

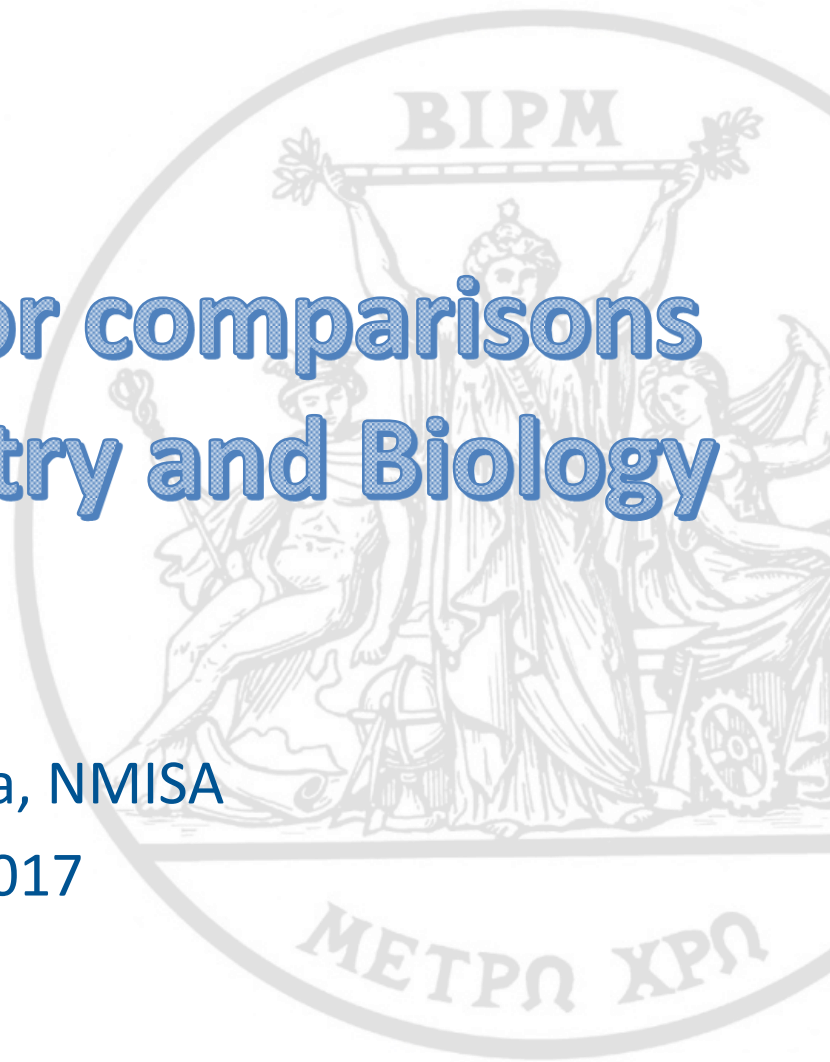


Specific guidelines for comparisons and CMCs in Chemistry and Biology

Angelique Botha, NMISA

16 November 2017

Bureau
♦ **I**nternational des
♦ **P**oids et
♦ **M**esures



Outline

- ✓ Impact of chemical and biological measurements
- ✓ Overview of the CCQM
- ✓ Types of comparisons
- ✓ Organisation of comparisons
- ✓ CMC review process
- ✓ Specific requirements for CMCs



Impact



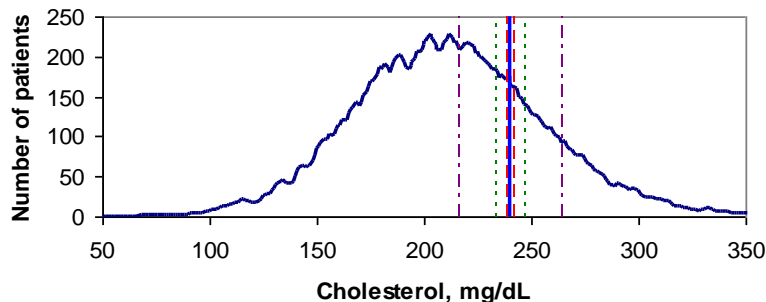
Healthcare reform is a major issue throughout the world

- ✓ 70% of healthcare decisions are based on results from clinical laboratory measurements
- ✓ Bias in measurements affects medical decision-making

Cholesterol Frequency Distribution of >20,000

Mayo Clinic Patients

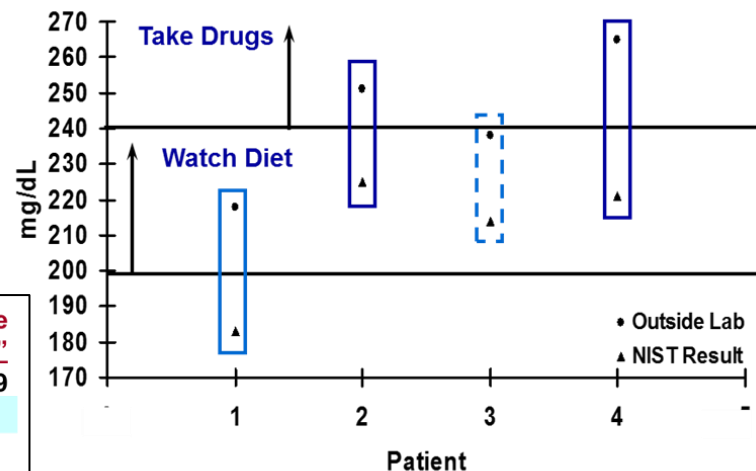
(with +1%, +3% and +10% limits around 240 mg/dL criteria point)



If measurement bias were: **Positives (>240 mg/dL) Predicted Change per 1000 in "Positives/1000"**

-10% bias	120	-129
-3% bias	203	-46
-1% bias	234	
0% bias	249	-15
+1% bias	263	
+3% bias	300	+14
+10% bias	446	+51
		+197

NIST Cholesterol-in-Blood Experiment - Impact of Inaccurate Measurements



Healthcare reform is a major issue throughout the world

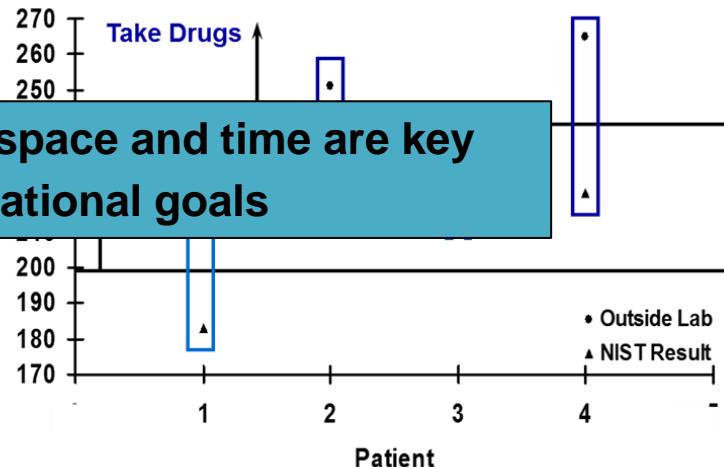
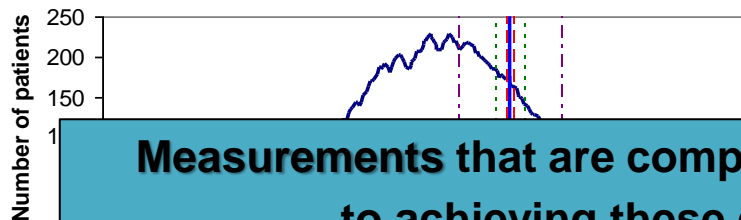
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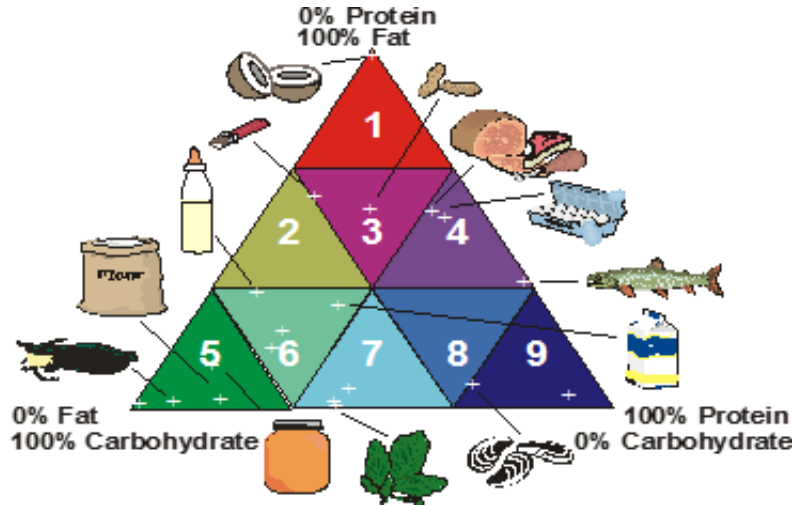
Measurements that are comparable over space and time are key to achieving these global and national goals

Cholesterol, mg/dL

<u>If measurement bias were:</u>	<u>Positives (>240 mg/dL) per 1000</u>	<u>Predicted Change in "Positives/1000"</u>
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Food pyramid

Examples of Food-matrix Certified Reference Materials by Sector

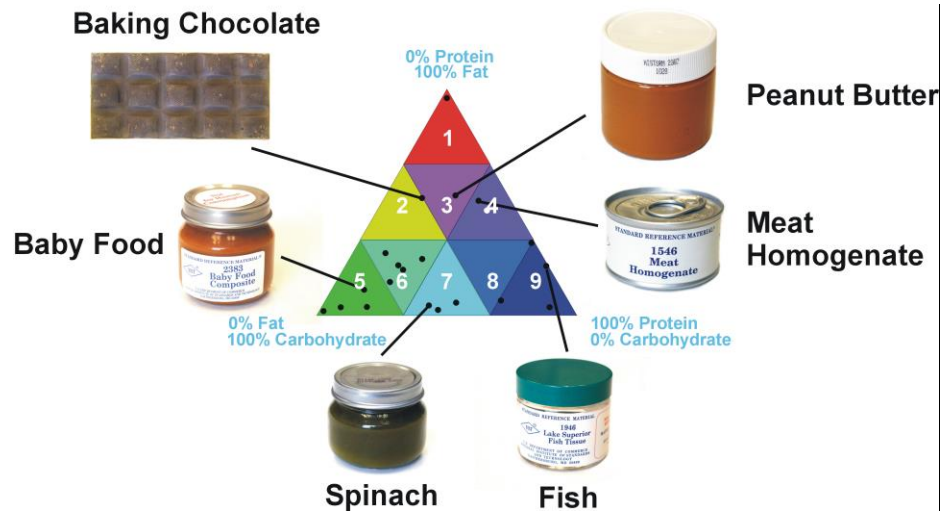


*Every food can be placed in one of these 9 sub-triangles according to its % **protein**, % **fat**, and % **carbohydrate** coordinates*

- ♦ Most food analysis labs provide analyses for a similar set of analytes but in a wide range of food types
- ♦ Matrix differences and concentration differences are the primary measurement challenges
- ♦ By providing CRMs certified for these common food analytes in each of the major sections of the “food triangle”, NMIs can provide a full suite of CRMs needed for the validation of nutrients and contaminants in the measurement of foods

