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degradation or transformation of analytes. Common preservation methods include refrigeration, acidification, and the use of inert gases [7].

Sample preparation: This involves processes such as filtration, extraction, and concentration, which are essential for isolating analytes from complex matrices.

Method validation

Method validation is crucial to ensure the reliability and accuracy of analytical results. Key parameters include:

Specificity: The method should be able to measure the intended analyte without interference from other substances [8].

Sensitivity: The ability to detect low concentrations of an analyte is vital, especially for trace environmental pollutants.

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