboratories, for example, when I reviewed the number of members of IPAN, the whole of Lagos and south west has more than 50% of members, there are some zones that do not have up to 5%. It is not just about the number of members but we do not even have any laboratory in some of the zones. In January, this year, after the press conference, the petroleum resources contacted us to require if we could introduce some laboratories to them that can carry out analysis of petroleum products; I quickly contacted the Registrar to look at the IPAN member database for laboratories especially in South east, Lagos. South east in Rivers states, we put a list of 8 laboratories together and send to them. They did a technical review and only 25% of them could meet their requirement; these laboratories are supposed to specialized in Petroleum products analysis.

### **As the new Chairman of IPAN, is your main focus on Capacity Building?**

We cannot just concentrate on capacity; many other factors must also be taken into consideration. For instance, the Council recently approved a new curriculum. We have been using a specific curriculum for 15 years that needs to be updated with regard to forensic analysis. We are currently fine-tuning that curriculum, and the Council has already approved it for implementation, which we have already begun. We intend to categorize laboratories according to their specialist areas if we have laboratories with forensic analysis or petroleum analysis capabilities, but as of now, there is not a big enough market for most of them. We are planning to set up business development classes to assist laboratories because our labs do not perform enough marketing for company development. Through the business committee, we hope to accomplish this. In addition to gathering samples and doing analyses, we should plan business development activities to prepare for careers as scientists and cultivate a customer base. Renewing the effort to encourage our lab personnel to join IPAN is another item we have planned, and I hope it will be completed in my tenure. Keep an eye out for anyone working in the industrial sector's laboratories and encourage them to join. The new entryway is that if your employer does not employ a Certified Public Analyst, you should not be able to submit a certificate of analysis to organizations like SON, NAFDAC, etc.

### **What are your core values?**

Integrity is one quality that set me apart from other students and professionals in my field. I would be perceived as having a harsh personality, but you cannot maintain your ethics by making concessions. I abhor lying, and I frequently remind my children to be truthful no matter what. Certainly, I place a high value on professionalism in all that I do. I also place a high value on technology, and in my company, we would not hire someone who cannot use a computer. In Nigeria, we naturally stop reading what we have already read. Another issue is learning; nobody knows everything, so you have to continually challenge yourself. This is perhaps because I am a professor, but we stop learning when we die. When I worked for Cadbury, I had 16 supervisors, and if I asked them a question like, "Have you read this book?" they would reply, "No sir, do you know about this?" no sir. The following time I went to training school, I had to gather various management books and give one to each of the managers. I also drew up a schedule for them to study the books and instructed them to write summaries of them that they could then present to the staff. They sneer at it even though they thought it was a challenging assignment, but many years later, they were appreciative of it. As is well known, self-determination and constant learning go hand in hand. You cannot work with me if you are not loyal and discipline, I will not be

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## Professionalism: CHAOTIC MEDICINES DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY CHAIN SYSTEM IN NIGERIA:

**A CALL TO ACTION** By Dr. Abubakar Danraka, FPCPharm, PhD, MIPAN National Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development, (NIPRD) Abuja-Nigeria, Email: [amdanraka@niprd.gov.ng](mailto:amdanraka@niprd.gov.ng)

**T**he National Drug Policy outlined measures that the Federal Government of Nigeria shall take to enforce the rational drug distribution channels, with the goal to establish and promote a well-ordered drug distribution system in both public and private sectors. Such measures proposed that all drug distribution, supply, sale and dispensing in public and private health facilities shall be under the control and supervision of registered pharmacists at all Tertiary, Secondary and Primary levels of healthcare delivery (NDP, 2005).

The health system of countries, including Nigeria, is supposed to be hinged on a strong drug distribution and supply chain, as a broken distribution channel can cripple the entire health system and undermine positive health outcomes (Jacoby, 2009). Managing a drug distribution channel and supply chain effectively involves coordinating production, inventory, location and transportation amongst suppliers, manufacturers, wholesale distributors, re-packagers, third-party logistics providers, pharmacies and dispensers (Felea and Albastroiu, 2012; Thaul, 2013).

### Relevance of Effective Medicines Distribution and Supply Chain System

Medicines Distribution and Supply chain management combine the logistics activities plus the coordination and collaboration of staff, levels, and functions (WAHO, 2013). Logistics activities, as the operational component of drug distribution and supply chain management include the quantification, procurement, inventory management, transportation and fleet management, and data collection and reporting (Kumurya, 2015).

The capacity of drug distribution channels and supply chains at the national, state and local government levels in Nigeria to adequately forecast, procure, and deliver essential medicines and other medical commodities, is a major limitation to the smooth running of such channels and chains (Yadav et al., 2011). Poor infrastructure,

limited financial, human and material resources, as well as limited availability of logistics and consumption data are specific issues confronting public drug distribution and supply chains in Nigeria today (USAID, 2010).

A good drug distribution channel and supply chain system should have good storage and handling facilities at all strategic point within the pathway from the source of the drug up to the end user (Onyebuchi, 2016). This structure minimizes leakages while maintaining a streamlined structure, good condition of drugs, constant supply, and provides reliable information for forecasting (Bennett et al., 2008; NDDG, 2012 and Ogbonna et al., 2015). Well-functioning drug distribution and supply chain system benefits national healthcare delivery in important ways by increasing the impact of drug availability, enhancing quality of care and improving adequate access by ensuring cost effectiveness and efficiency (Kumurya, 2015).

### Implications of Chaotic Medicines Distribution System

The National Drug Distribution Guideline (2012) is a comprehensive policy document of the Federal Ministry of Health which clearly delineated and outlined the ordered and coordinated systems of medicines distribution from locally manufactured to import across the three levels of healthcare delivery as well as between private and public facilities across the federation. This all-important policy document is still yet to be fully implemented as the panacea for all the challenges in the medicines distribution and supply chain system in Nigeria. Unfortunately, from cursory assessment and anecdotal perspective, the chaotic medicines distribution and supply chain in Nigeria today, has created many leakages that allow people that ordinarily would have had nothing to do with drugs are now handling these specialised commodities as hawkers in all manner of public spaces such as on the streets, open markets, commuters' buses and motor

park. This situation, coupled with Nigeria's porous borders made the entry of different unregistered drugs into the population.

Indeed, the current state of the drug distribution and supply chain system in Nigeria, significantly impact on the catalysing the drug abuse and misuse menace, with all the associated negative trends related to proliferation of insecurity, increased communal and domestic criminality witnessed across different communities in the country.

Empirical evidence from many researches also suggests the drug abuse and misuse menace is more widespread than ever imagined based on the prevailing chaotic medicines distribution and supply chain system typified by open drug markets across the country. In addition to codeine, a private survey in June 2018 by the Narcotics and Drug Abuse Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria (PSN) discovered that several other drugs and substances frequently abused in Nigeria include: Tramadol, Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), Diazepam (Valium), Bromazepam (Lexotan), Metamphetamine and amphetamine, Cannabis, Nicotine, Alcohol, Tyre patch Solvent, paint thinner solutions and glue. The illicit use of Tramadol across the country is also a result of the suboptimal drug distribution system in Nigeria. This has also been flagged severally by the NDLEA and the most recent impounding of tens of tons of high dose tramadol by the Nigeria Customs Service within the last one year 2021-2022. All these evidences point to the system failures that allow otherwise controlled drugs to be freely accessible to the public.