Food pyramid

Examples of Food-matrix Certified Reference Materials by Sector

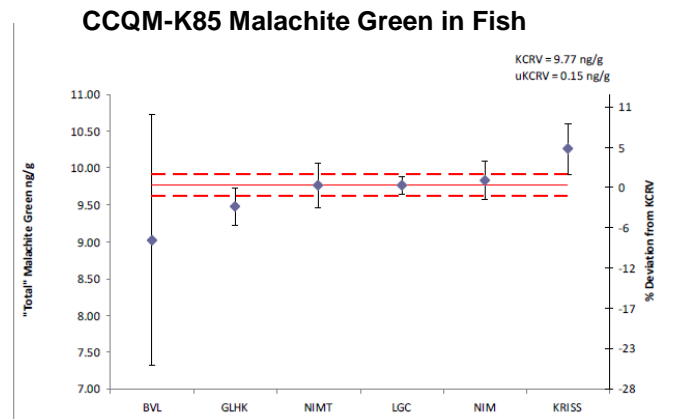
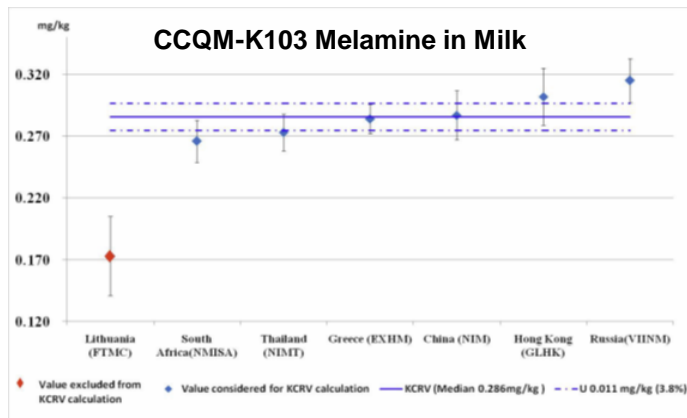
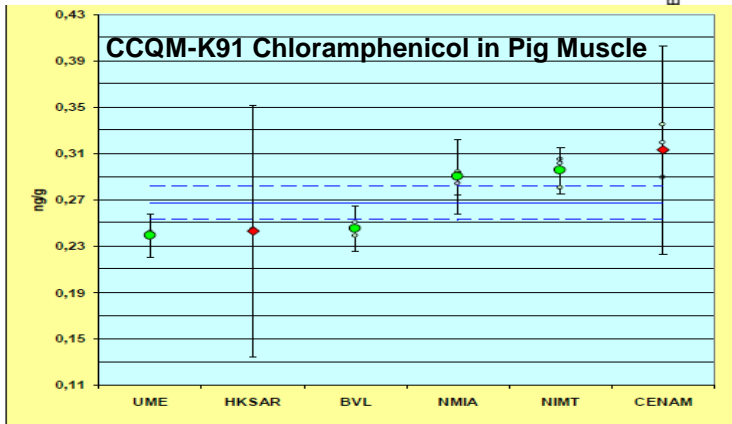
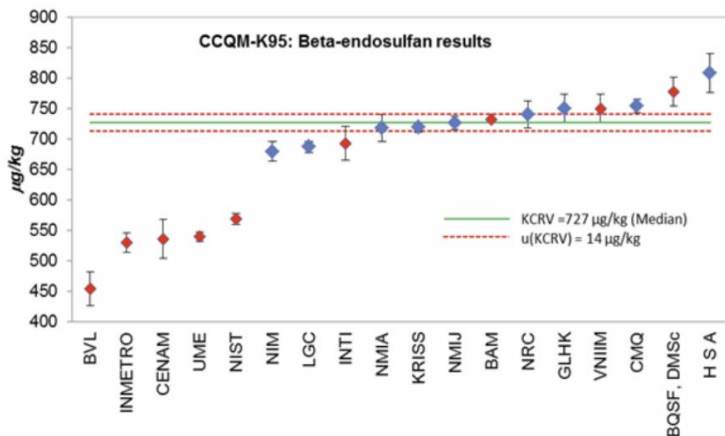


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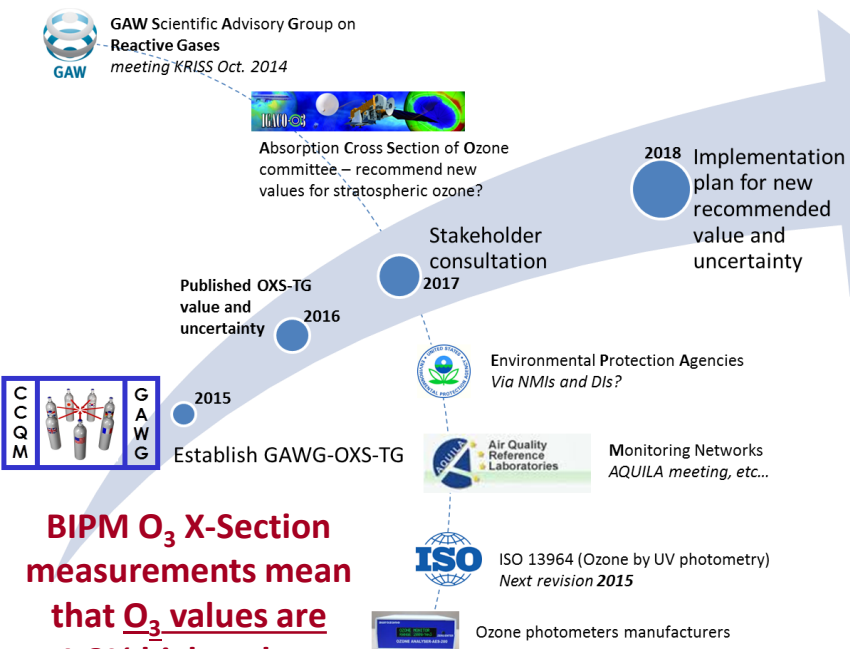
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CCQM Key Comparisons for Food Safety (Organic)

International Comparison Studies provide support (under auspices of CIPM) for assessment of global comparability of National Metrology Institutes measurement capabilities



Impact of CCQM Ozone Standards and Comparison Activities



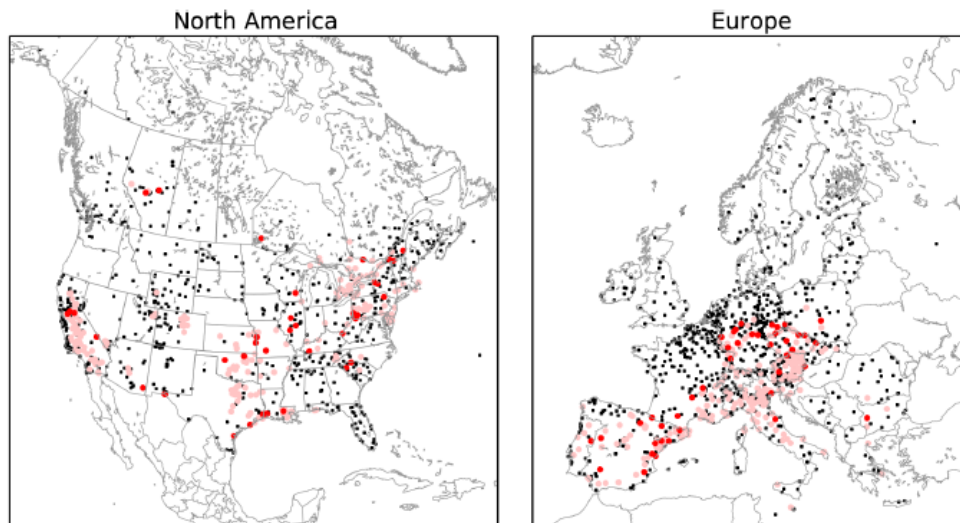
BIPM O₃ X-Section measurements mean that O₃ values are 1.8% higher than historically reported

www.bipm.org

*20 % increase in the number of sites that are out of compliance with current US, Canadian, and European ozone air quality health standards for the year 2012

Lead to actions for improved air quality* for the World's Population

Sofen, E. D., Evans, M. J., and Lewis, A. C.: Updated ozone absorption cross section will reduce air quality compliance, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 15, 19537-19551, doi:10.5194/acpd-15-19537-2015, 2015.



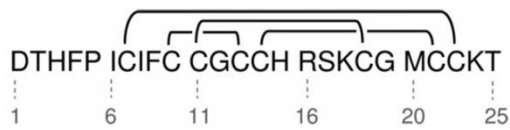
- Newly noncompliant under Viallon et al. [2015] only
- Noncompliance under Hearn [1961] and Viallon et al. [2015]
- Other sites (compliant/missing data)

Impact of CCQM Peptide Primary Calibrator Comparison Program

Enabling the adoption of SI traceable reference measurement systems

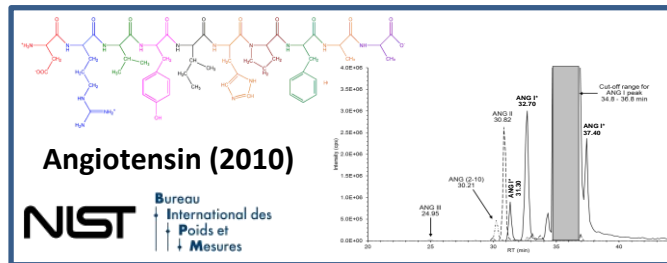
Higher profile for Metrology and SI Traceability for Diagnostics and Therapeutics

Body fluid	Method	#Mean ALL sample
Urine	** I	#2.9
	II	44.4
	III	13.4
	IV	35.1
	V	427.1
	VI	7.9
Plasma	* I	#11.4
	II	13.0
	0	27.4
	IV	16.4
	V	124.6
	VI	17.3
	VII	12.4
	VIII	41.5



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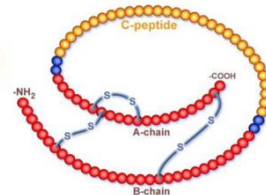
Development of methods
for cross-linked peptides
and future comparison
(Hepcidin)(2015)



CCQM-K115: 1st key comparison
on peptide purity (2015):
C-peptide (Diabetes diagnosis)



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Liquid chromatography mass spectrometry method for C-peptide in blood serum

► UMC DDL reference method for serum C-peptide


Applicable matrice(s)	lyophilized, fresh, or frozen human serum or urine
Full description of technique(s)	Liquid chromatography mass spectrometry (LC/MS)
Quantity	Amount-of-substance concentration
Applicable range	0.01 nmol/L to unlimited after appropriate dilution
Expected uncertainty (level of confidence 95%)	0.036 nmol/L to 0.09 nmol/L
Reference(s)	Use of cation exchange chromatography for human C-peptide isotope dilution - Mass spectrometric assay, Stoyanov AV et al., <i>J. Chromatogr. A</i> , 2011, 1218 , 9244-9249.
Comparability assessment study(ies)	Human C-peptide Quantitation by LC-MS Isotope-Dilution Assay in Serum or Urine Samples, Stoyanov AV et al., <i>J. Chromat. Separation Techniq.</i> , 2013, 4 , 172
Comment(s)	University of Missouri-Columbia Diabetes Diagnostic Laboratory (UMC DDL)
JCTLM DB identification number	C10RMP12_C-Peptide



*nmol/L **nmol/mmol Creatinine

Realizing SI traceability for Therapeutic Peptide Characterization: Meeting Industry and Regulator needs as production methods move to chemical synthesis and away from recombinant technologies (Oxytocin and Calcitonin with NIM: 2016-2019)

