



APAC Guidance for accreditation of Reference Material Producers (RMPs)

標準物質生産者(RMPs)認定のための
APAC ガイダンス(参考和訳付き)

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標準物質生産者(RMPs)認定のための APAC ガイダンス(参考和訳)

本文書は、APAC から発行、公開されている「APAC TEC1-008: APAC Guidance for accreditation of Reference Material Producers (RMPs)」の一部(5項、6項)に和訳を付したものです。

上記文書は 2.1 にあるように、ISO 17034:2016 に基づき標準物質生産者の認定を行う認定機関による利用を目的として作成されたものですが、標準物質生産者に有用な情報も含まれています。

本文書に含まれる和訳文は、ASNITE 標準物質生産者認定事業者及び同申請事業者の参考のために IAJapan が作成したものです。正式な内容については、原文(英文)をご確認下さい。

教育、標準化等の目的のため該当文面を用いる場合、引用先(原文)を明記して下さい。なお、上記原文は APAC ホームページ(<https://www.apac-accreditation.org/publications/tec1-series/>)に掲載されています。

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1. INTRODUCTION

Reference Materials (RMs) are used in all stages of the measurement process, for method validation, calibration and quality control. They are used for assessing laboratory proficiency through interlaboratory comparisons and can be a source of metrological traceability.

2. SCOPE

- 2.1 This document has been prepared for use by accreditation bodies (ABs) applying ISO 17034:2016 for accreditation of producers of reference materials.
- 2.2 It is acknowledged that Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are a specific type of RM and the guidance given in this document applicable to all types of RMs unless specifically mentioned otherwise.

3. REFERENCE STANDARDS AND GUIDES

- 3.1 At the time of publication of this document, ISO/IEC Guide 99 *International vocabulary of metrology - Basic and general concepts and associated terms* (VIM) was under review with new definitions for Reference Materials and Certified Reference Materials drafted. For updated definitions of these terms refer to the most recent publication of ISO 17034, ISO Guide 30 or ISO/IEC Guide 99.
- 3.2 ISO Guide 30 provides terms and definitions used in connection with reference materials and their corresponding product information sheets, certificates and reports. The definitions of RMs and CRMs were developed by the ISO committee responsible for publications on reference materials ISO TC/334 (previously known as ISO/REMCO) to incorporate the concepts of both quantitative and qualitative analysis. As these definitions differ from that currently contained in ISO/IEC Guide 99 (VIM) and JCGM 200, it remains a future goal to harmonize these definitions in subsequent editions of these guides.
- 3.3 For users of reference materials, ISO Guide 31 informs the producers of RMs to use the term 'reference material certificate' solely for CRMs and the term 'product information sheet' is used for a document accompanying any other type of RM, thus making the distinction between Certified and Non Certified RMs. ISO Guide 31 is an informative reference in ISO 17034.
- 3.4 ISO/TR 16476 has been developed by ISO TC/334 as a useful tool that investigates, discusses and specifies the general principles of establishing traceability of measurement results. The principles put forward are based on the joint BIPM, OIML, ILAC and ISO Declaration on Metrological Traceability (OIML Bulletin, Volume LIII, Number 1, January 2012). While ISO/TR 16476 is specifically an informative reference for establishing metrological traceability of certified values (clause 7.9 of ISO 17034), the principles put forward on metrological traceability are applicable to all measurement and testing making

ISO/TR 16476 a useful reference not only for RMPs but all users of (C)RMs as well.

- 3.5 ISO Guide 35 supports implementation of ISO 17034 by providing more specific guidance on technical issues related to the production of (C)RMs. This guide explains the concepts for processes such as the assessment of homogeneity, stability, characterization, evaluation of uncertainty, and establishment of traceability for the certification of RMs.
- 3.6 Both ISO/TR 16476 and ISO Guide 35 share a common principle for metrological traceability, stating the traceability of a measurement result consists of two parts. To clearly define the identity of the property value and then, establish the traceability of this property value to the stated reference. The principle of metrological traceability is the same for producers of RMs and the users of (C)RMs such as test and calibration laboratories. Thus, a certificate supporting a Certified Reference Material will always clearly identify the stated reference to which the certified property value is traceable.
- 3.7 ISO Guide 33 describes good practice in the use of (C)RMs in a measurement process. The recommendations it provides are exemplified by real-world examples, which to some degree also reflects the level of complexity associated with RMs. Property values may be traceable to international scales (such as SI) or other established measurement standards. A measured property can be defined without reference to a particular measurement procedure or is operationally defined to which only results obtained by the same procedure can be compared. Topics discussed include the handling of RMs, assessment of precision and bias, calibration, assignment of values, conventional scales, selection and use of RMs, etc. and is recommended as a reference for all users of (C)RMs.

