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s   t   e a   y (*e.g.*, when the analysis is split into several runs). If the analysis *cannot* be executed except in two or more runs, the analyst must make every effort to keep the conditions stable between runs.

e) Lack of digit resolution in the data may result in the variation between results or units being represented inadequately or not at all. Analysts conducting the tests may need to be advised to record more significant figures than customary.

f) A full account of the statistical rationale of the recommended method can be found in Reference 1.

g) Figure 1 below may assist in the recognition of the different types of outliers. Outlying differences are most easily detected by the use of Cochran's test at the 95% level of significance, although other statistically sound tests will suffice. A fuller discussion of outliers can be found below.
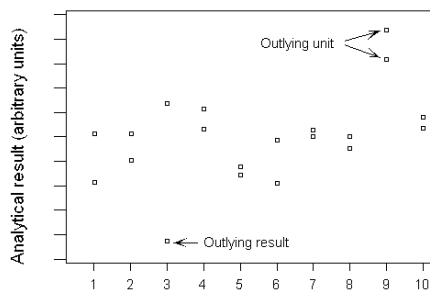

Fig. 1 Results from a test for sufficient homogeneity, showing two types of outlier.

Background to the Recommendation
Tests for homogeneity have traditionally been