The diagram illustrates a synchrotron-based XPS system. On the left, a 'Photon Source' (X-ray tube, UV lamp, Laser, Synchrotron) emits 'Photons' onto a 'Sample (with different degrees of freedom)'. The resulting 'Photoelectrons' are collected by 'Electron Optics' and directed into an 'Analyzer for kinetic energies'. A 'detector' is positioned to receive the electrons. To the right, 'Typical XPS spectra (of some metals)' are shown, plotting 'Intensity' against 'Binding Energy (eV)'. The spectra display peaks for various elements: Na, 2p, H, 3p, 3d, 4s, 4p, 4d, 4f, 5s, 5p, 5d, 5f, 6s, 6p, 6d, 6f, 7s, 7p, 7d, 7f, 8s, 8p, 8d, 8f, 9s, 9p, 9d, 9f, 10s, 10p, 10d, 10f, 11s, 11p, 11d, 11f, 12s, 12p, 12d, 12f, 13s, 13p, 13d, 13f, 14s, 14p, 14d, 14f, 15s, 15p, 15d, 15f, 16s, 16p, 16d, 16f, 17s, 17p, 17d, 17f, 18s, 18p, 18d, 18f, 19s, 19p, 19d, 19f, 20s, 20p, 20d, 20f, 21s, 21p, 21d, 21f, 22s, 22p, 22d, 22f, 23s, 23p, 23d, 23f, 24s, 24p, 24d, 24f, 25s, 25p, 25d, 25f, 26s, 26p, 26d, 26f, 27s, 27p, 27d, 27f, 28s, 28p, 28d, 28f, 29s, 29p, 29d, 29f, 30s, 30p, 30d, 30f, 31s, 31p, 31d, 31f, 32s, 32p, 32d, 32f, 33s, 33p, 33d, 33f, 34s, 34p, 34d, 34f, 35s, 35p, 35d, 35f, 36s, 36p, 36d, 36f, 37s, 37p, 37d, 37f, 38s, 38p, 38d, 38f, 39s, 39p, 39d, 39f, 40s, 40p, 40d, 40f, 41s, 41p, 41d, 41f, 42s, 42p, 42d, 42f, 43s, 43p, 43d, 43f, 44s, 44p, 44d, 44f, 45s, 45p, 45d, 45f, 46s, 46p, 46d, 46f, 47s, 47p, 47d, 47f, 48s, 48p, 48d, 48f, 49s, 49p, 49d, 49f, 50s, 50p, 50d, 50f, 51s, 51p, 51d, 51f, 52s, 52p, 52d, 52f, 53s, 53p, 53d, 53f, 54s, 54p, 54d, 54f, 55s, 55p, 55d, 55f, 56s, 56p, 56d, 56f, 57s, 57p, 57d, 57f, 58s, 58p, 58d, 58f, 59s, 59p, 59d, 59f, 60s, 60p, 60d, 60f, 61s, 61p, 61d, 61f, 62s, 62p, 62d, 62f, 63s, 63p, 63d, 63f, 64s, 64p, 64d, 64f, 65s, 65p, 65d, 65f, 66s, 66p, 66d, 66f, 67s, 67p, 67d, 67f, 68s, 68p, 68d, 68f, 69s, 69p, 69d, 69f, 70s, 70p, 70d, 70f, 71s, 71p, 71d, 71f, 72s, 72p, 72d, 72f, 73s, 73p, 73d, 73f, 74s, 74p, 74d, 74f, 75s, 75p, 75d, 75f, 76s, 76p, 76d, 76f, 77s, 77p, 77d, 77f, 78s, 78p, 78d, 78f, 79s, 79p, 79d, 79f, 80s, 80p, 80d, 80f, 81s, 81p, 81d, 81f, 82s, 82p, 82d, 82f, 83s, 83p, 83d, 83f, 84s, 84p, 84d, 84f, 85s, 85p, 85d, 85f, 86s, 86p, 86d, 86f, 87s, 87p, 87d, 87f, 88s, 88p, 88d, 88f, 89s, 89p, 89d, 89f, 90s, 90p, 90d, 90f, 91s, 91p, 91d, 91f, 92s, 92p, 92d, 92f, 93s, 93p, 93d, 93f, 94s, 94p, 94d, 94f, 95s, 95p, 95d, 95f, 96s, 96p, 96d, 96f, 97s, 97p, 97d, 97f, 98s, 98p, 98d, 98f, 99s, 99p, 99d, 99f, 100s, 100p, 100d, 100f.


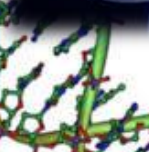


CAWG


The diagram illustrates a Daniell cell, a type of galvanic cell. It consists of two half-cells connected by a salt bridge and an external circuit. The left half-cell contains a zinc (Zn) electrode immersed in a solution of zinc ions (Zn^{2+}) and sulfate ions (SO_4^{2-}). The right half-cell contains a copper (Cu) electrode immersed in a solution of copper ions (Cu^{2+}) and sulfate ions (SO_4^{2-}). The electrodes are connected by a wire, and an arrow indicates the flow of electrons (e^-) from the zinc electrode to the copper electrode. A salt bridge connects the two solutions, containing sodium ions (Na^+) and sulfate ions (SO_4^{2-}), with an arrow indicating the movement of these ions to maintain charge balance.



GAS



OAWG



PA

13

Overview of the CCQM (cont.)

- ✓ 2 other working groups
 - ✓ Working Group on Key Comparisons and CMC Quality (KCWG)
 - ✓ Strategic Planning Working Group (SPWG)
- ✓ 2 ad-hoc groups
 - ✓ Ad-hoc Steering Group on Microbial Measurements (MBSG)
 - ✓ Ad-hoc Working Group on the Mole



Types of CCQM comparisons

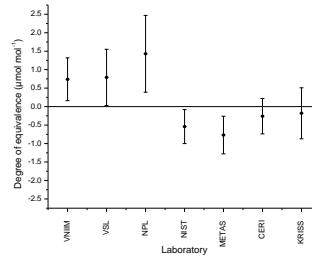
key comparisons



RMO comparisons



CCQM-K46 NH₃ in nitrogen



pilot studies



on-going comparisons



supplementary comparisons



OAWG Four-Track Strategic Approach for Comparison Studies

Track A: Key comparisons that test Core Competencies for the delivery of Measurement Services to Customers

- Providing Primary Calibration Reference Services
- Providing Accuracy Control Reference Services

Limited number in which all NMIs with relevant claims expected to participate

Track B: Key Comparisons that Assess the Equivalence of Measurement Services actually provided to Customers

- Certified Reference Materials
- Value-Assigned PT Samples

Limited number to be assessed over time after reviewing services

Track C: Key Comparison studies in emerging areas of global interest and importance

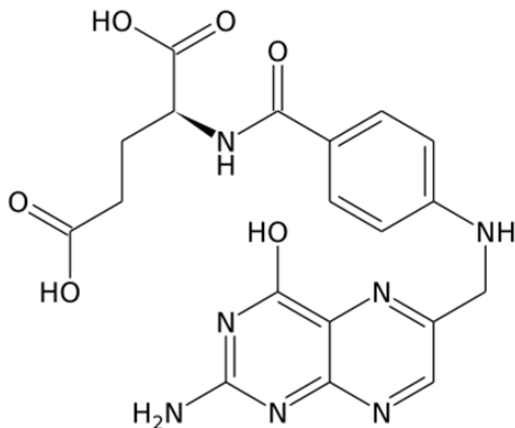
5 NMIs must agree to participate for study to go forward as Key Comparison

Track D: Capability Assessment studies

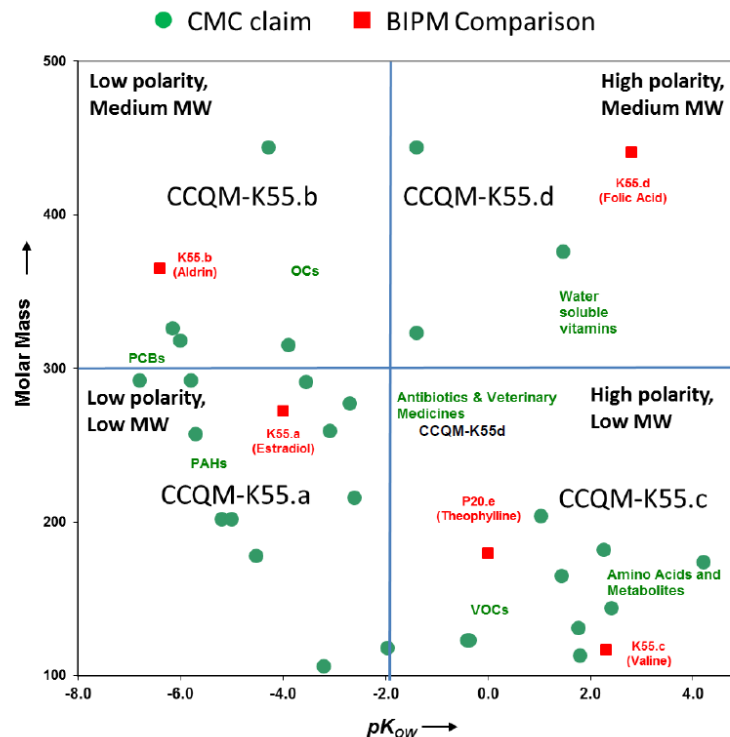
Results of these Studies will not be used for assessment of CMCs

Analysis space for high purity organic calibrators

CCQM-K55.d: High polarity organic - Folic Acid



HFTLS: Purity assignment of organic compounds of medium complexity [300-500 Da] and high polarity [$pK_{ow} > -2$]

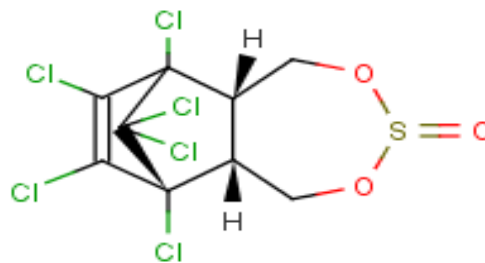


First Track A “Matrix” Key Comparison

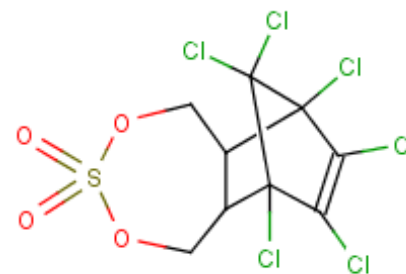
Non-Polar Analytes in Food Matrix:
Pesticides in Tea

Co-organised by GLHK and NIM

CCQM-K95 Key Comparison
CCQM-P136 Pilot Study



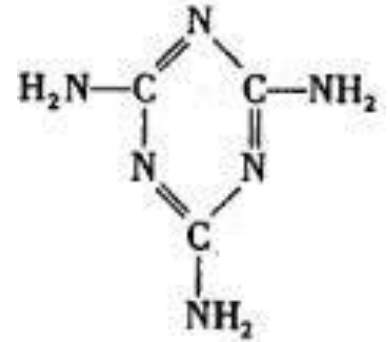
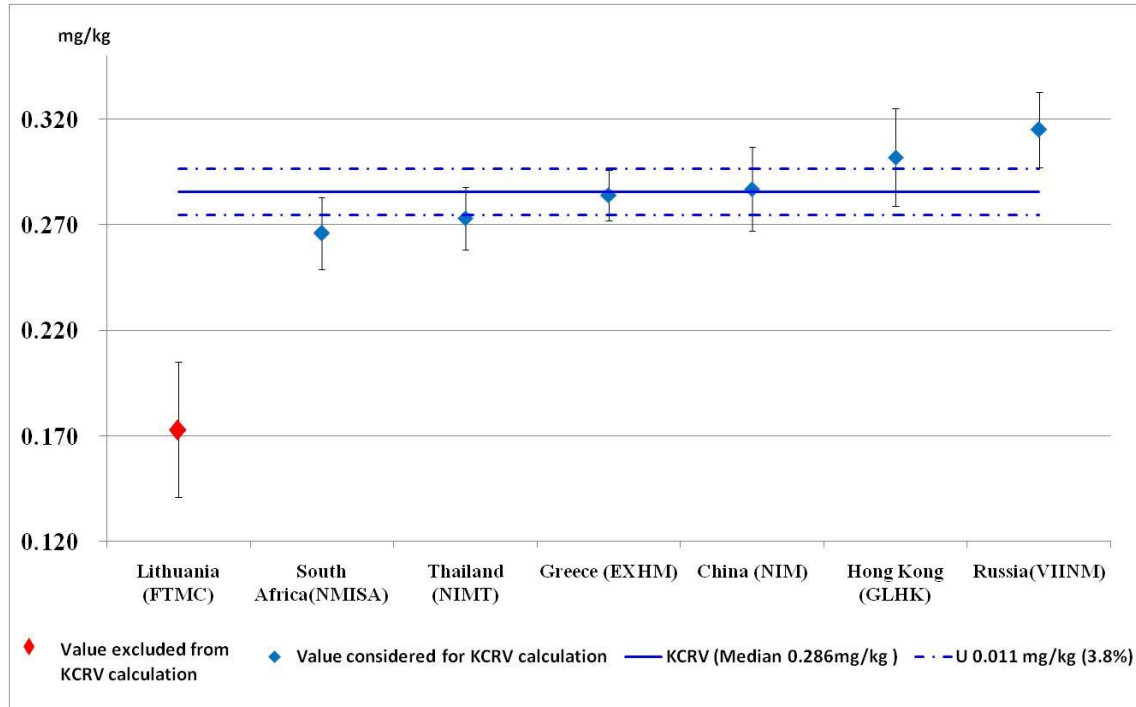
Endosulfan II
(synonym: *beta*-Endosulfan)
CAS No.: 33213-65-9
MW: 407
Log K_{ow} : 3.83



Endosulfan Sulphate
CAS No.: 1031-07-8
MW: 423
Log K_{ow} : 3.66

Track C Key Comparison

CCQM-K103 Melamine in Milk Powder (NIM/HKGL)



Scope of IAWG activities

- ✓ **CCQM CMC categories 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14** which include the following **groups of analytes**:
 - ✓ the elements
 - ✓ their isotopes and isotope ratios (absolute or relative)
 - ✓ cations and anions
 - ✓ inorganic compounds
 - ✓ organo-metallic compounds
- ✓ These analytes are determined as the amount of substance fraction or mass fraction in any relevant **sample matrix** including:
 - ✓ pure materials
 - ✓ calibration solutions
 - ✓ complex samples such as those used for chemical reference materials

A periodic table of elements where each element's box is color-coded based on its biological and trace element status. The colors are: yellow for bulk biological elements, green for trace elements believed to be essential for bacteria, plants, or animals, and red for possibly essential trace elements for some species.