4. PRINCIPLES OF ACCREDITATION AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

- 4.1 As detailed in ISO 17034, the production of reference materials involves a number of processes including:
- a) production planning*;
 - b) the selection of subcontractors (where relevant)*;
 - c) production control;
 - d) material handling, storage and processing;
 - e) assessment of homogeneity and stability;
 - f) characterization of property values;
 - g) assignment of property values and associated uncertainties*;
 - h) authorization of property values and associated uncertainties*;
 - i) authorization of RM documents*;
 - j) distribution.

With all of these processes forming part of an ISO 17034 accreditation.

** Processes that are not to be subcontracted as per ISO 17034.*

- 4.2 A RMP accredited to ISO 17034 may not subcontract processes a, b, g, h & i as indicated above.
- 4.3 A RMP may also be a testing and/or calibration provider holding both ISO 17034 and ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, having a number of the RMP production processes such as characterization and assessment of homogeneity and stability assessed as part of their ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation.
- 4.4 Where a commercial RMP is not accredited to ISO 17034 but is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 for test and calibration activities that support the production of a RM, it is acknowledged that these activities alone are not equivalent to all of the processes involved in the production and reporting of a (C)RM.
- 4.5 Thus it is the responsibility of each Accreditation Body to ensure the use of their accreditation symbol gives clear indication as to which conformity assessment activity the accreditation is related. Where a CAB issues a 'Certificate/Report of Analysis' of a material under an ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, it must be ensured that said certificate does not give the impression that it is being issued under a Reference Material Producers accreditation.

5. PERFORMING THE ASSESSMENT OF A REFERENCE MATERIAL PRODUCER (参考和訳付き) 標準物質生産者の審査の実施

Assessment preparation 審査の準備

- 5.1 Prior to conducting the on-site assessment, the AB will need to obtain sufficient information from the RMP to ensure all aspects of ISO 17034 are assessed in full. In addition to the usual information required from all accredited facilities (scope of accreditation, test methods, equipment, organization structure, etc.), the following information for the assessment RMPs should be considered:
- 現地審査を実施するにあたり、認定機関はISO 17034の全要求事項を審査することを確実にするために、標準物質生産者(RMP)から十分な情報を得る必要がある。全ての認定適合性評価機関から得られる通常の情報(認定範囲、試験方法、設備、組織構成等)に加え、RMPの審査においては以下の情報を考慮することが望ましい。
- a) tasks performed for each type or group of RMs (characterization, homogeneity and stability testing) and methods/techniques used. This applies to all tasks whether performed in-house or subcontracted;
個々の標準物質(RM)のタイプ又はグループについて実施される業務(値付け、均質性・安定性試験)及び使用される方法/技術。これはRMP自身が実施するか請負業者に外部委託するかを問わず適用される。
- b) subcontractor information, the tasks the subcontractors perform and relevant background information for each subcontractor for example, whether they are accredited for the activity and/or how the subcontractor has been deemed technically competent to perform the task;
請負業者の情報、請負業者が実施する業務及び各請負業者の関連情報(例えば、該当する活動について認定されているか、及び/又は請負業者が当該業務を遂行する力量をもつことをどのように判断したのか)。

- c) the stated reference for each CRM type or group, plus any other relevant information regarding metrological traceability including in-house calibrations.

個々の認証標準物質(CRM)のタイプ又はグループに関する“定められた計量参照”、及び内部校正を含む計量計測トレーサビリティに関する情報。

- 5.2 As per the requirements in ISO/IEC 17011 clause 7.4, the selection of a suitable assessment team is to be based on the activities performed by the RMP and their subcontractors, the scope of (C)RMs produced and technical disciplines covered.

ISO/IEC 17011 7.4 項に従い、適切な審査チームの選定は、RMP 及びその請負業者により実施される活動、及び生産される(C)RMs の範囲、並びに網羅される技術分野に基づき実施されることになる。

NOTE Further details on the preparation for assessment are found in ISO/IEC 17011.

