



**International
Standard**

ISO 33405

**Reference materials — Approaches
for characterization and assessment
of homogeneity and stability**

*Matériaux de référence — Approches pour la caractérisation et
l'évaluation de l'homogénéité et la stabilité*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity, or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 334, *Reference materials*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO Guide 35:2017, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- technical requirements for the characterization and the assessment of homogeneity and stability of reference materials as stipulated in ISO 17034 is reiterated in this document with additional guidance on approaches that can be used.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The production of reference materials (RMs) is a key activity for the improvement and maintenance of a worldwide coherent measurement system. As detailed in ISO 33403, RMs with different characteristics are used in measurements, such as calibration, quality control, proficiency testing and method validation, as well as for the assignment of values to other materials. Certified reference materials (CRMs) are also used to confirm or establish metrological traceability to conventional scales, such as the octane number, hardness scales and pH.

To be comparable across borders and over time, measurements need to be traceable to appropriate and stated references. CRMs play a key role in implementing the concept of traceability of measurement results in chemistry, biology and physics among other sciences dealing with substances and materials. Laboratories use these CRMs as readily accessible measurement standards to establish traceability of their measurement results to International Standards. The property values carried by a CRM can be made traceable to the International System of Units (SI) or other internationally agreed references during production. This document explains how approaches can be developed that will lead to well established property values, which are made traceable to appropriate stated references.

For RM producers, this document refers to ISO 17034, ISO 33401 and ISO Guide 30 that support the production and certification of RMs:

- ISO 17034 outlines the general requirements to be met by an RM producer to demonstrate competence;
- ISO 33401 describes the contents of certificates for CRMs and of accompanying documents for other RMs;
- ISO Guide 30 contains terms and definitions related to reference materials.

Alongside developments in RM production approaches, the range of classes of RMs is growing with advances in technology, increasing the need for more widely applicable technical guidance in RM production. In addition, increasing use of ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 15189 by laboratories has led to greater demand for clear statements of metrological traceability.

This document describes examples of possible designs for homogeneity, stability and characterization studies that are in line with ISO 17034. It also contains specific provisions concerning the establishment of metrological traceability in RM production.

Reference materials — Approaches for characterization and assessment of homogeneity and stability

1 Scope

This document explains concepts and provides approaches to the following aspects of the production of reference materials (RMs):

- the assessment of homogeneity;
- the assessment of stability and the management of the risks associated with possible stability issues related to the properties of interest;
- the characterization and value assignment of properties of an RM;
- the evaluation of uncertainty for certified values;
- the establishment of the metrological traceability of certified values.

The guidance given supports the implementation of ISO 17034. Other approaches can also be used as long as the requirements of ISO 17034 are fulfilled.

Brief guidance on the need for commutability assessment (6.11) is given in this document, but no technical details are provided. A brief introduction for the characterization of qualitative properties (9.6 to 9.8) is provided, together with brief guidance on sampling such materials for homogeneity tests (7.4.1.2). However, statistical methods for the assessment of the homogeneity and stability of RMs for qualitative properties are not covered. This document is also not applicable to multivariate quantities, such as spectral data.

NOTE ISO 33406 gives more information on the production of RMs with one or more qualitative property values.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3534-2, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics*

ISO 3534-3, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 3: Design of experiments*

ISO Guide 30, *Reference materials — Selected terms and definitions*

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*

ISO 17034, *General requirements for the competence of reference material producers*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3534-2, ISO 3534-3, ISO Guide 30, ISO/IEC Guide 99 and the following apply.