Bulk biological elements (Yellow)																		Trace elements believed to be essential for bacteria, plants or animals (Green)																		Possibly essential trace elements for some species (Red)																	
H	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr																			
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn																		
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U																																																

Legend:

- Yellow box: Bulk biological elements
- Green box: Trace elements believed to be essential for bacteria, plants or animals
- Red box: Possibly essential trace elements for some species

Key aspects of IAWG strategy

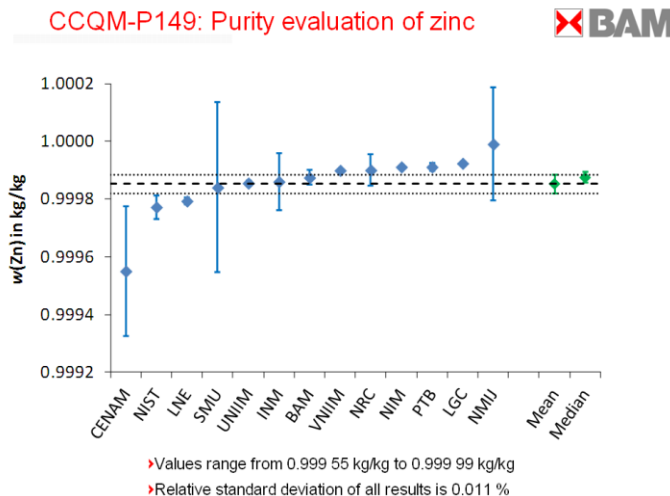
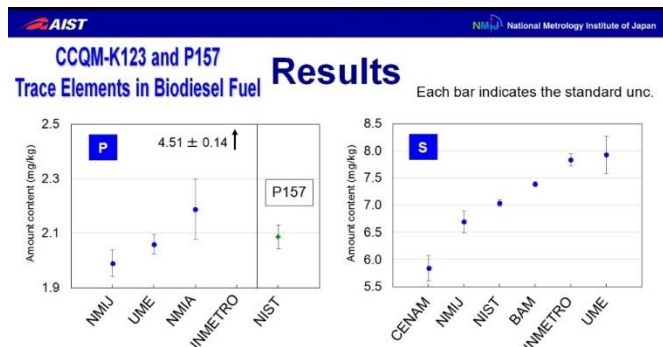
- ✓ Supporting CMCs
 - ✓ **'Core capabilities'** approach for complex matrix samples and development of 'White Paper' guidelines to its use
 - ✓ Conventional KCs for calibration solutions, standards and purity
 - ✓ Laboratories must have some '1:1' KC:CMC checks for uncertainty
 - ✓ Performance of all active participants is regularly checked in **benchmark studies** (fourth completed in 2011-12)
 - ✓ **'Report card'** system for laboratories to summarize overall KC performance for use in CMC reviews
- ✓ Implementation of key comparisons
 - ✓ **Rolling plan** for key comparisons and special pilot studies
 - ✓ Most KCs and pilot studies **use candidate CRMs** to minimise cost to coordinating NMIs and ensure relevance
 - ✓ **IAWG database** implemented to collate NMI future plans for CRM production, willingness to coordinate studies, and CMC expansion



IAWG rolling programme

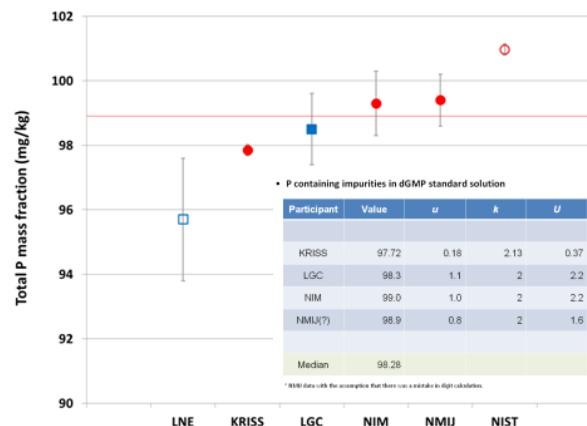
Period	Key comparisons				Analytes	Special pilot studies
	Sample matrix [CMC category]					
2013	[9] Advanced materials K98 (BAM)	[1 & 2] Pure chemicals/solutions K72 (BAM)	[11] Food or plant K108 (NMIJ)	Elements	Isotope ratios	Determination of P in biological molecules (e.g. DNA)
2014	[5] Water	[14] Other materials K106 (NIM)	[10] Biological K107 (LGC)		Speciation	Solid sample analysis by LA-ICP-MS
2015	[13] Sediments/soils	[11] Food or plant	[12] Fuels		Anions and inorganic compounds	Speciation of inorganic Cr (III and VI)
2016	[12] Fuels	[8] Metal and metal alloys	[5] Water		Isotope ratios	Speciation of plasma metallo-proteins
2017	[10] Biological	[14] Other materials	[11] Food or plant		Speciation	Single particle analysis and composition of nanoparticles

Recent comparisons completed by the IAWG



CCQM-P156: Element-based quantification and purity analysis of a dNMP standard solution

CCQM-P156 Total P in dGMP (expressed as u)



Recent comparisons completed by the IAWG

 中国计量科学研究院
National Institute of Metrology, China

CCQM-K128 & P163
Heavy Metals and Organo-Tin in
Leather Powder

Prof. Ma Liandi
NIM
16, April, 2015
Paris, France



Proposal for a CCQM Comparison - Determination of Elements in Human Serum

Dr Richard Shin

Chemical Metrology Laboratory
Applied Sciences Group
Health Sciences Authority

CCQM IAWG Meeting, 16-17 April 2015

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Inorganic Analysis Working Group (IAWG)
April 2015

CCQM-K125/-P159

Elements in Infant
Formula



Government Laboratory, Hong Kong 

IAWG meeting, BIPM, Paris
April 16-17, 2015



Key Comparison - Stable Isotope Delta Values of Light Elements (C) in Honey

P.J.H. Dunn, D. Malinovsky
& H. Goenaga-Infante



Key Comparison CCQM-K127 and Pilot Study CCQM-P162 Contaminant and other elements in soil

Coordinated: Centro Nacional de Metrologia - Mexico
and Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana (JSI) - Slovenia

BIPM, Paris, France
April 16-17, 2015

GAWG Strategy

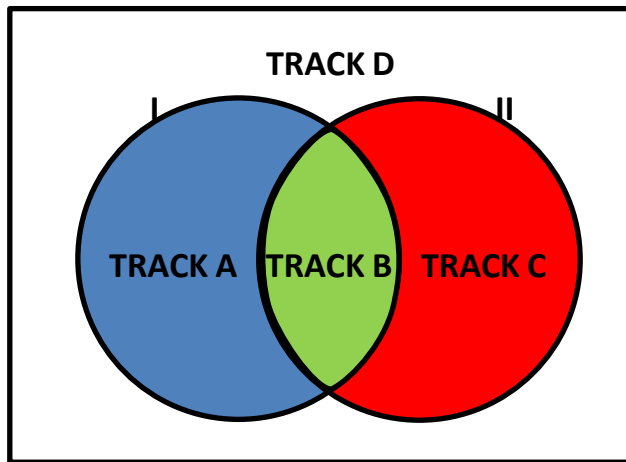
- ✓ Established in 2010
- ✓ Broader application of key comparisons in gas analysis
- ✓ More efficient and cost effective process
- ✓ Focus on analytical challenges and responding to emerging requirements

Track A - FLEXIBLE

Comparisons for core competencies - gravimetric preparation, certification and purity analysis

Track B

Analytically challenging components using competencies outside track A (e.g. unstable and reactive gas mixtures)



Track C

Comparisons for emerging areas of global interest and innovation (mixtures not currently in KCDB and provide an analytical challenge)

Track D

All other studies (stand-alone pilot studies and parallel to KC pilot studies)

Track A (core comparisons)

- ✓ Evidence based on track record from previous comparisons
- ✓ Optional - can continue using existing approach

Components and matrix	Amount-of-substance fraction range
CO, CO ₂ , O ₂ , CH ₄ , C ₂ H ₆ or C ₃ H ₈ in N ₂ or air	10 µmol/mol – 500 mmol/mol
CO, CO ₂ , C ₃ H ₈ and O ₂ in N ₂	10 µmol/mol – 500 mmol/mol
NO in N ₂	50 µmol/mol – 500 mmol/mol
SO ₂ in N ₂ or air	50 µmol/mol – 500 mmol/mol

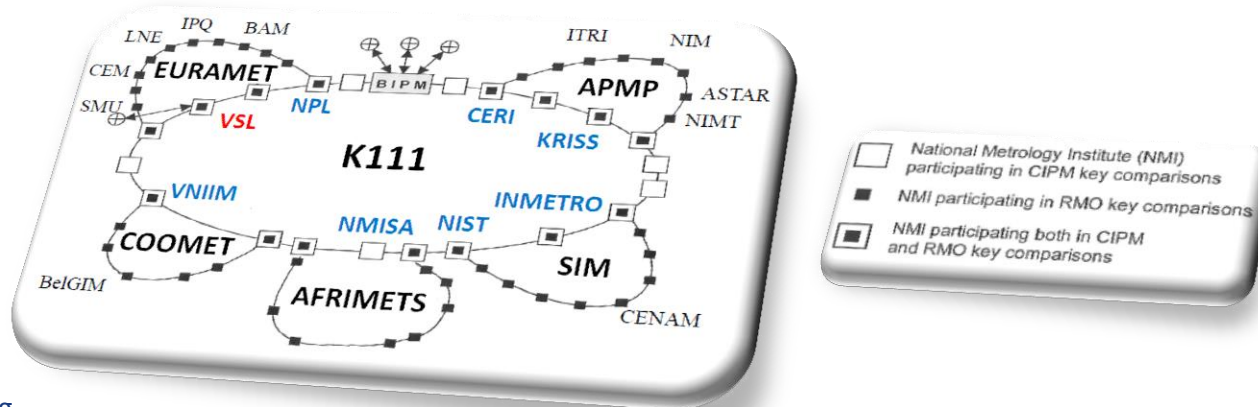
- ✓ CMCs evidenced by last 3 track A KCs
- ✓ Binary mixture in air or N₂ >10 µmol/mol (NO and SO₂ >50 µmol/mol)
- ✓ Simple mixtures (1 or a few non-interfering components in air or nitrogen)
- ✓ **NMIs can choose to adopt flexible CMC scheme if they have**
- ✓ Participated in at least 3 track A KCs organised by the GAWG
- ✓ Participated in at least 1 track A KC every three years (when available)
- ✓ Established a link between CMCs and performance in track A comparisons
- ✓ Quality system and capability to cover all track A components in KCDB

Linking RMO comparisons

- ✓ Comparisons can be organised by RMO as a satellite to a track A comparison for acceptance in the flexible CMC scheme
- ✓ GAWG shall decide on the coordinating labs for future RMO comparisons during the planning stage of a track A KC (≥ 1 lab per RMO involved in the track A KC)

Coordinating laboratory of RMO linked comparison shall

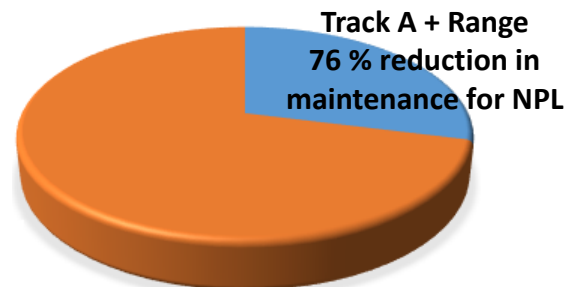
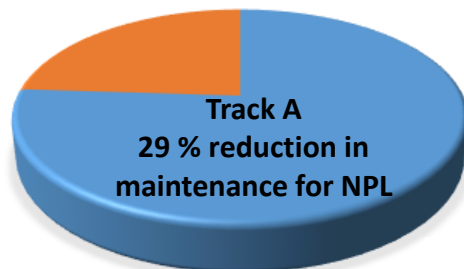
- ✓ Be a participant in the track A KC
- ✓ Submit protocol prior to a track A KC for approval by GAWG
- ✓ Submit a report to the RMO and then to the GAWG for approval