### Way forward

In order to restore normalcy in the pharmaceutical ecosystem, there is the urgent need for all stakeholders in the health sector; at top government and regulatory as well as entrepreneurs' levels, to prioritise the immediate implementation of the National Drug Distribution Guideline without any further delay. All the relevant agencies of government tasked with monitoring and enforcement of drugs laws should be strengthened and properly enabled with manpower, equipment and funding to carry out their routine activities geared towards sanitising the medicines distribution and supply chain ecosystem. Also, the Federal Ministry of Health as a matter of national emergency should commission the conduct of a contextual national research that will generate empirical evidence to underpin enduring policies and strategies for addressing weaknesses in the distribution and supply chain of various substances with potential for abuse, with a broad based view to providing a sustainable strategy to the drug abuse and

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## Professionalism:

# CHAOTIC MEDICINES DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY CHAIN SYSTEM IN NIGERIA:

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## APPLICATION INTO MEMBERSHIP OF INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS OF NIGERIA (IPAN) AS A PUBLIC ANALYSTS

### PREAMBLE:

The Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN) a parastatal under the Federal Ministry of Health, is the professional regulatory body of Public Analysts established by Decree No. 100 of 1992 now IPAN Act CAP I. 16LFN 2004 to train, examine, register Public Analysts and regulate their practice and analytical laboratories.

### WHEN A PERSON IS DEEMED TO PRACTICE AS A PUBLIC ANALYST (WHO IS A PUBLIC ANALYSTS?)

Section (14) 1-3, of IPAN Act vested the sole responsibility of analysis of consumer products in Nigeria to a Public Analysts and Section (14) 2 states as follows: **A person registered as a member shall be eligible to practice the analysis of Food, Water, Drugs, Cosmetics, Chemicals and Medical Devices and a certificate issued under the hand of a registered member shall constitute sufficient evidence as to validity of the contents in any court of law or tribunal provided that the laboratory where the analysis was affected has been designated, registered and fully licensed by the Institute.**

Public Analyst (IPAN Member) are spread across the country in public and private organization, e.g Federal and State Ministries, Department and Agencies, Higher Institution, Manufacturing Sectors, Standards and Regulatory bodies, Research Institutes, Quality Control Independent Laboratories, e.t.c.

### Professional Training and Examinations

**Due to the diversity of the functions of a Public Analysts, the Institute Professional programme is tailored to train and test the knowledge of trainee in the theory, principles and applications of practical analytical techniques applicable to laboratory analysis of consumer products.**

FOR MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM FOR ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES, DETAILS ON ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS, PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND EXAMINATION, PLEASE VISIT [www.ipan.gov.ng](http://www.ipan.gov.ng)

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A cross section of the participants during the 29th MDPC workshop at Abuja



From L-R: Mr. A. Babatunde, The Registrar, Mr. A. Angara; Dr. D. Adamu, Mr. F. Anotogu, SSA to the President on Public Sector Matters & Secretary, NAC-AFCFTA.; Prof. C. Anyakora and Mr F. Iruobe at 29th workshop.



Rep. of Minister of State for Health, (Dr.) Atuwu, STA to the HMSH standing left of IPAN Registrar, Mrs Hajia Sherifat Ahmed, rep. of Mrs Arike Ayoade, the Chairperson of 29th workshop 3rd right posed with members of council, IPAN.



The inductees pledging their allegiance to the institute



The inductee in a group photograph with the members of council of IPAN



The Registrar with the Stakeholders at the Courtesy visit to NAFDAC, South-South Zonal office, Port Harcourt.



Members of staff of IPAN: From L-R- Messrs Christian Eboh, Austine Igherio, Oguche Ibrahim, Saliu Animaseun, Hassan Umar, Idowu Oluwadare and Emmanuel Odega during the 29th workshop held at Abuja.



IPAN Laboratory inspectors at Sabcas for laboratory monitoring and evaluation exercise, group photograph of the IPAN team with SABCAS Management.





Laboratory Inspection of Katchey Laboratories Limited. Mr. William Onwuka (Lead Inspector, 5th right), Mrs. B. Okolie 6th right, and Mr. K. Olaoye (Inst. Manager) and other staff of Katchey Labs Ltd.



IPAN inspection team comprising Dr. Saminu Yakassai, Mr. Ghasali Musa, Mrs Josephine Kolawole, Chairperson, Kofa Services and some of the staff.



IPAN Analytical Lab. Inspection team at Grifeon Projects Ltd, Abia State. From L-R: 3rd-5th, Prof. A. Uzomah, Lead Inspector, IPAN; Mr G. Onwuka, MD. Grifeon; Mrs O. Yahaya including other staff of the Lab.



Monitoring and Evaluation Inspection Exercise to SAAG Chemical Laboratory. Balogun G.A Sanni (MD/CEO) forth right, some IPAN Staff and other staff of the Lab.



Group Photograph of the Participants with the Registrar and Top Management Staff of IPAN at the 5-Day Comprehensive Training on HPLC at the Institute's Secretariat, Lagos.



The 2nd batch of the training on Water and Waste water Analysis by IPAN in Lagos. The Registrar, Mr Aliyu Angara 5th L-R with facilitators and IPAN management posed with the participants



On the occasion of his retirement and, ironically, his 70th birthday, Bells University, Ota presented Prof. Olugbenga Ogunmoyela, Chairman of council IPAN, with an award.



Participants pose for group photograph with staff of Drug Lab. At the middle is Mrs Poluyi, Head of Lab.



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- Analysis of Raw Materials and Chemicals

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- Industrial Consultancy and Training
- Safe Disposal and Certification of Hazardous Materials in Collaboration with OGEPA, LASEPA
- Processing and Facilitation of Building Approval with MUPP

### PRODUCT REGISTRATION

- Facilitate NAFDAC Registration of Products
- Facilitate SON Approval of Products under the NIS Process

### ACCREDITATION

- Accredited by FMEnv, NESREA, OGMEnv, OGEPA, LASEPA, NOSDRA, DPR for Environmental and Laboratory Services.
- ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (T005) accredited by NiNAS for chemical & microbiology
- Registered with IPAN for Laboratory Services.

### OUR CONTACT

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pretentious about it because these are values that I appreciate and I will live by example and expect everybody to follow me.