注記 審査の準備にかかるさらなる詳細な情報は、ISO/IEC 17011 に記述されている。

Assessment of RMPs RMPs の審査

- 5.3 ISO 17034 clause 7.6 requires measurement procedures meet the relevant requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 in order to ensure measurements made achieve the required specifications and accuracy of the RM property values. To achieve this requirement the AB will need to consider:

ISO 17034 7.6 項は、実施された測定が RM 特性値に求められる仕様及び精確さを満たすことを確実にするために、測定手順が関連する ISO/IEC 17025 要求事項に適合することを要求している。そのために認定機関は、以下を考慮する必要がある。

- a) the methods are appropriate to the intended use and are the latest edition unless it is not appropriate or possible to do so;
測定方法が意図された用途に対し適切であり、それを適用することが適切でない又は適用できない場合を除き、最新の版であること。
- b) in-house, non-standard methods are developed by qualified personnel with adequate resources;
RMP が開発した方法及び規格外の方法は、十分な資源をもち資格付与された要員によって開発されていること。
- c) non-standard methods be appropriately validated before use;
規格外の方法は、適用前に十分に妥当性確認されていること。
- d) non-standard methods, including in-house methods and methods used outside of their intended scope, are validated to confirm they are fit for the intended use. The validation must be as extensive as is necessary and a statement as to whether the method is fit for the intended use made; and
規格外の方法(RMP が開発した方法、意図された適用範囲外で用いられる方法を含む)は、それが意図する用途に適合していることを確実にするために、妥当性確認を行うこと。妥当性確認は必要な程度まで幅広く行われ、その方法が意図された用途に対し適切である旨の表明がなされていること。
- e) the range and accuracy of values obtainable from methods are relevant to the intended use.
方法により得られる値の範囲及び精確さは、その意図された用途に対し適切であること。

- 5.4 Measuring equipment (ISO 17034 clause 7.7) used in RM production must also be used in compliance with relevant requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. To achieve this requirement, the AB should consider at least the following:
RM 生産に用いられる測定装置 (ISO 17034 7.7 項) は、ISO/IEC 17025 の関連する要求事項を満足するよう用いられなければならない。そのために認定機関は少なくとも以下を考慮することが望ましい。
- a) the RMP and/or its subcontractors have access to the measuring and test equipment required. The equipment is fit for purpose and has been verified as complying with specified requirements; and
RMP 及び/又はその請負業者が、必要な測定装置を使用できること。その測定装置は目的に適合しており、かつ特定の要求事項への適合が検証されていること。
 - b) when the measurement accuracy and measurement uncertainty affect the validity of a RM property value, measuring equipment is calibrated;
測定装置は、その測定の精確さ及び測定不確かさが RM 特性値の妥当性に影響する場合、校正されること。
- 5.5 Consequently, the requirements for metrological traceability may apply to measuring equipment including equipment used in the production of non-certified RMs. See ISO/IEC 17025 for further details on the requirements for measuring equipment.
したがって、計量計測トレーサビリティに関する要求事項は、非認証標準物質の生産に用いられる装置を含む測定装置にも適用されうる。測定装置の要求事項に関するさらなる情報については ISO/IEC 17025 を参照のこと。
- NOTE ILAC Policy on the Traceability of Measurement Results, ILAC P10, may also be applied to other conformity assessment activities where testing and/or calibration are involved.
ILAC P10 (測定結果のトレーサビリティに関する ILAC 方針) は、試験及び/又は校正を含む他の適合性評価活動にも適用されうる。
- 5.6 Proficiency testing can be used to monitor the on-going competence of the producer and subcontractors for all tests and measurements that contribute to the quality of an RM and its property value. During assessment the AB will need to consider that the requirements in ISO/IEC 17025 for assuring the quality of results are followed for all measurement procedures.
技能試験は、RM の品質及びその特性値に寄与する全ての試験及び測定に関して、RMP 及び請負業者の継続的な能力を確認するために用いることができる。認定機関は審査の過程で、全ての測定手順について結果の品質の確保に関する ISO/IEC 17025 の要求事項に従っていることを考慮する必要がある。
- NOTE ILAC Policy for Participation in Proficiency Testing Activities, ILAC P9, contains additional information on the use of proficiency testing in the accreditation process.
ILAC P9 (技能試験活動への参加に関する ILAC 方針) は、認定プロセスにおける技能試験の利用に関する追加的な情報を記述している。

Assessment of RMP's Subcontractors RMP の請負業者の審査

- 5.7 It should be emphasized that accreditation is granted to the RMP, and not to subcontractors. The AB will need to ensure that any documentation issued to

subcontractors by a RMP as a result of a successful assessment by the RMP of the subcontractor, does not imply certification nor accreditation by the AB. ISO/IEC 17011 and ILAC P8 detail requirements for the use of accreditation symbols and other claims of accreditation.