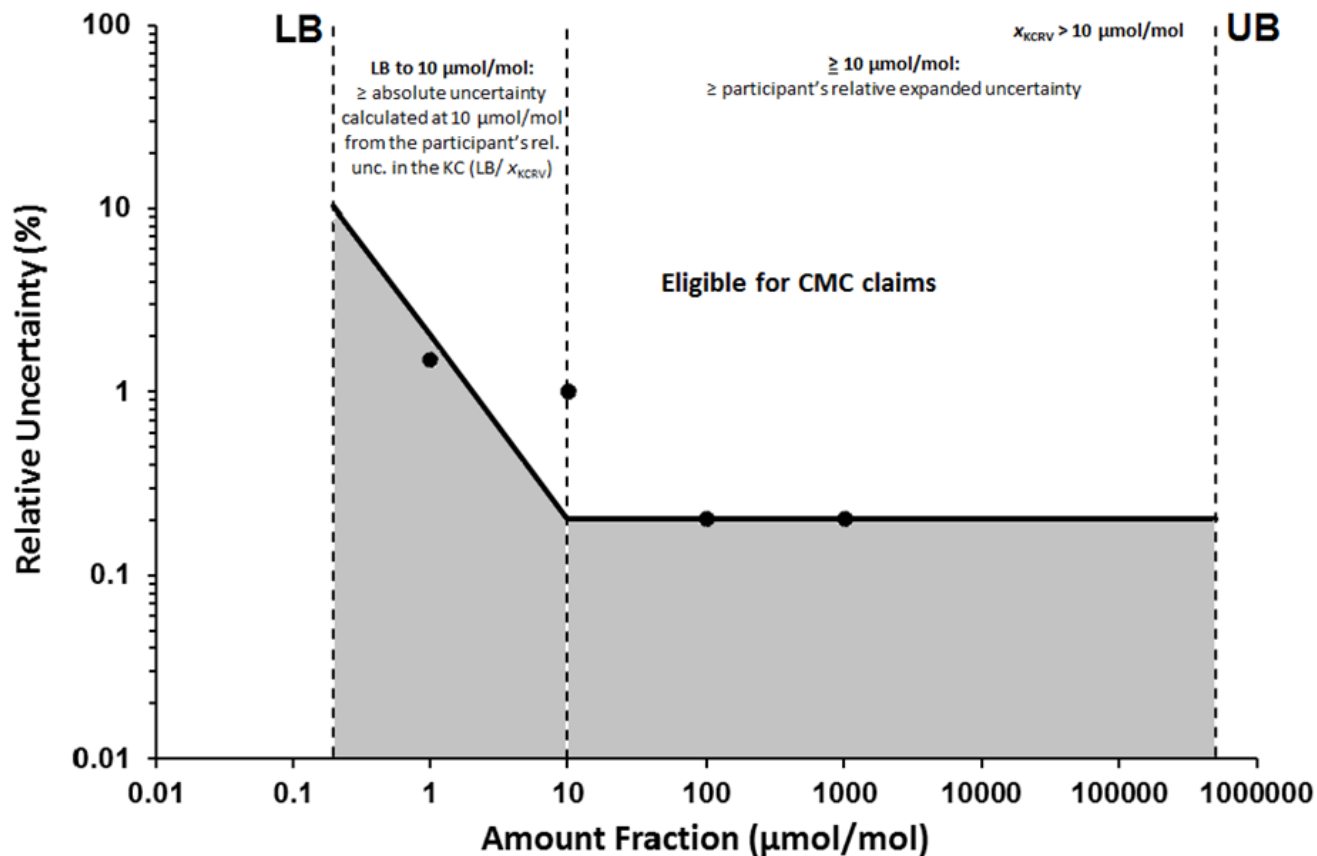
Defining CMCs with a range and equation

8 rev 2	Environmental	nitrogen	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	100	1000	μmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	100	1000	μmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	calibration	30 July 2009
9 rev 2	Environmental	nitrogen	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	1	10	mmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	1	10	mmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 06 December 2011
10 rev	Environmental	nitrogen	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	10	100	mmol/mol	0.2	0.1	%	Yes	10	100	mmol/mol	0.2	0.1	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 19 July 2010
10b	Environmental	nitrogen	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	100	200	mmol/mol	0.1		%	Yes	100	200	mmol/mol	0.1	0.1	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 19 July 2010
8 b 2 rev	Environmental	synthetic air	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	100	1000	μmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	100	1000	μmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 06 December 2011
9 b 2 rev	Environmental	synthetic air	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	1	10	mmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	1	10	mmol/mol	0.2	0.2	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 06 December 2011
10b2	Environmental	synthetic air	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	10	100	mmol/mol	0.2	0.1	%	Yes	10	100	mmol/mol	0.2	0.1	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 19 July 2010
81	Environmental	synthetic air	carbon dioxide	Amount-of-substance fraction	100	200	mmol/mol	0.1	0.1	%	Yes	100	200	mmol/mol	0.1	0.1	%	Yes	PRGM and calibration	Approved on 19 June 2014

One comparison to support the entire amount fraction range
An equation to define the uncertainties



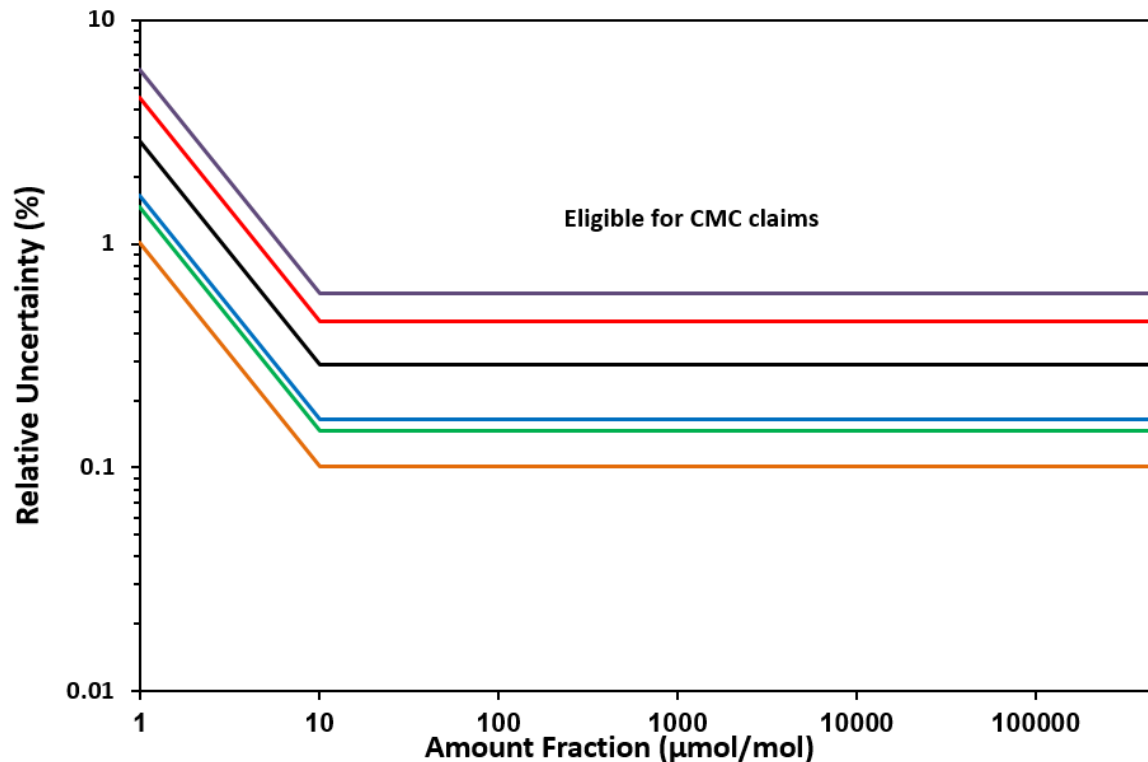
Example track A (K76 - NPL)



Pooling data under the flexible scheme

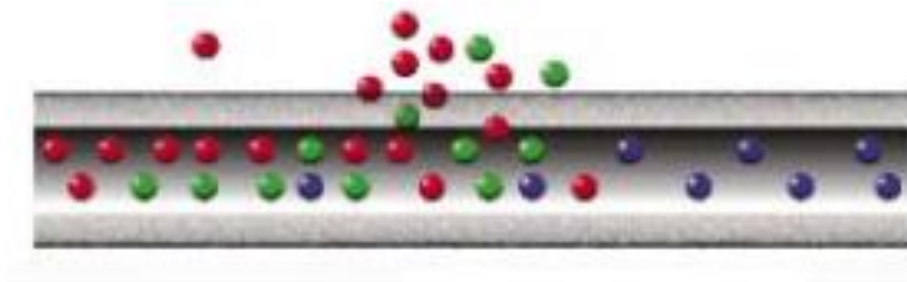
NPL VSL VNIIM NIST LNE KRISS

last 3 track A comparisons (K52, K53, K76)

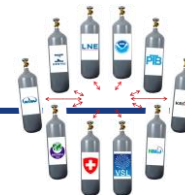


Purity

- ✓ Future purity CMCs will be evidenced by the HFTLS statement in all key comparisons, without the requirement for dedicated purity comparisons
- ✓ Participating NMIs in key comparisons are required to report the results of their purity analysis with uncertainties, as far as these are relevant for the CMCs claims to be supported