### What do you love and cherish most in the profession?

Assurance of quality, or the assurance that the product meets the standards and quality expectations of the consumer, is the final result of any type of analysis, whether it be on food, cosmetics, medications, or other products, etc. Consequently, I have a passion for quality assurance. In fact, one of the things I discovered long ago, after leaving the classroom and working for many years in the industry, is that when it comes time to tutor on quality assurance, I do so naturally, even without consulting text materials, demonstrating that it is my passion. I began to frequently use instances from my own life, which may be one of the reasons my pupils never forget me, but I am grateful to God for the opportunity. I also make an effort to read widely because, unlike in the past when you had to visit the library and conduct lengthy research, information is now readily available. You can ask Google or Bing any question today and receive a prompt response, and you can access libraries on your mobile phone just as easily as you can make phone calls or view other people's status updates. There are a ton of things that a modern Smartphone can accomplish for you, but the last one to highlight is that I enjoy mentoring others and being able to support individuals who lack expertise or even guidance. Sadly, young people today do not want to be mentored; they are impatient in their pursuit of quick riches; they do not understand that you must be willing to be "cooked" in order to come out better; however, when I was in Honeywell, I was moved when someone who knew little about me came to ask me to be his mentor, and I praise God that today he is better off despite encountering many difficulties and stumbling blocks.

### What is your advice to graduates seeking to become Public Analysts?

To be able to carve out a niche for yourself, it is important to understand the challenges of the industry early in your career as well as the laws and norms that govern it. Even if we complain that laboratories are running as planned, some of our members still decline client requests because they are unable to keep up with demand. Graduates who wish to enter the workforce should not compare themselves to those who are having difficulty; instead, they should support those who have made success and recognize the vast opportunities in the field. Some graduates claim to stagnate due to financial constraints; they see money as a priority rather than equipping themselves or creating a business plan in the first place. In other countries, your business plan is what defines you. Investors would want to support you after they have seen your business plan. I would advise young graduates, that there are huge opportunities in this industry but it takes hard work, vision and patience to progress. Nigeria is sorely lacking in laboratory capacity to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

### What do you suggest for the profession to make a household recognition?

You do not have household as a customer because you do not have final product to sell as a household name but we desire that every single brand owner will have IPAN endorsement which can only come from IPAN registered laboratories. We should note that laboratories are operating on IPAN's covering.

### What will you like to be remembered for as a prominent public Analyst?

I took office seven months ago, and in that time I have expressed my many-faceted visions. Instead of competing with her co-organizations, IPAN wants to be acknowledged by them as the exclusive entity in charge of registering public analysts in order to carry out her legislative obligations. We should stick to our mission and concentrate on developing our laboratories' competitiveness and capacity, adding more labs, and differentiating them so that people are aware of the labs in the petroleum, food, and other sectors. This kind of compartmentalization or specialization also promotes

confidence and, of course, certification. IPAN has no business complaining about a shortage of funding when there is plenty of money to be gained from training initiatives. How often have we collaborated with one of our laboratories to plan training for Analysts across other laboratories? For example labs in Lagos that operates in any specific industry? We need to think creatively and consider revenue-generating options for the Institute. In order to ensure that IPAN is not isolated, I have pledged to exert enough pressure during my tenure to see to it that our internally generated revenue is greatly improved. Attending meetings of other organizations will allow you to observe how IPAN is struggling financially, and you will learn how we need to develop the field, make it more appealing, and entice our recent graduates who are jobless to work in that area. Because of this, we have planned to establish study centers across the nation for the training of public analysts. We started doing this under the previous administration, and we will implement in the future after Council has approved the basic idea.

### Is there any information you would share with the public on IPAN-GAIN collaboration?

This is an important development, and we must make sure that we evolve in order for that collaboration to proceed. We need to sell ourselves because it is not just about GAIN but also about other international development partners that may help us. We have a business committee, but there would not be any cooperation if you do not provide a program or programs that they could find interesting. Gain and IPAN working together is a positive move. We are considering how we can persuade them to help more of our members and have their labs accredited; we can develop program initiatives that can be pitched to numerous other domestic partners for international development.

### The Institute just lost their pioneer Registrar

The fact that IPAN is made up of both Christians and Muslims and that you can see that we have been able to cooperate warms my heart because the Bible says that we are surrounded by such a vast cloud of witnesses. Everyone recognizes that Alhaji Haruna made significant sacrifices to start IPAN, as is customary for pioneers. He created the building blocks for what IPAN is today. He was a professional to the core, retired from active duty, and had left IPAN 11 years ago, but he is not easily forgotten. I was a pioneer, dean of the postgraduate school for eleven years, and I never had an official car. Up until his retirement, he maintained cordial relationships with everyone at the Institute while remaining a devout Muslim. He was still consulted because he was familiar with IPAN's repository. He left a great void, so we should remember him for his simplicity. The takeaway from all of that is to think about what people will say about us once our time has passed.

### As the current Chairman of IPAN Governing Council and the President of SoTLAN, do you encounter any challenge wearing two caps?

I have the thought of stepping down but the constitution of SotLAN has not been amended, though we have seen that it is better for us to nurture Sotlan for its own identity and long-standing. If I had my way, I will remove one of the caps, as is the case, the pressure overwhelming.

For instance, with only about 1000 members, we are the smallest of all the regulatory agencies in the health sector, which prevents us from having enough funding for innovation. Others rely on their revenue to construct mansions, but we are incomparable, so we will support SotLAN and make sure that IPAN and SotLAN are harmonized.

We are currently evaluating the SotLAN Constitution to avoid killing it off at birth at this early stage

### How do you relax and what are your hobbies

I used to play hockey for Nigeria and all through my years in UK, I played football, I also played football for University of Ibadan, but now at my age, I usually do 5-7 km walking 2-3 times a week, I love watching sports and I am a minister of God. I am a man of many parts.





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- Environmental Baseline Studies
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- Pest Control Services
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- Solid Waste Management
- PPES and Safety Equipment Supply
- Environmental Equipment Management
- Biomonitoring and Toxicity Testing



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# COMMUNIQUE OF 29TH MCPD WORKSHOP

The Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN) held its 29th Mandatory Continuous Professional Development Workshop with the theme **AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AfCFTA): The Crucial Role of Quality Assurance of Products**, on Tuesday 7th and Wednesday 8th of December 2021 at Raw Materials and Research Development Council (RMRDC), 17 Aguiyi Ironsi Street, Maitama, Abuja.

The workshop was widely attended by Practitioners, Academia, Industrialists, and Government Regulatory Agencies Other Stakeholders including student members of the profession from both private and public sectors.

The Chief Host for the opening ceremony was Dr. (Senator) Adeleke Olorunnimbe Mamora, the Honorable Minister of State for Health, ably represented by Dr. David Atuwu, the Senior Technical Assistant to the Honorable Minister, the Chairperson of the day was the Secretary to Kogi State Government, Dr Folashade Arike Ayoade represented by Hajia Sherifat Ahmed, the APC women leader in Kogi State; the Special Guest of Honor was Hon. Dr Tanko Yusuf Sununu, Chairman House Committee on Health, Mr. Francis Anatogu, Senior Special Assistant to the President on Public Sector Matters and Secretary, NAC-AfCFTA delivered the Keynote Address.