強調すべきなのは、認定は RMP に対して授与されるものであり、請負業者に授与されるものではないということである。認定機関は、RMP による請負業者の審査の結果として RMP から請負業者に対し発行されるあらゆる文書が、認定機関による請負業者の認証や認定を暗示するものでないことを確実にする必要がある。ISO/IEC 17011 及び ILAC P8 は、認定シンボルの使用及び他の認定の地位の主張に関する詳細な要求事項を含んでいる。

- 5.8 For critical activities undertaken by subcontractors, the AB should, where necessary, witness a selection of examples of how the RMP evaluates the competence of its subcontractors on-site, see clause 6.2.6 of ISO 17034. This may be necessary where the competence of a subcontractor involved in the generation of measurement data for the characterization of property values and assessment of homogeneity and stability, cannot be determined through the information provided by the RMP.

認定機関は、請負業者により実施される重要な活動に関して、必要な場合には、RMP による請負業者の現地での能力評価（作業の監督）に立ち会うことが望ましい（ISO 17034 6.2.6 を参照）。これは、特性値の値付け及び均質性／安定性試験ための測定データの作成に関与する請負業者の能力が RMP から提供される情報によって決定できない場合に必要となりうる。

- 5.9 It is noted, ISO 17034 prevents the selection of subcontractors as a subcontracted activity.

ISO 17034 は、請負業者選定のプロセスを外部委託することを禁じていることに留意する（ISO 17034 6.2.3）。

6. GUIDANCE ON THE APPLICATION OF ISO 17034:2016 (参考和訳付き)

ISO 17034:2016 の適用の手引

- 6.1 This section provides guidance for the application of ISO 17034. The clause numbers in this Section (6) follow those of ISO 17034:2016. Since not all clauses require interpretation, the numbering is not consecutive.

本項は ISO 17034 適用のための指針を示す。本項(6 項)の項番は ISO 17034:2016 のものに準じている。全ての項番が解釈を必要とするわけではないため、番号付けは連続しない。

4 General requirements 一般要求事項

4.1 Contractual matters 契約に関わる事項

- 4.1.1 When ensuring the requirements for a RM are adequately defined, documented and understood, the RMP should consider that the matrix, property values and the value's metrological traceability and measurement uncertainty meet the needs of the given application or field of application. In some cases, the stability time required should also be

included in the review. If necessary, the RMP should give advice to the customers and help them to determine their needs.

RMP は、RM に関する要求事項が十分に確定され、文書化され、理解されることを確実にするために、マトリックス、特性値、認証値の計量計測トレーサビリティ及び測定不確かさが、特定の適用対象又は適用分野のニーズを満たすかどうかを考慮することが望ましい。場合によっては、要求される安定期間もレビューに含めることが望ましい。RMP は必要な場合、顧客に助言し、顧客のニーズの決定を支援することが望ましい。

7 Technical and production requirements

技術及び生産に関する要求事項

7.5 Material processing 物質の加工

When candidate RMs are sent to subcontractors for testing, they should be uniquely labeled, suitably packed and stored in suitable conditions during transport. Instructions on the storage conditions should be given to the subcontractors.

試験用の候補 RM を請負業者に送る場合、個々にラベル付けされ、適切に包装され、輸送中は適切な条件で保管されることが望ましい。保管条件にかかる指示書は請負業者に提供されることが望ましい。

7.6 Measurement procedures 測定手順

The applicable requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 apply to measurement procedures. See Section 5, assessment of RMPs for additional guidance on application of the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for measurement procedures.

測定手順には、該当する ISO/IEC 17025 の要求事項が適用される。測定手順への ISO/IEC 17025 要求事項の適用については、5 項 (RMP の審査) が参考になる。

7.7 Measuring equipment 測定装置

The applicable requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 apply to measuring equipment. See Section 5, assessment of RMPs for additional guidance on application of the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for measuring equipment.