There were four technical sessions and Induction of new members, the technical sessions comprised of a panel discussion and three technical papers.

The Panel discussion was on AfCFTA - Role of IPAN/Public Analysts in Removal of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Panelists were;

Director of Laboratory, Dr. Bath Ugwu, SON. Mr. Celestine Okanya, DG Nigerian National Accreditation Systems (NINAS) represented by Mr. Al-Hassan Joshua, Head, ICT, Dr. Femi Oyediran, President, Society of Testing Laboratory Analysts of Nigeria (SoTLAN), Mr. Afolabi Bello; Assistant Director, Trade, NEPC

The Panel Discussion was moderated by Mr. Ghasali Musa, Head, Public relations & Business Unit, IPAN. The topics and the resource persons are as follows:

Quality Assurance of Food and Agro-allied products by Dr Charles Nwachukwu FIPAN NAFDAC Laboratory Director. The session was

◆ chaired by Prof. Chimezie Anyakora; CEO, Bloom Public Health, Abuja  
Quality Assurance of Herbal Products by Pharm. (Mrs.) Sharrif Zainab Ujjud, Director TCAM, Fed. Min of Health represented by Pharm.

◆ Titus Tile.

Quality Assurance of Pharmaceuticals by Pharm. Elijah N.A Muhammed, Registrar/CEO Pharmacists Council of Nigeria represented by Pharm. Peter N. Iliya

AfCFTA - Consultancy and Ancillary Services; Role of Public Analysts by Mr Williams E. Onwuka FIPAN, MD Fine Spectra, Lagos; Chaired by Dr.

◆ Buga M. Lawal FIPAN represented by Dr. (Mrs.) Olife Fiorina C., Assistant Director, Raw Materials, Research and Development Council (Technology Development Department)

The interactive sessions provided opportunities for participants to ask questions with answer provided and with valuable comments.

## OBSERVATIONS

The workshop observed that:

1. AfCFTA was developed to create a single continental market for goods and services to expand inter African trade across the region. This is expected to enhance competition and support economic transformation in Africa.
2. AfCFTA supports all products including processed foods, raw material, primary agro produces like fruits and vegetables, animal feeds, agro allied such as cereals and grains for human consumption. These products are expected to meet quality standards to build trust and competitiveness in trade. Also, AfCFTA covers services.
3. With over 1.2 billion people and a projected trade of over 3.4 trillion dollars in the next few years, it is noted that several undocumented trades are ongoing in Africa, AfCFTA seeks to document these trades and bring them into the limelight. This will enhance harmonization of standards and customize trade.
4. Public Analysts were encouraged to prepare for opportunities in

AfCFTA, upgrade their knowledge base, acquire the relevant accreditations of their facilities, share knowledge, form partnership etc.

5. The institute was charged to increase its membership base and capitalize on the existing science-based graduates who are mainly jobless and train them to become Public Analysts with the view to turn Nigeria to the hub in Africa for Public Analysts.
6. A committee was proposed to be formed to actualize all that were raised at the workshop, especially to raise fund for the profession and prepare the profession towards AfCFTA.
7. Technical Barriers to Trade and poor Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures have been attributed as main reasons for reject and non-competitiveness of Nigerian products in the international markets.
8. The NQIP is instrumental in the accreditation of many laboratories both in the public and private sector; hence more laboratories are being accredited across the country. It was also noted that NQIP is a panacea for removal of TBT and SPS and Public Analysts were identified as the professionals to drive it
9. As the world shifts towards alternative medicine, trade in herbals is becoming popular in Africa, hence services of more public analysts would be required in the analysis and development of these products along their various value chains.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Inter-agency collaboration among government regulatory agencies is necessary to strengthen existing capacities and knowledge sharing.
2. The need to conduct survey and build data base on existing laboratories with their various areas of strength and capacities was recommended.
3. Information sharing is also important amongst public analysts in order to foster cooperation.
4. Harmonization of standards so that quality for testing across the continent will be same thereby giving impetus to a common regulatory framework that could effectively promote the 'one standard, one certificate' slogan.
5. Training and retraining of personnel should be promoted so that analysts will be in tune with global trends in their various scopes. An example of this is the ongoing training programme jointly being promoted by IPAN-GAIN on analysis of micronutrients in food.
6. Areas of gaps in the profession should be identified and experts invited to build the required capacity e.g. in forensics.
7. Members were advised to diversify their practices and consider consultancy services amongst others
8. While general knowledge is good, the need for specialization was recommended
9. Organizations, both private and public, should be approached and encouraged to ensure their laboratory managers or senior analysts are public analysts and fund their trainings. IPAN can ensure this by paying periodic visits to relevant organizations to enhance such linkages.
10. IPAN advised to ensure the new proposed curriculum captures today's realities, emerging industrial revolution, trade needs and emerging professions that are emanating from Public Analysis
11. An implementation committee is recommended to be set up to implement the outcomes of this workshop in preparation for AfCFTA
12. IPAN should revisit the issue of recognizing IPAN license in public service as a requirement for upgrade and incentives.
13. Investments in R&D is advocated to develop API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) for herbal products. The fact that Nigeria still imports pharmaceutical grade starch despite the abundance of sources of starch in Nigeria is disturbing.
14. Planting and preservation of medicinal herbs to start without further delay. Nigeria charged to lead the trail in the development of herbal products.
15. IPAN should liaise with CBN and the Federal Ministry of Health to support and recommend the Institute to adequately benefit from the intervention funds for the AfCFTA project as well as meet the needs

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# IPAN

# INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS OF NIGERIA

(Established by IPAN Act CAP 116 LFN 2004, formerly Decree No. 100 of 1992)



## 2022 REGISTER OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS

The following Public Analysts are eligible to practice until the next publication having fulfilled the requirements of the Institute. 'Practice' means the analysis of Food, Drugs, Cosmetic, Medical Devices, Water, Chemicals, Chemically and Biologically-based consumer products and other related matters followed by issuance of Analyst's Certificate thereof.

Government Organisations, Corporate Bodies, Manufacturers, Importers/Exporters and Individuals requiring analysis and certification of the above consumer products are advised to consult Public Analysts in this Register, which is available in the Office of the Registrar for inspection and/or sale. Any person who is not included in this Register is not eligible to practice or be engaged to carry out public analysis in Nigeria. Therefore any Report and/or Certificate of Analysis issued by such a person is legally invalid.