測定装置には、該当する ISO/IEC 17025 の要求事項が適用される。測定装置への ISO/IEC 17025 要求事項の適用については、5 項 (RMP の審査) が参考になる。

7.9 Metrological traceability of certified values

認証値の計量計測トレーサビリティ

Additional guidance on reference materials and metrological traceability is provided in Section 2 of this document.

It should be noted that ILAC Policy on the Traceability of Measurement Results, ILAC P10, may also be applied to other conformity assessment activities where testing and/or calibration are

involved.

RM と計量計測トレーサビリティに関わる追加的な手引は、本書の 2 項で示している。

ILAC P10(測定結果のトレーサビリティに関する ILAC 方針)は試験及び/又は校正を含む他の適合性評価活動にも適用されうことに留意することが望ましい。

7.10 Assessment of homogeneity 均質性の評価

7.10.3 It should be noted that the requirements for measurement procedures in clause 7.6 also apply to the assessment of homogeneity.

7.6 項の測定手順に対する要求事項は均質性評価(のための測定手順)にも適用されることに留意することが望ましい。

7.11 Assessment and monitoring of stability 安定性の評価及びモニタリング

7.11.1 Prediction of stability using a model is acceptable if such model is well established and widely accepted in the discipline concerned.

It is noted, the requirements for measurement procedures in clause 7.6 also apply to the assessment of stability.

モデルを用いた安定性の予測は、そのモデルが十分に確立し、当該分野の中で広く受け入れられている場合にのみ許容される。なお、7.6 項の測定手順に対する要求事項は、安定性評価(のための測定手順)に対しても適用される。

7.11.2 Under normal circumstances, stability assessment for each and every property value should be performed. It is not appropriate to assume the stability of a property value based on the assessment of another value unless correlation is demonstrated.

通常は、個々の特性値全てについて安定性評価を実施することが望ましい。ある特性値の安定性を別の特性値の評価に基づいて推定することは、それらの相関関係が実証されていない限り、適切でない。

7.11.3 A change of procedure, or the source of the candidate materials, or a deviation from previous data may necessitate a reassessment of stability.

手順の変更又は候補 RM の由来の変更があった場合、あるいは以前のデータからの逸脱が生じた場合、安定性の再評価が必要になる場合がある。

7.12 Characterization 値付け

7.12.3 When a property value is method-specific or operationally defined, only results using the same method are meaningful. Therefore, to be more useful, methods published by standards writing bodies or widely recognized professional bodies in the concerned field are recommended.

特性値が方法特有か、又は規定された操作により得られる場合、それと同一の方法を用いた結果のみが意味をもつ。したがって、特性値の有用性をより高めるためには、規格作成機関又は当該分野において広く知られている専門家団体によって公表された方法を適用することが推奨される。

- 7.12.4 It is noted, the requirements for measurement procedures in clause 7.6 also apply to the characterization of assigned property values.

7.6 項の測定手順に対する要求事項は、特性値の値付け測定手順に対しても適用される。

7.13 Assignment of property values and their uncertainties

特性値及びその不確かさの付与

- 7.13.5 The uncertainty of property values from single-artifact CRMs that are certified based on a single calibration may be carried out using the normal procedures as outlined in the GUM. It should be noted, however, that the uncertainty calculation of this type of CRM will need to include long term stability effects.

NOTE An example of this type of CRM would be a hardness block.

It is necessary to have a system for reviewing and updating uncertainty calculations following recalibration of reference equipment, a change of subcontractors, a change of material suppliers or other changes that would significantly affect the magnitude of relevant uncertainty components.

個別の人工物として生産される CRM の特性値が個別の校正に基づいて付与される場合、その不確かさは、GUM に規定するような一般的な手順を用いて評価してもよい。しかし、この種の CRM の不確かさ評価には、長期安定性の影響を含める必要があることに留意することが望ましい。

注記 この種の CRM の一例として、硬さ標準片が挙げられる。

関連する不確かさ要因の程度に重大な影響を与える、参照設備の再校正、請負業者の変更、原料供給者の変更又はその他の変更に応じて、不確かさ計算内容をレビューし更新するシステムをもつ必要がある。

- 7.13.6 Uncertainty in this Section covers both “measurement uncertainty” of a quantity value and “uncertainty” associated with a nominal property (i.e. property of a phenomenon, body, or substance, where the property has no magnitude e.g. color chart, DNA sequence, etc.).