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ANGARA Ayemi Abdullahi FIPAN	00174	ADEBAYO Adebukola Deborah	00873	FALADE Lawrence Ajayi	00824	OLOWO Sikiru Ishola	00467
ADEBAYO Ademilola Akande FIPAN	00124	ADEBAYO Oluobunmi Florence	01055	FALODUN Tosin Olanrewaju	01074	OLUGBADE Tiwalade Adewale (Prof.)	00076
ADEBIYI Sherifat Folasade FIPAN	00014	ADEBOYE Oluwabunmi Abisola	00779	FAMILONI Oluwole Babfemi (Prof.)	00146	OLUGBODI Oluwaseun Peter	00939
ADEKOLA Amoo Folahan FIPAN	00185	ADEBOYEJO Adeyemi Michael	01056	FANAWOPO Abel Adereni	00536	OLUWADARE Idowu	00532
ADELUSI Sunday Adewale (Prof.) FIPAN	00056	ADEGBOYEGA Oluwabukola Mojisola	01058	FAPOHUNDA Oyedele Stephen (Dr.)	00307	OMINU Joseph Samuel	00986
AFOLABI Oladapo Abraham (Prof.) FIPAN	00193	ADELAJA Adebisi Arinola	00575	FASHINA Oyintola (Dr.)	00825	OMOTAYO Ayodele Elizabeth (Dr.)	00797
AFOLABI Olukayode Olalekan FIPAN	00328	ADELEKE-AMOSI Kudirat Adebakan	01022	FATUNMIBI Omolara Omowumi	01038	ONAFALUJO Akinwunmi Kunle	00126
AJIYI Samuel Olatunji FIPAN	00044	ADEMIYI GUN, Olufermi Temitope (Dr.)	01059	GABRIEL Osondu Uchenna	00801	ONANUSI Olusola Alice	00610
AJIBADE Olabisi Tawakkulu FIPAN	00374	ADEMIYI Isaac Abiodun	00814	GHASALI Musa Oluwarotimi	00766	ONWUKA Gregory (Prof.)	01016
AKAH Achunike Peter (Prof.) FIPAN	00273	ADEPOJU Gbenga Joel	00613	HAMMED Kamoruade Adelani	00773	OPARA Lawrence Uchechukwu (Dr.)	00556
AKINBAMI Oluwole Gbolahan FIPAN	00159	ADEPOJU-BELLO Aderonke Ayinke (Prof.)	01005	HASBUNALAHU Ishola Saheed	00767	OREBIYI Kazeem Oluwafemi	00502
AKINYUGHA Niyi Jones (Hon.) FIPAN	00070	ADESAN Patricia Oluwayomi	00901	HUTHMAN Adebukola Selimat (Dr.)	01011	ORJI Emmanuel Kechi	00866
ALADEJANA Lydia Ayodele FIPAN	00158	ADETUNJI Nasir Adebowale	00611	IBRAHIM Ezekiel Gube (Dr.)	00724	OSADEBE Patience Ogoamaka (Prof.)	00569
ALAKA-COKER Adebisi Aderonke FIPAN	00326	ADEWUNMI Sakinah Oluwatosin	00947	IGWEALOR Obianuju Lydia	00850	OSHUNRINADE Omolara Oluwawemimo	01089
ALO Babajide Ibitayo (Prof.) FIPAN	00011	ADEYEMI Hafees Qudus	00738	IGWEIKE Uchenna Charles	00956	OSOGHO-AJALA Ndukwu Michael (Sir.)	00570
AMOO Isaka Adekunle (Prof.) FIPAN	00443	ADEYINKA Taiwo Olajide	00843	IGWILO Cecilia Ihuoma (Prof.)	00280	OSONDU Gabriel Uchenna	00801
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ANYAMELHOR Patrick Ogugua FIPAN	00082	AINA Joseph Alaba	00531	ILVASU Samira Madaki	00769	OTEJU Taiwo Olanusankami	00614
ARIGLE Caroline Nchedo (Prof.) FIPAN	00217	AJIYI Adedayo Olajide (Prof.)	00585	IPAA Raphael Orenye	01076	OWARA Omowunmi Sherif	00893
AYODEJI Samuel Oluwagbenga FIPAN	00316	AJIYI Olanrewaju Paul	01060	IPAYEDA Ayodele Rotimi	00483	OYEBAJI Esther Olaiya	01048
BAKARE Ismail Adeshina FIPAN	00419	AJIFOWOBAJE David Oluwasanjo	00844	IROULOR Chidiebere Anthony	00523	OYEFARA Oluwaseun	00576
BELLO Akem Atanda FIPAN	00356	AKINDE Sunday Babatunde (Prof.)	00949	YASELE Uche Julius (Dr.)	00140	ROTIMI Eunice Omolola	01090
BUGA Muhammed Lawal (Dr.) FIPAN	00393	AKINKUAIIN Adedayo John	01603	JIMOH Kazeem Ademola	00529	SALISU Fatimat Ayodele	01092
BURAIMOH Ayodele Oluobunmi FIPAN	00249	AKINLABI Yeside Efunola	01008	JOHNSON Clement Friday	00882	SANNI Lateef Oladimeji (Prof.)	00869
DENLOYE Aggele Stella FIPAN	00097	AKINOLA Taofik Temitope	00925	JOHNSON Clement Friday	01077	SHONEYE Olatunbosun Hakeem	00994
EBUEHI Osaretin Albert Taiwo (Prof.) FIPAN	00260	AKINYANMI Omowumi Boladale	00996	KAKULU Samuel Esimikwame (Prof.)	00500	SOKUNLE Hakeem Olusola	00330
EFFIOK William Warrife FIPAN	00360	AKINYEMI Abosedo Dorcas	00818	KASHIMAWO Adesegun Jubril (Dr.)	00525	TAIWO Bamgboye Josiah (Dr.)	01093
ELEGBEDE Charles Adedole FIPAN	00493	AKH CHOGWU EJAMAKA	01024	KAYODE Florence	00771	TOKOSI Basirat Olusola	01051
FAJIMITE Kuburat Olanusankami FIPAN	00312	AKPANIKIA Grace Asuquo Ambrose (Dr.)	01025	KAYODE Rowland Monday (Dr.)	00593	UBAEKWE Chikaodili Ikechukwu	00578
HARUNA Abimbola Kareem FIPAN	00009	ALIYU Binta-Salis	01091	KELECHUKWU Louisa Chinwe	00726	UGAR-FU Morphy	00250
IDOWU Bukola Sekinat FIPAN	00009	AMAM Camerita Chima	00861	KOLAWOLE Matthew Olatunji	00909	UKPEBOR Emmanuel (Prof.)	00728
IRURHE Olubukola Olayinka (Dr.) FIPAN	00366	AMEEN Babatunde Abdurrahman	00619	KOMOLAFE Richard Oluwaseun	00701	UMAR Hassan Danlami	01094
MADUEMEZIA Adanna Celina (Prof.) FIPAN	00458	AMUSAT Oluwatobi Raheem	01027	KUNEHENPON Peter Waniyon	00883	UROH Christopher Ogechi	01095
MALOMO Oludare (Prof.) FIPAN	00284	ANAGONYE Callistus Ozodimiri	00720	LADAN Zakari (Prof.)	00645	UTHMAN Saliu Animasahun	01096
MIACHI Benjamin Akwu FIPAN	00116	ANZIE Chukwudi Remigius (Dr.)	00704	LADOKUN Olusola Abiola (Prof.)	01012	VITE Dinebari Gboro	00479
MICHAEL Chinelo Nonyelum Ngozi FIPAN	00329	ARCHIBONG Ruth Dennis	00686	LOHAMMED Halimatu Laraba	01078	WAZIRI Marline Sambo (Princess) (Dr.)	00672
MOEMEKE Deborah Oluseyi FIPAN	00447	AREMU Omotola Kudirat	00981	MOHAMMED Sani Sambo Datsuwagwai (Dr.)	00933	WHONG Clement Myah Zaman (Prof)	00539
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MOSURU Yakubu Titilayo FIPAN	00288	ATANDA Saburi Abimbola	01065	NDUKWU Chidinma Chimuno	01079	YUSUF-BABATUNDE Moruf Ademola	00943
NSOFOR Ikenna Prince FIPAN	00021	ATTAMA Anthony Amaechi (Prof.)	00538	NWADIOGBU Joseph Oneyebuchi	01081		
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ODEGA Emmanuel Chukwuka FIPAN	00154	AWOJI Ejugwu David	01067	NWAIAGU Peter Arinze	00182		
ODESANYA Babatunde Olugbenga (Prof.) FIPAN	00079	AWONIYI Julius Tunde	00902	NWANKPA Ikechukwu Chinkwe	00339		
OGBUAGU Josephat Okechukwu mni (Prof.) FIPAN	00401	AYANO Adeola Eniola (Dr.)	00903	NWEZE-AKPA Egwuchukwu Stella	00594		
OJOSIFE Babasola Ayodele (Dr.) FIPAN	00013	AYODELE Mobolanle Modupe	01068	NWINYI Obinna Chukwuemeka (Dr.)	00604		
OKEI Friday Chukwunemud (Dr.) FIPAN	00358	AYOLA Paul Babatunde (Dr.)	01068	OBALAYE Joshua Ayoola (Prof.)	00542		
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OLAWALE Olusola Ronald FIPAN	00166	BABA Rani Issa	01069	ODIETE Sandy Egueno	00780		
OLUSUYI Adekunle Muhammed FIPAN	00157	BABALOLA Chinedu Peace (Prof.)	00215	ODIMBA Clara Chinenye	00852		
OLLWANISOLA Sunday Adelanji FIPAN	00361	BABATUNDE Omotayo Michael	00904	ODJUNTAN Iyabo Abimbola	00502		
OLLIVEMI Hannah Adebola FIPAN	00332	BAKARE Gbenga Omotayo	01090	ODUSAN Opeoluwa	00831		
ONATUNDE Taofeek Ademola FIPAN	00306	BAMBOLA Adeyemi Abdulbaki	00589	OFOMATAH Anthony Chibuzo (Dr.)	00706		
ONWUKA William Ebere FIPAN	00169	BASHIRU Nureni Abiodun	00597	OFUMAN Esther Ngozi	01082		
OPFOLUWA Adeyemi Oluwole FIPAN	00472	BELLO Kayode Adelaja	00519	OGAN Egbihi Josephine	01082		
OSIBANJO Oladele (Prof.) FIPAN	00060	BELLO Muritala Oladayo	00983	OGUNDIRI Oluwaseun Felix	00783		
OYEDEPO Joseph Abiodun FIPAN	00115	BELLO Tawakalitu Abosedo	00522	OGUNRINDOLA Olufunmilayo Olabisi (Dr.)	00887		
OYEWUSI Ayodele Peter (Dr.) FIPAN	00408	BENU Mopah Samson	00757	OGUNYE Anthony Ayodeji	00242		
PHILLIPS Iyabo Mercy (Dr.) FIPAN	00371	BIRMA Godwin Johnuel	01070	OHAGBULEM Basil Ulakchukwu	00533		
POLUYI Olawale Olubimpe FIPAN	00318	BOLAJI Oluiseye Oladotun (Prof.)	00205	OJOFETIMI Olufunmilola Success	00785		
SOLABI Gbolahan Adisa FIPAN	00043	CHIZEA Chukwiji Emmanuel	00633	OJOKUKU Sikiru Abiola (Dr.)	00250		
SOMORIN Adenrele Adenike (Dr.) FIPAN	00298	CHUKWURA Edna Ifeoma (Prof.)	00574	OJONJI Johnson Oladipo	00710		
TELLA Adebibu Clement (Prof.) FIPAN	00244	DANRAKA Abubakar Mustapha (Dr.)	01071	OKAFOR Chukwuemeka Sunday	01083		
UBANY Taiwo Oluobunmi FIPAN	00320	DAUDA Funmilola Catherine	00761	OKAFOR Henry Kenekchukwu	01084		
UBOH Friday Effiong (Prof.) FIPAN	00431	DAUIDU Edward Alade	01009	OKHAMAFE Augustine Oshimayye (Prof.)	00290		
UKO Iniobong Stephen FIPAN	00309	DAWODU Taofeek Olufermi	00998	OKOLIE Blessing Nkechi	01085		
UPONI Joseph FIPAN	00427	DEDOGBE Daniel Busayo	00848	OKORONKWO Faith Ihuoma	00609		
UZOMAH Abimbola (Prof.) FIPAN	00412	DIBOFORI-ORJI Amalo Ndu (Prof.)	00552	OKUBENA Mojisola Oluajumoke	00836		
VAIKOSEN Edebi Nicholas (Dr.) FIPAN	00160	DURODOLA Bamidele Michael	00953	OKUMODI Adewunmi Olufemi	00960		
YAKASAI Saminu Muritala (Prof.) FIPAN	00466	EBOH Christian Ukamaka	00693	OKUNOWO Temitope Johnson	00403		
		EGBOBI Francis Ogochukwu	00587	OLABEMIWO Ojeyemi Matthew (Dr.)	00790		
		EGBUAWA Afolake Mabel	00878	OLAGUNJU Sherif Alaba	01015		
		EJOMO Christopher (Dr.)	00722				

SIGNED:  
**Aliyu A. Angara**  
Registrar/Chief Executive

IPAN ..... caring for what you consume and the environment!  
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 Enugu





## GAIN-IPAN Certification Course in Laboratory Analysis of Food Micronutrients (LAoFM)

### ABOUT THE COURSE

The GAIN-IPAN LAoFM Course is structured into two programmes: **Training** and **Certification**, depending on your educational qualification and work experience.

This Course is tailored for industry professionals, private candidates, technical staff of corporate organizations and fresh graduates seeking relevant skills in laboratory analysis.

- The Training course involves two (2) progressive levels (Foundation & Intermediate Levels), based on pre-requisites and pre-assessment scores. Successful candidates will receive a Certificate of Completion upon completing the two-tiered course at the end of the training programme.
- The Certification course also involves two (2) progressive levels (Intermediate & Advanced Levels) based on pre-requisites, pre-assessment scores and cognate analytical laboratory experience. At the end of the two-tiered course, candidates must sit and pass an internationally accredited certification examination according to the ISO/IEC 17024: 2012 (*Conformity assessment – general requirements for bodies operating certification of persons*) to be administered by IPAN-SoTLAN Conformance Systems Ltd. (IPAN-SoTLAN PCB). This examination would earn candidates the Certification (Certificate of Completion) as Certified Professionals in food micronutrient analysis.