本項における“不確かさ”は、量の値の“測定不確かさ”と名義的性質(すなわち、大きさをもたない現象、物体又は物質の性質。例えば、カラーチャートや DNA 配列など。)に伴う“不確かさ”の双方を対象としている。

7.14 RM documents and labels RM 文書及びラベル

7.14.3 There are reference cultures kept in various economies such as American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), Type Culture Collection of Chinese Academy of Science (CGMCC), National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC), UK, and European Collection of Animal Cell Cultures. Additionally, traditional biochemical tests and culturing techniques are used to define the identity of microorganisms and/or DNA sequencing may also be used. The traceability statement for these CRMs will need to identify which reference cultures, or which definition (measurement procedure), is referenced as the stated reference. Where the stated reference is a reference culture, it may be appropriate to also state the number of passages and the sub-culturing techniques on the certificate.

For some biological CRMs, both the DNA sequence as well as the identity of the microorganism is given on the certificate in which case it is necessary to clearly identify the certified property value, i.e. whether it is the identity or the DNA sequence or both.

Where the property value is operationally defined, it is necessary to clearly state the measurement procedure including the measurement unit, or the measurement standard. This is applicable for biological CRMs used for matching the test results (such as DNA sequence or serological / biochemical tests) with that of the test specimens, in which case the test (DNA sequence or serological / biochemical tests) used to characterize the microorganisms as well as the test results would be reported on the certificate.

For those CRMs where the identity of a chemical compound is the certified property value it may be warranted to report both the identity and the purity of the compound and, if applicable, other information such as its molecular structure, the confirmatory technique(s) used to identify the compound, the stated reference and the criteria for identity confirmation. A state reference and the criteria for identity confirmation are needed for supporting traceability for such qualitative CRMs.

標準株は様々な国際地域で保存されている(例えば、American Type Culture Collection(ATCC)、Type Culture Collection of Chinese Academy of Science (CGMCC)、National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC)、UK 及び European Collection of Animal Cell Cultures)。加えて、標準的な生化学試験や培養技術により微生物の同定が行われ、及び/又は DNA シーケンシングが行われることもある。これら CRM のトレーサビリティを主張するためには、どの標準株、又はどの定義(測定方法)が“定められた参照(a stated reference)”として参照されているのかを特定する必要がある。“定められた参照”が標準株の場合、継代数と継代方法も認証書に記載することが適切な場合がある。

生物学的 CRM では、DNA 配列と微生物の同定の双方を認証

書に記載するものがある。この場合、何が認証された特性なのか、すなわち、同定のみか又は DNA 配列のみか、あるいは両方なのかを明確にすることが必要である。

特性(値)が規定された操作により得られる場合、測定単位を含む測定手順、又は測定標準を明記する必要がある。これには、試験対象と試験結果(DNA 配列又は血清・生化学試験)を照合させるために用いる生物学的 CRM が該当するが、そのような場合は、試験結果と合わせ微生物の同定に用いられた試験の情報(DNA 配列又は血清・生化学試験)が認証書で報告されるだろう。

化合物の同定を認証特性とする CRM では、化合物の同定及び純度、並びに該当する場合にはその他の情報(化合物の分子構造、化合物の同定に用いた確定技術、定められた参照、同定確定の基準といった情報)が報告されることが保証されるかも知れない。“定められた参照”及び同定確定の基準は、そのような定性的 CRM のトレーサビリティを支持するために必要である。

7.17 Management of non-conforming work 不適合業務の管理

7.17.1 Common examples of non-conforming work include environmental conditions in the testing or calibration areas exceeding the specified limits, tests performed using instruments with overdue calibration, acceptance criteria of quality control not met, unsatisfactory performance in proficiency testing schemes, etc.
It is important to note the need to keep records of non-conforming work in accordance with ISO 17034 clause 7.16.2 as these might be needed in a future dispute situation.

不適合業務の一般的な例として、試験・校正エリアにおける環境条件が規定値を超えている、校正期限が過ぎた機器を使用して試験を実施した、品質管理の許容基準を満たしていない、技能試験における不満足な結果、等が挙げられる。

ISO 17034 7.16.2 項に従い、将来の論争の場で必要となる可能性があるため、不適合業務の記録を残しておくことは重要である。

8 Management system requirements マネジメントシステムに関する要求事項

8.3 General management system documentation (Option A) マネジメントシステムの文書化(選択肢 A)

The management system of an RMP will depend on a number of factors including the size of the RMP, number of staff members and the range, volume and complexity of the work it performs. In cases where a RMP is part of a larger organization, RMP activities may already be incorporated in a system covering the organization's total range of operations.