Candidates will be enrolled/registered on the appropriate level based on their scores in the pre-assessment test immediately after applying for the course.

Candidates will complete the e-learning modules, take, and pass the end-of-level assessments, and earn a Certificate of Participation before advancing to the next level.

### WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

- ✓ Laboratory Quality Management Systems
- ✓ Choosing Appropriate Analytical Methods
- ✓ Laboratory Equipment for Micronutrient Testing
- ✓ Methods of Analysis of Food Micronutrients and Fortifiers
- ✓ National Standards on Micronutrients and Fortifiers
- ✓ Samples, Sampling, and Sample Preparation

### DURATION

The maximum period for each course/level is two (2) months. A maximum period of four (4) months is required to complete either the Training or Certification course.

### COURSE ATTRACTIONS

- Shareable Specialization and Course Certificates
- Self-Paced Learning Option
- Course Videos & Voiceovers
- Facilitated by experienced National and International Subject Matter Experts
- Developed and administered by the collaborative efforts of GAIN, IPAN & IPAN-SoTLAN PCB
- Graded Quizzes with Feedback
- Instructive hands-on practical video sessions
- Peer & Tutor Feedback through LMS and progressive assessment at the end of each level
- Online training with easy accessibility on all devices, including smartphones
- Explore new Career avenues with a Certificate course as a value addition to resume
- Competitive job opportunities with the potential for higher remuneration
- Watch recorded videos of practical laboratory analyses/training on demand
- Payment of fees in phases

### TARGET AUDIENCE

#### Food industry professionals

- Fresh graduates of higher institutions in relevant disciplines
- Food analysts, scientists, statisticians
- Field staff involved in food surveys and sampling
- Technical laboratory professionals
- Laboratory service managers are involved in laboratory management and quality systems, etc.

#### Organisational entities

- Food fortification and manufacturing companies
- Public, private/third party & cooperate micronutrients laboratories,
- Institutions requiring micronutrient testing capacity building for advocacy and oversight functions, etc.

### COURSE DESCRIPTION

This training course will equip candidates with a comprehensive understanding of the theory, principles, and applications of physicochemical and instrumental techniques applicable to the analysis of micronutrients in food. At the same time, the Certification segment is designed for candidates to demonstrate their competence in the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform the core duties of a skilled food micronutrient analyst.

## COURSE PRE-REQUISITES

**For Training programme:** Ordinary National Diploma (OND), Higher National Diploma (HND), Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), Master of Science (M. Sc.) or Doctor of Physiology (PhD) degree in Biochemistry, Chemistry, Food Science and Technology, Industrial Chemistry, Science Laboratory Technology, Nutrition and Dietetics, Microbiology, Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry/Analysis or any equivalent qualification considered and for the time being accepted by the programme.

**For Certification programme:** At least 1 to 2 years cognate experience in analytical laboratory and Higher National Diploma (HND), Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), Master of Science (M. Sc.) or Doctor of Physiology (PhD) degree in Biochemistry, Chemistry, Food Science and Technology, Industrial Chemistry, Science Laboratory Technology, Nutrition and Dietetics, Microbiology, Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry/Analysis.



Scholarship opportunities available to qualified candidates.

To apply, log in to <https://fortificationlabtesting.com>, register for the Course, take the Pre-assessment test and send the documents below in pdf format through an email titled: LAoFM Scholarship Application to [ooyekanu@gainhealth.org](mailto:ooyekanu@gainhealth.org) for consideration.

1. 500-word essay on what the Course will do for you and how you will positively impact Nigeria's nutrition outcomes based on the Certification
2. Current Curriculum Vitae with your academic records & cognate analytical laboratory experience including photocopies of your certificates
3. Pre-Assessment Test Score
4. Letter of Recommendation (Professional or Academic) and addressed to **The GAIN-IPAN Course Management Team, Nigeria.**

## ONLINE APPLICATION AND PAYMENT DETAILS

For online application and payment information, please log in to <https://fortificationlabtesting.com>

**Application fee: N5,000**

**Registration, Course & Exam fees** (cover access to all training, course materials, end-of-level exams and final certification exam.)

### Training Programme Fees:

FOUNDATION LEVEL  
**N65,000**

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL  
**N75,000**

FOUNDATION & INTERMEDIATE LEVELS  
**N140,000**

### Certification Programme Fees:

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL  
**N80,000**

ADVANCED LEVEL  
**N125,000**

INTERMEDIATE & ADVANCED LEVELS  
**N205,000**

(Discounts are available for more than two (2) candidates from one organization/laboratory)

Application, Registration and Course fees are payable at [www.remita.net](http://www.remita.net)

### Method of payment - Through IPAN TSA Account

**Step 1:** Click on [www.remita.net](http://www.remita.net)

**Step 2:** Pay to A Federal Government Agency

**Step 3:** Select the name of MDA – **Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria**

**Step 4: Purpose of Payment:** Professional Training for Laboratory Analysts Fee

**Step 5:** GIFMIS Code: **1000309975**

**Step 6:** Description: **GAIN-IPAN Certification Course in Laboratory Analysis of Food Micronutrients**

**Step 7:** Fill in the required information and submit it to generate the Remita Retrieval Reference (RRR)

**Step 8:** Continue paying online with your Debit or Credit Card OR go to any Commercial Bank in Nigeria and complete your payment using the RRR information.

**Step 9:** Send proof of payment (Remita generated receipt) by mail to [training@ipan.gov.ng](mailto:training@ipan.gov.ng)

**Step 10:** Receive an acknowledgment email and link/access to take the pre-assessment test.

## INSTRUCTORS

**Mr. Adeyemi Opeoluwa**  
[wole.opeoluwa@ipan.gov.ng](mailto:wole.opeoluwa@ipan.gov.ng)

**David Morgan**  
[dmorgan@gainhealth.org](mailto:dmorgan@gainhealth.org)

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<https://fortificationlabtesting.com>



**IPAN** ...Caring for what you consume and the environment! >>>



**L**ate Alh. Bola Haruna, the pioneer Registrar/ Chief Executive of Institute of Public Analysts of Nigeria (IPAN) retired in 2010 and was into private consultancy before his death. When he was in primary 6, he was appointed timekeeper, and he claimed that this experience gave him a sense of responsibility that he later use in his life. He had to pick up the bell and the clock from the principal's office and made sure that the change of lessons was properly announced. Additionally, he started working as a keeper in class 3 while a boarder in secondary school, which he saw as a call to greater responsibility because he was responsible for announcing the time for waking up, compound cleaning, assembly, change of lessons, and breakfast. Eventually, he was appointed the senior prefect of the school and also helped the principal of the school with students' affairs. Following his university education, he worked for the Federal Ministry of Health for ten years in the Directorate of Food and Drug Administration and Laboratory Services. He began his career in the private sector at a company called Continental Pharmaceuticals, which manufactured pharmaceuticals. After a while, he transferred to Pharmadecol in Agbara, another pharmaceutical company, and later, from 1994 to 2010, he worked as the Registrar and Chief Executive of IPAN.