RMP のマネジメントシステムは、RMP の規模、スタッフの数、業務の範

囲、量、複雑さなど、様々な要因に依存する。RMP が大きな組織の一部である場合、RMP の活動は、組織の全業務範囲をカバーするシステムの中に既に組み込まれている場合がある。

8.5 Control of records (Option A) 記録の管理(選択肢 A)

Requirements for control of quality and technical records are also given in section 7.16 of ISO 17034.

品質及び技術的記録の管理の要求事項は ISO 17034 7.16 項にも記載されている。

8.6 Management review (Option A) マネジメントレビュー(選択肢 A)

Note 2 of clause 8.6.1 provides a recommendation that a typical period for conducting a management review is once every year.

ISO 17034 8.6.2 項の注記 2 では、マネジメントレビューの典型的な周期として毎年 1 回を推奨している。

8.7 Internal audits (Option A) 内部監査(選択肢 A)

8.7.1 An RMP should perform internal audits at least once a year. The frequency should be adjusted depending on the demonstrable effectiveness of the management system and its proven stability.

RMP は少なくとも 1 年に 1 回内部監査を実施することが望ましい。その頻度は実証可能なマネジメントシステムの有効性とその安定性によって調整することが望ましい。

8.7.2 Internal auditors should be familiar with the requirements of ISO 17034 and ISO/IEC 17025 (or ISO 15189 for medical RMs).

内部監査員は ISO 17034 及び ISO/IEC 17025(又は臨床標準物質については ISO 15189)の要求事項に精通していることが望ましい。

7. DESCRIBING THE SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION FOR A REFERENCE MATERIAL PRODUCER

7.1 In accordance with ISO/IEC 17011:2017, a scope of accreditation must make the distinction between certified RMs, non-certified RMs when listing the specific types of RMs covered by the accreditation.

7.2 For all conformity assessment types, ISO/IEC 17011 recognizes the use of flexible scopes of accreditation noting additional procedural requirements for Accreditation Bodies when assessing and managing flexible scopes. Accreditation Bodies using flexible scopes of accreditation must ensure that the RMP has determined and can demonstrate that the measurement procedures used remain valid across the breadth of material matrices, analyte/characteristic covered by the scope.

7.3 Consideration should be given to additional guidance developed by ILAC in ILAC G18.

8. REFERENCES

ISO Guide 30	Reference materials - Selected terms and definitions
ISO Guide 31	Reference materials - Contents of certificates, labels and accompanying documentation
ISO Guide 33	Reference materials - Good practice in using reference materials
ISO 17034	General requirements for the competence of reference material producers
ISO Guide 35	Reference materials - Guidance for the characterization and assessment of homogeneity and stability
ISO/TR 16476	Reference materials - Establishing and expressing metrological traceability of quantity values assigned to reference materials
ISO/IEC 17025	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories
ISO 15189	Medical laboratories - Requirements for quality and competence
ISO/IEC 17011	Conformity assessment - Requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies
ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008 (GUM)	Uncertainty of measurement - Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement
ISO/IEC Guide 99 (VIM, JCGM 200:2012)	International vocabulary of metrology - Basic and general concepts and associated terms.
OIML Bulletin, Volume LIII, Number 1, January 2012	Joint BIPM, OIML, ILAC and ISO Declaration on Metrological Traceability
ILAC P8	ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (Arrangement): Supplementary Requirements for the Use of Accreditation Symbols and for Claims of Accreditation Status by Accredited Conformity Assessment Bodies
ILAC P9	ILAC Policy for Participation in Proficiency Testing Activities
ILAC P10	ILAC Policy on Traceability of Measurement Results
ILAC G18	Guidelines for the formulation of scopes of accreditation for laboratories

APAC MRA-001 Procedures for Establishing and Maintaining Mutual Recognition Amongst APAC Accreditation Bodies

APAC MRA-002 APAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)

9. AMENDMENT TABLE

This table provides a summary of the changes to the document with this issue.

Date	Section(s)	Amendment(s)
2021-12-10	All sections	General editorial update and consolidation of guidance into a more concise guide.
2019	Background	This section removed
2019	Introduction	Section titles 'Purpose' in the previous version split into 'Introduction' and 'Scope' to align with the structure of other APAC guides.