As one of the pioneer members of IPAN and the Pioneer Registrar of the Institute, he summarized that his driving force, Vision and Mission that motivated him to accept such a responsibility was a professional interest. He joined IPAN, then known as SPAN, in 1983, became the secretary and later rose to the position of Chairman of the Technical Committee. His efforts, together with those of his former colleagues from the Federal

Ministry of Health, were rewarded by the elders of the Institute which led to his 1994 appointment as Registrar/Chief Executive of the Institute.

During his time as the Registrar of IPAN, his most significant accomplishment was overseeing the creation of the Training program. The first was the Mandatory Professional Training Workshop, which updated participants' technical knowledge and knowledge in accordance with the 1995 World Health Assembly Resolution (WHA 27.31).

He was really thrilled to see that every part of the legacy he left to the Institute had significantly improved after leaving the Institute, which gave him great hope. It is therefore understandable why he never got weary of assisting whenever his assistance was needed by the Institute.

He expected the new registrar to uphold the traits of honesty, truthfulness, and dependability, as well as sincerity of purpose, self-control, justice, and equality of treatment. He also expected them to avoid preferential treatment because it destroys organizations. Finally, he expected them to treat staff and members fairly and without discrimination.

He believed that Loopholes enhance quackery as it is a menace that cuts across all professions most especially in this clime. He suggested that effective control measures could reduce same to a bearable limit. While using IPAN as a case study, he recommended effective Public awareness about the roles and significance of Public Analysts and Analysis of health related consumer products; Sufficient and stringent working rules and ethics that would be somehow difficult for quacks to adulterate; effective enforcement of rules and measure; as law without enforcement is synonymous to a picture of a horse on a paper which would certainly be devoid of actions and performances; effective recognition of the roles and significance of Public Analyst by the stakeholders; Federal and State Ministry of Health, Agencies having to do with quality and safety of products, Producers and Manufacturers of Goods and Products and finally, to maintain an effective advocacy and sensitization is to be staged continuously to avert the ugly trend of quackery.

He suggested that Public and Private Sectors that are involved in analysis but have not registered their laboratories with IPAN should do so in order to support effective regulation and enforcement of standards while carrying out duties related to the profession of Public Analysis. He also reiterated that products like raw agricultural produce, petroleum products, minerals, and environmental samples that were not mentioned in the law are net-worthy and as a result, they should be brought to net. He urged analysts who had not yet signed up with IPAN to do so right away because their expert opinions will be needed for forensic analysis, tariff purposes, and pronouncements on assessed products. The IPAN Management needs to seriously investigate each of these topics.

In order for the profession to be recognized and accepted by all, he suggested that it have adequate publicity, ground-breaking activities, and effective government support through adequate funding, the passage of regulations, and

*continued on page 22*



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enforcement. He also suggested that IPAN could gain notoriety if Public Analysts rise to the occasion when necessary. He offered a few examples, like the time that ethylene glycol, a toxin with fatal effects, was used to make children's paracetamol syrup in place of propylene glycol. When methanol was used to make alcohol drinks instead of ethanol, hundreds of youngsters died as a result of the incident. Many people died as a result of this.

These were all opportunities for public analysts to demonstrate their skills and potential, but they never materialized. All public analysts should adopt a proactive attitude and be watchful and aware of their duties and callings.

He acknowledged that other people engage in a variety of activities in their free time, but that "Dawah," which involves reflection, meditation, deliberation, and calling people to the next life's business, has traditionally been his most relaxing activity. His life's attitude was that it was not about achieving menial goals and having fun before passing away and everything becomes vanity.

Alh. Bola Haruna preferred to be remembered as an obedient servant of God also, his prestigious organization should see him as a man that has good intention to do things right but circumstances only afforded him partial accomplishment on same. However, he took solace in the fact that good intension is well appreciated in Islam even far above activities devoid of good intention.

Culled from interview.....IPANNEWS 2019 edition.

## TESTIMONIES FROM IPAN STAFF AND HIS PROFESSIONAL COLLEAGUES (from the Open register dedicated to him)

'Good name they say is better than riches', and if you build a good name, that name will eventually be its own currency.

Alh. Haruna made a good name for himself. Some IPAN employees did not personally know him, but through the testimonies of colleagues with whom he had worked with, they were able to send their own tribute to a man who was regarded as exceptional, a father figure in the organization, humble, resourceful, honest, peace-loving, content, and generous. Some staff referred to him as "baba white," which was a fitting nickname for him, while others said that he left an irreparable mark in the sands of time. Some of the employees of IPAN wrote that if he did not dare the impediment to founding IPAN, that many of them would have not known or be working in the organization today. His colleagues praised him for his contribution to the profession of public analysts, while others viewed him as a combination of a professional and a gentleman with humility, his worthy of emulation, practical in words and action without discrimination or discredit of others warm-hearted, beholden no grudge, and straight forward.



**The Institute regrets to announce the passing of Prof. (Mrs.) Amalo Dibofori-Oji. She was a member of the 5th Governing council of the Institute and represented the South-South Geopolitical Zone.**

# COMMUNIQUE OF 29TH MCPD WORKSHOP

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- of Laboratories in Nigeria for facility and capacity building.
- 16. Nigeria charged to start implementation of its action on AfCFTA, and to realize that a few African Countries are better prepared in service deliveries
- 17. IPAN to invest heavily on publicity and advocacy to further create awareness of its mandates and competence of its members especially on AfCFTA
- 18. IPAN advised to strive to become the quality assurance training arm in Nigeria in respect of AfCFTA.
- 19. Building partnership, strategic alliance and networking among members was recommended.
- 20. IPAN asked to follow up with NAC-AfCFTA, having been classified as strategic partner by NAC-AfCFTA, secretariat in the AfCFTA project.
- 21. IPAN to commission a body to identify the gaps in Food,

Pharmaceutical Devices and Nutrition and determine the training needs to fill the gaps and do all required accordingly with IPAN's mandates in view.

### MEMBERS OF COMMUNIQUE TEAM

- 1. Dr. Khadijat Abdulaziz - Nigeria Commodity Exchange, Abuja (Team, Chairperson)
- 2. Pharm Abdulhakeem Salman - NIPRIPHARM, Nigeria Correctional services, Abuja
- 3. Mrs. Chinwe L. Kelechukwu - Emachy Chemicals And Laboratory services Lagos
- 4. Mr. Idowu Oluwadare - IPAN Secretariat, Yaba, Lagos
- 5. Mr Ghazali Musa - IPAN Secretariat, Yaba, Lagos (Team, Secretary)
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