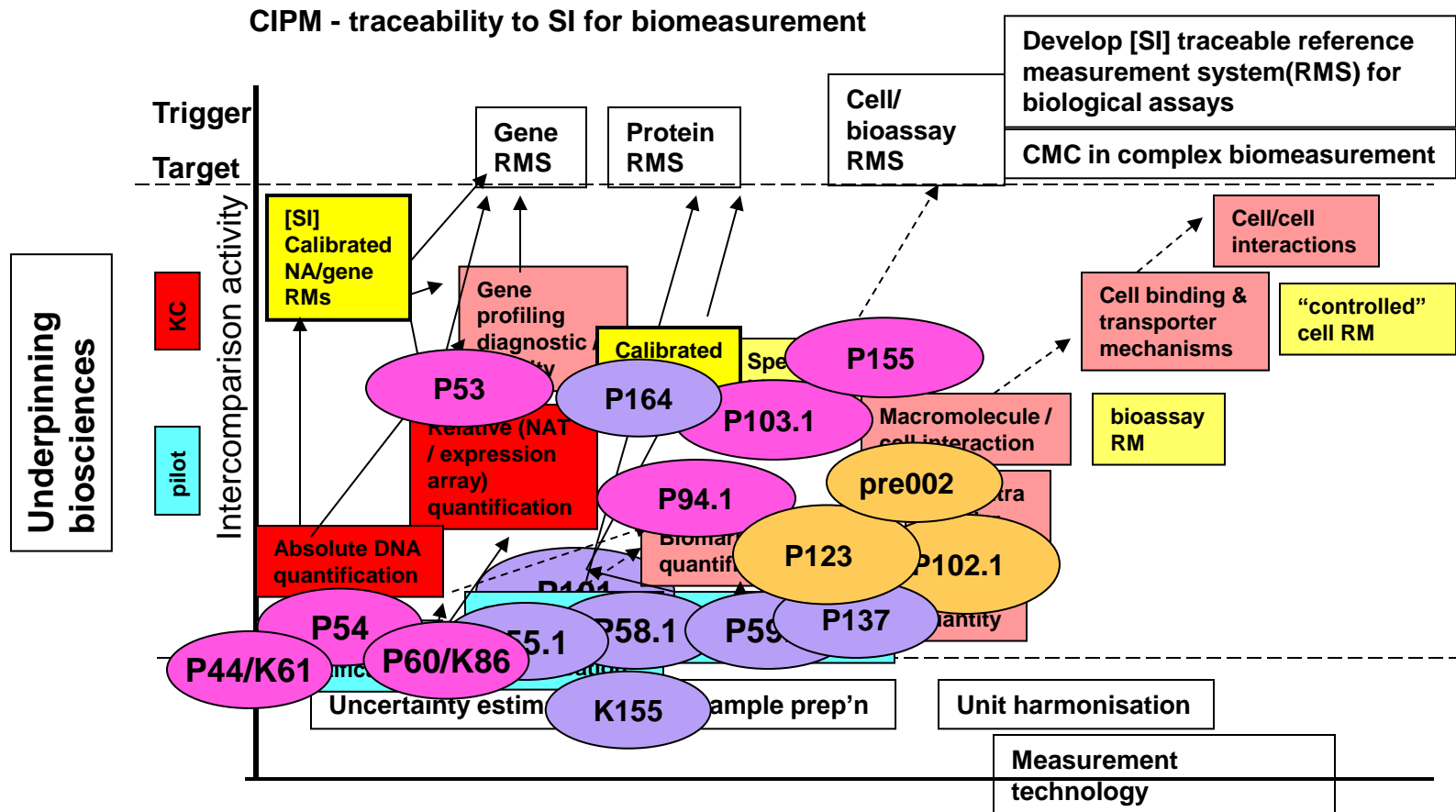


Future comparisons



Reference No.	Description	Coordinating Laboratory	Expected Start date
BIPM-QM-K1	ozone at ambient level	BIPM / 20	2007 -
CCQM-K111	propane in nitrogen (1000 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	VSL	2014
CCQM-K112	biogas	VSL	2014
CCQM-K113	noble gases	KRISS	2014
CCQM-K90	formaldehyde in nitrogen (2 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	BIPM	2015
CCQM-K116	water in nitrogen (10 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	NPL	2015
CCQM-K117	ammonia (10 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	VSL&NIST	2015
CCQM-K118	natural gas	VSL & BAM	2015
CCQM-K119	LPG	NPL	2015
CCQM-K121	monoterpenes in nitrogen (2 nmol/mol)	NIST	2015
CCQM-K120a	CO_2 in air (380 - 480 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	BIPM with NIST	2016
CCQM-K120b	CO_2 in air (380 - 800 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	BIPM with NIST	2016
CCQM-K41.2017	H_2S in nitrogen (10 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	KRISS	2017
CCQM-PXX	micro-scale particles (number/charge concentration)	PTB/NPL	2017
CCQM-PXX	micro-scale particles (mass concentration)	VNIIM	2017
CCQM-K137	NO in nitrogen (30-70 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	BIPM	2018
CCQM-K74.2018	NO_2 in nitrogen (10 $\mu\text{mol/mol}$)	BIPM	2018
CCQM-K3.2018	automotive gases	VSL	2018
CCQM-K10.2018	BTEX	NIST	2018
CCQM-K26b.2019	SO_2 (300 nmol/mol)	NPL	2019
CCQM-K68.2019	N_2O (320-350 nmol/mol)	BIPM with KRISS	2019
CCQM-PXX	carbon/oxygen isotope ratios in CO_2	BIPM/IAEA	2019

Biomeasurement Routemap

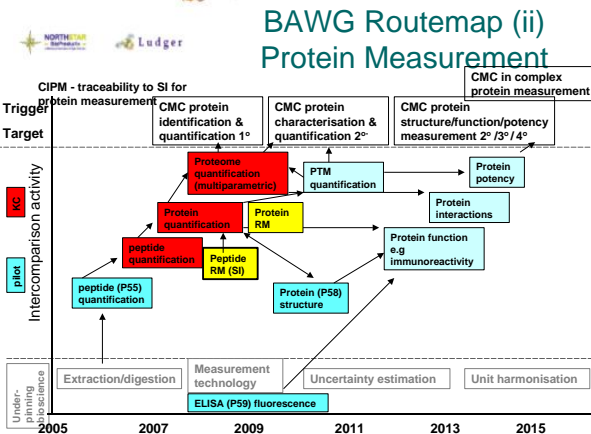
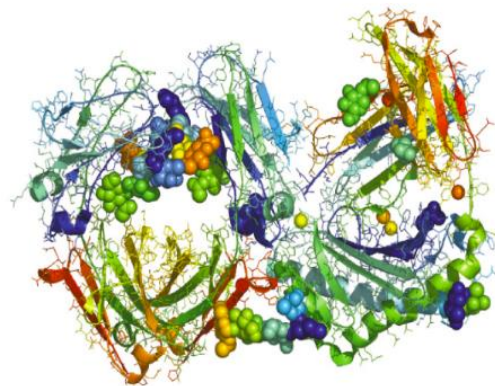


Protein Measurement “Space”: Activities, gaps, etc.

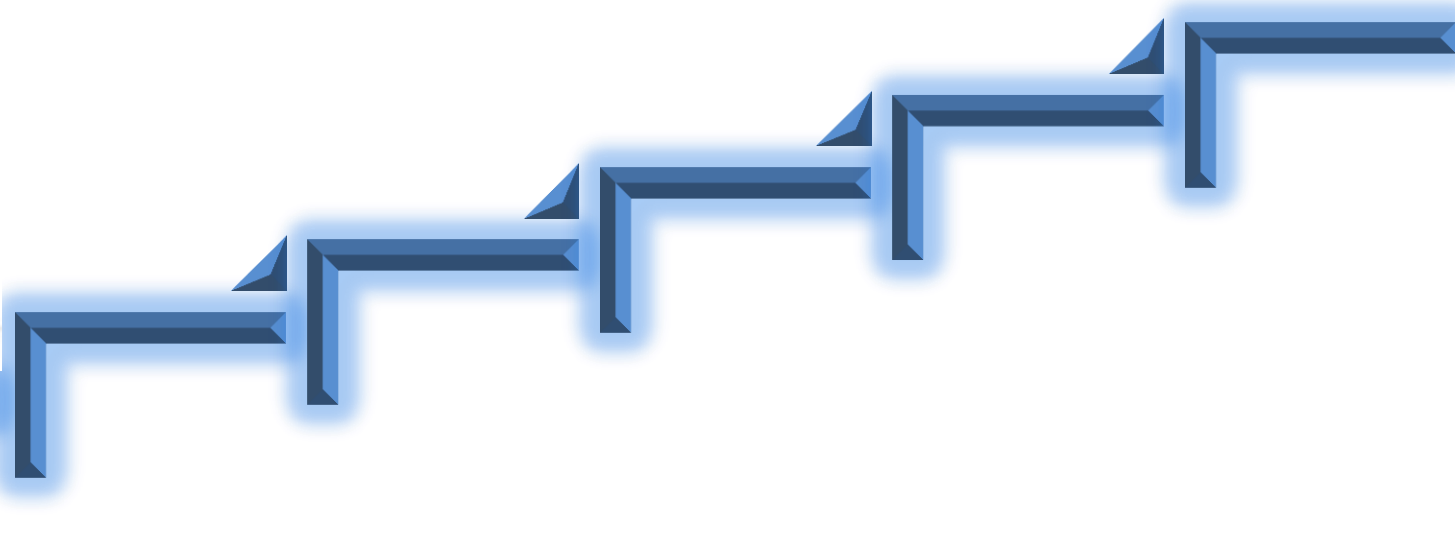
Delivery of Services for Proteins/Peptides:

- ✓ **RM and CRM**
 - ✓ Pure substance materials (including a single protein/peptide in solution)
 - ✓ Matrixed materials
- ✓ **Calibration services**
 - ✓ Example: value assignment of materials for clinical PT schemes
- ✓ **Reference data**
 - ✓ Example: peptide MS/MS spectral libraries

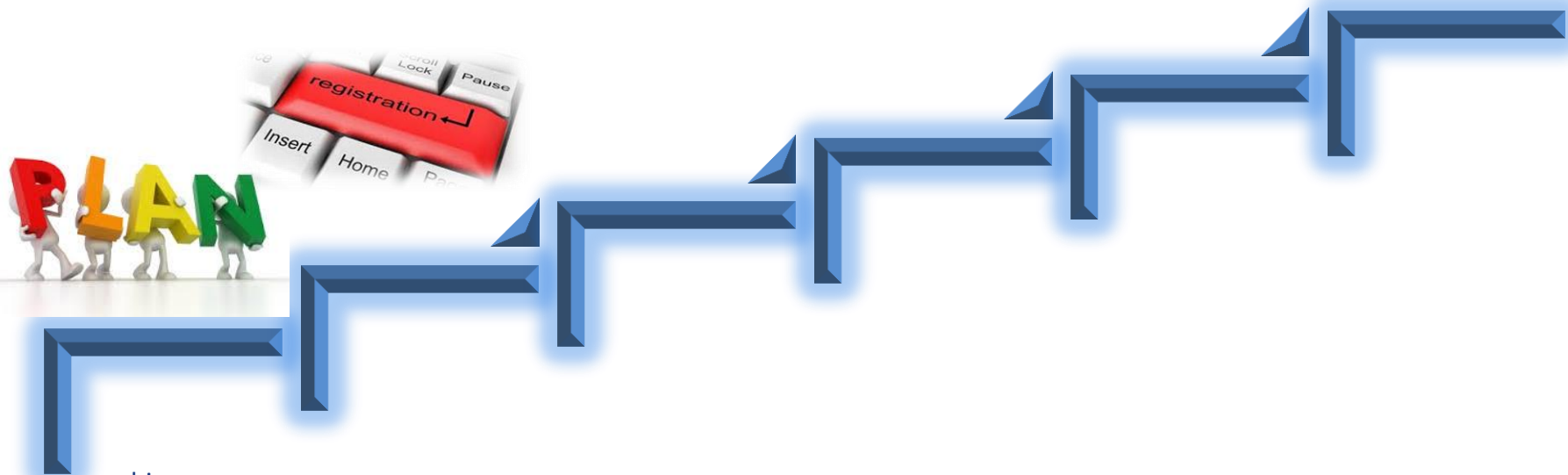
Antibody Fc - Fc Receptor Complex Showing Glycosylation



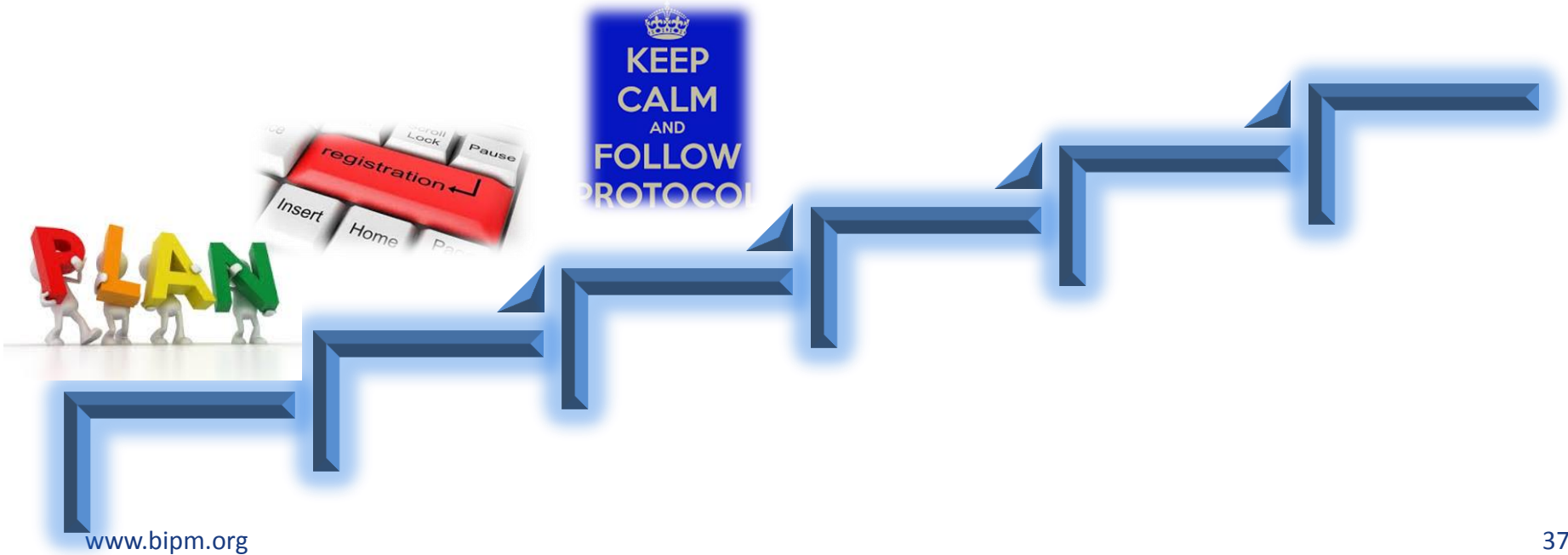
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons



Organisation of CCQM key comparisons



Organisation of CCQM key comparisons

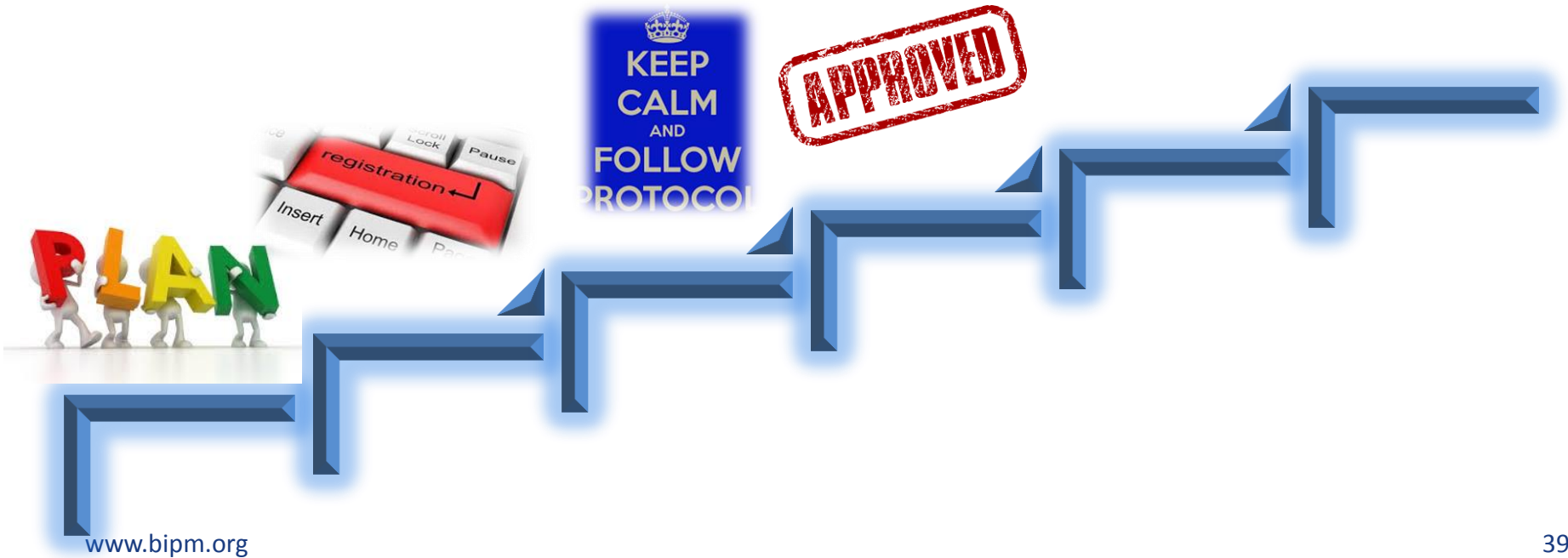


Technical protocol

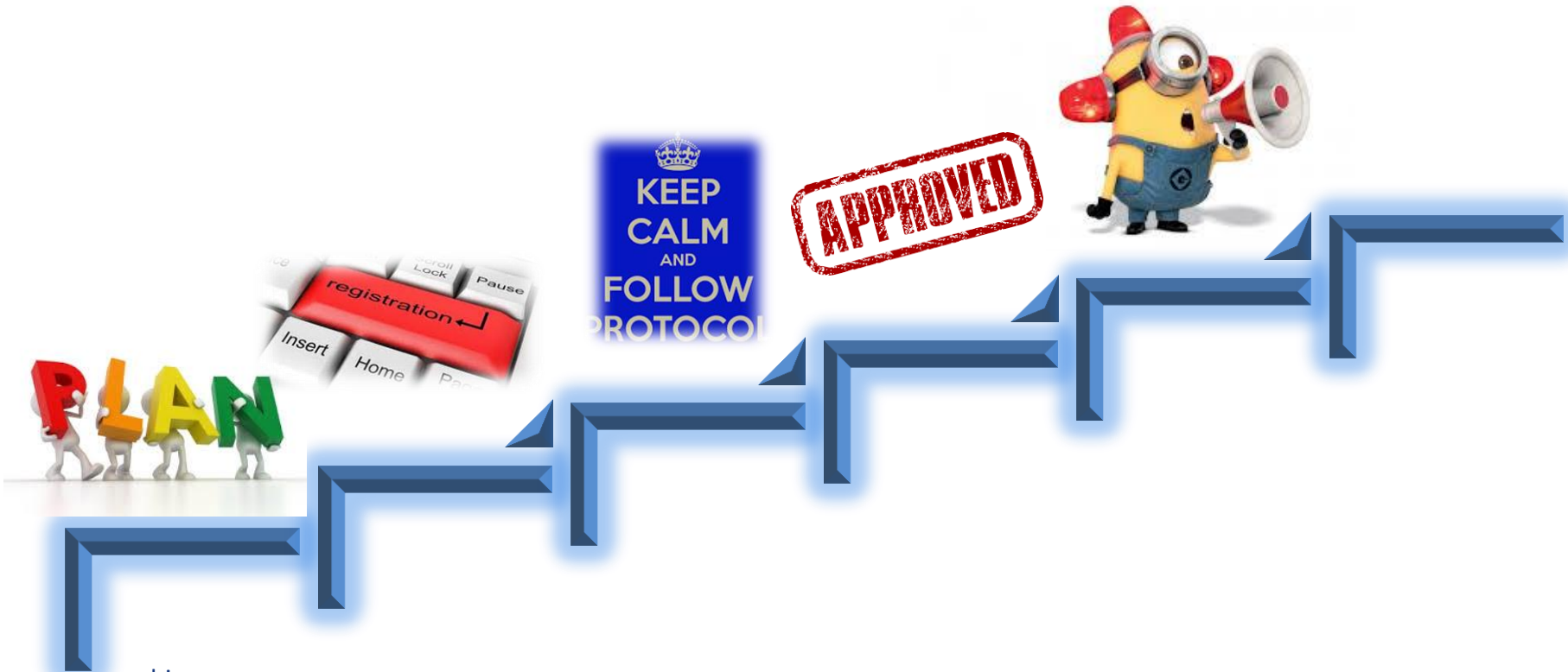
- ✓ Instructions for the handling of the sample
 - ✓ Storage
 - ✓ Re-constitution
 - ✓ Determination of moisture content
 - ✓ Sub-sampling
 - ✓ Minimum sample intake
- ✓ Information
 - ✓ Preparation of the comparison samples
 - ✓ Assessment of homogeneity
 - ✓ Assessment of stability
- ✓ Measurement methods
- ✓ Schedule
- ✓ Requirements for reporting of data
- ✓ Registration form
- ✓ Reporting form



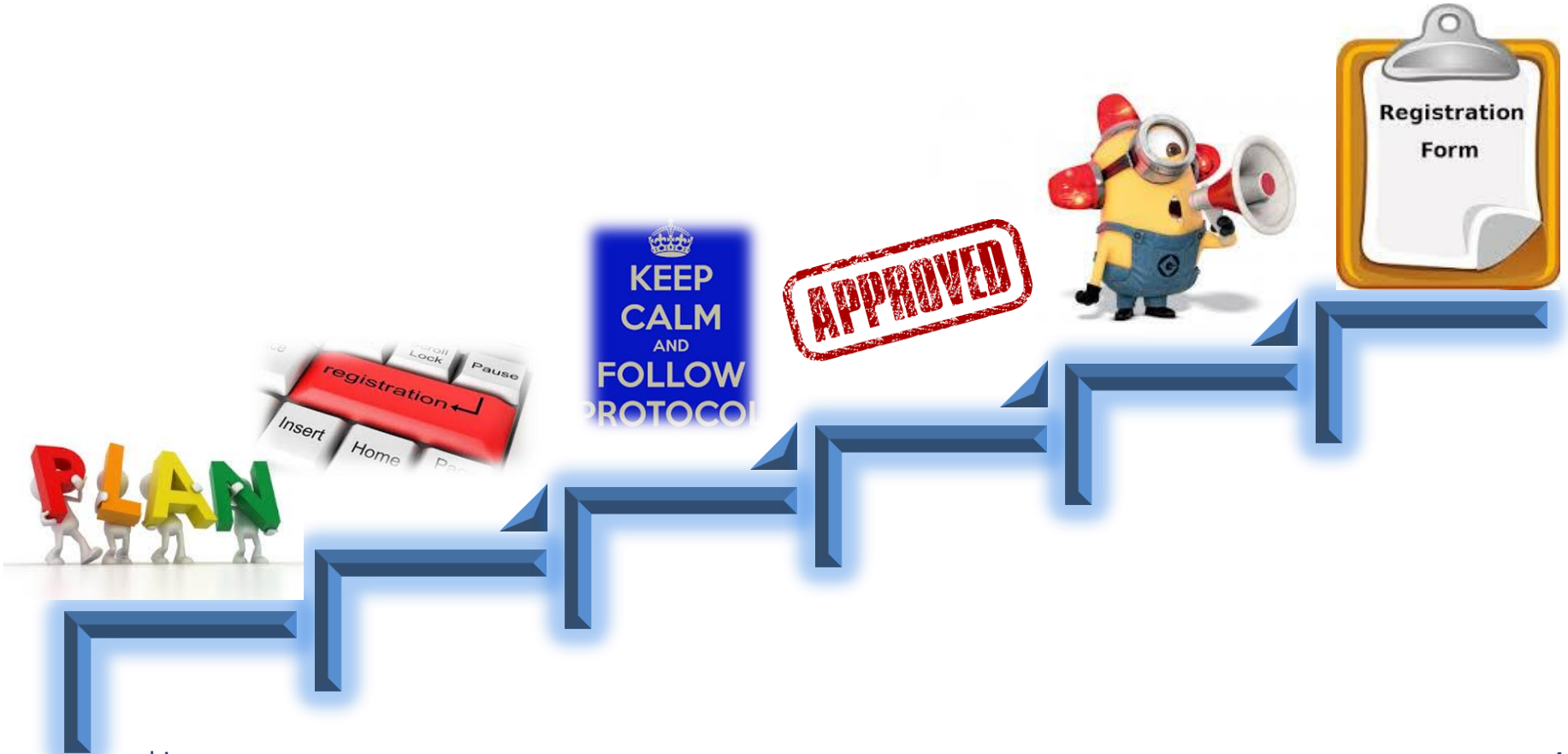
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons



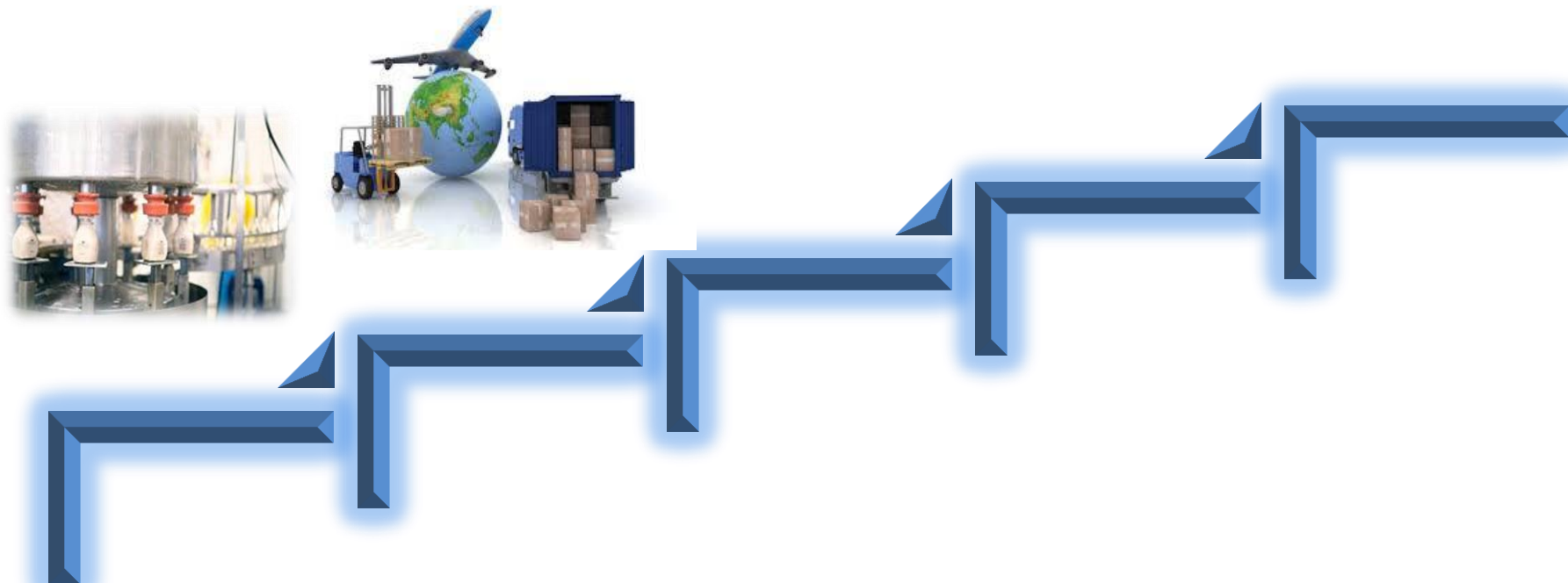
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons



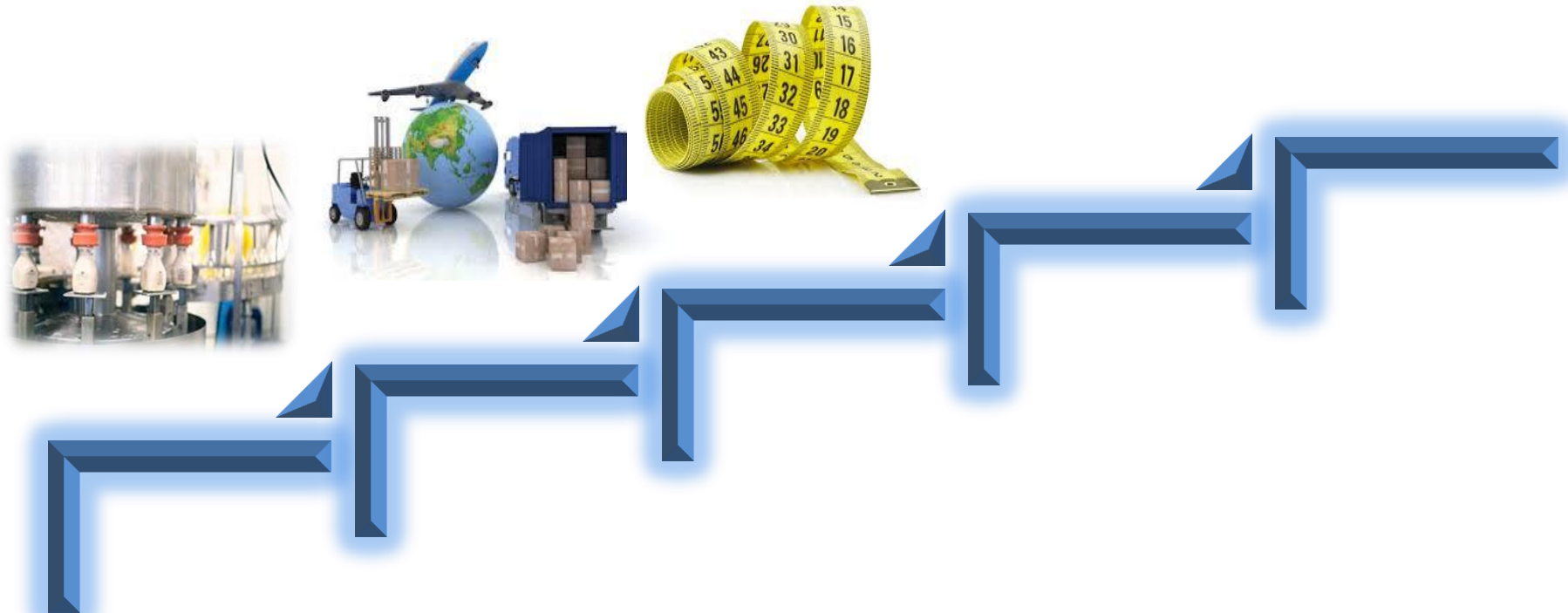
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons



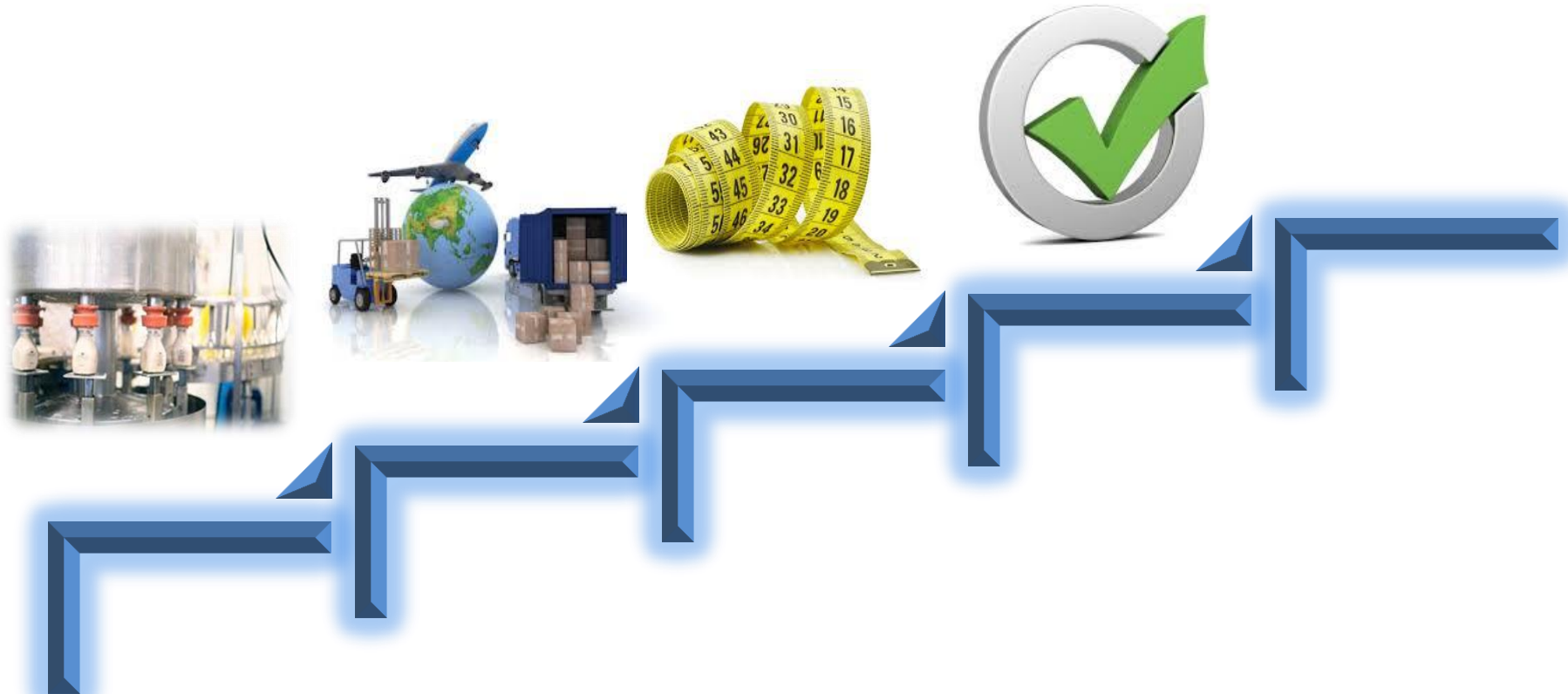
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons (cont.)



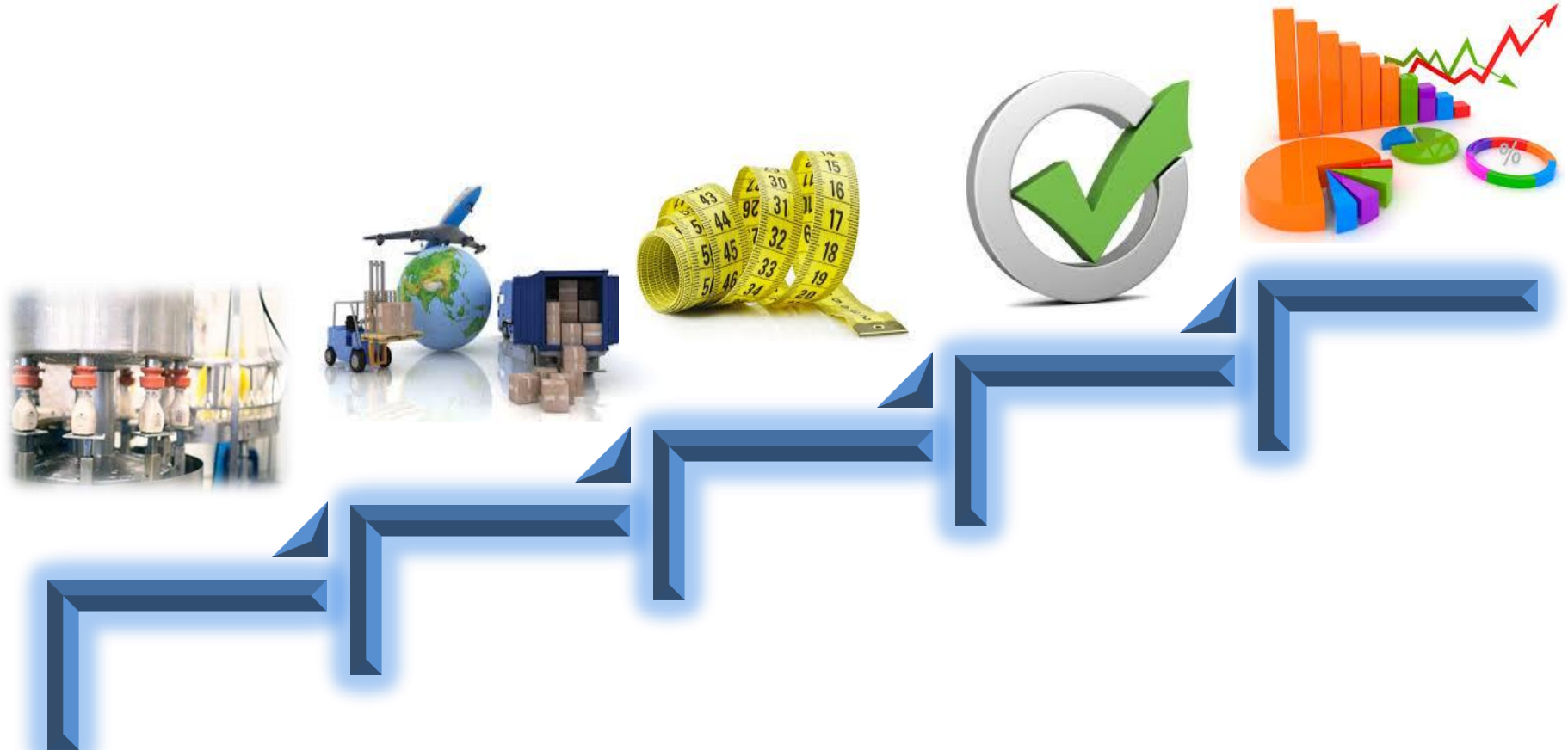
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons (cont.)



Organisation of CCQM key comparisons (cont.)

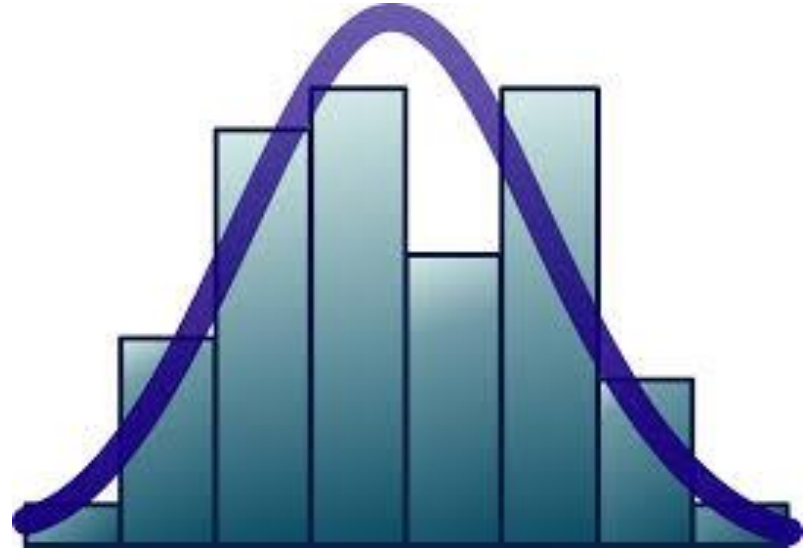


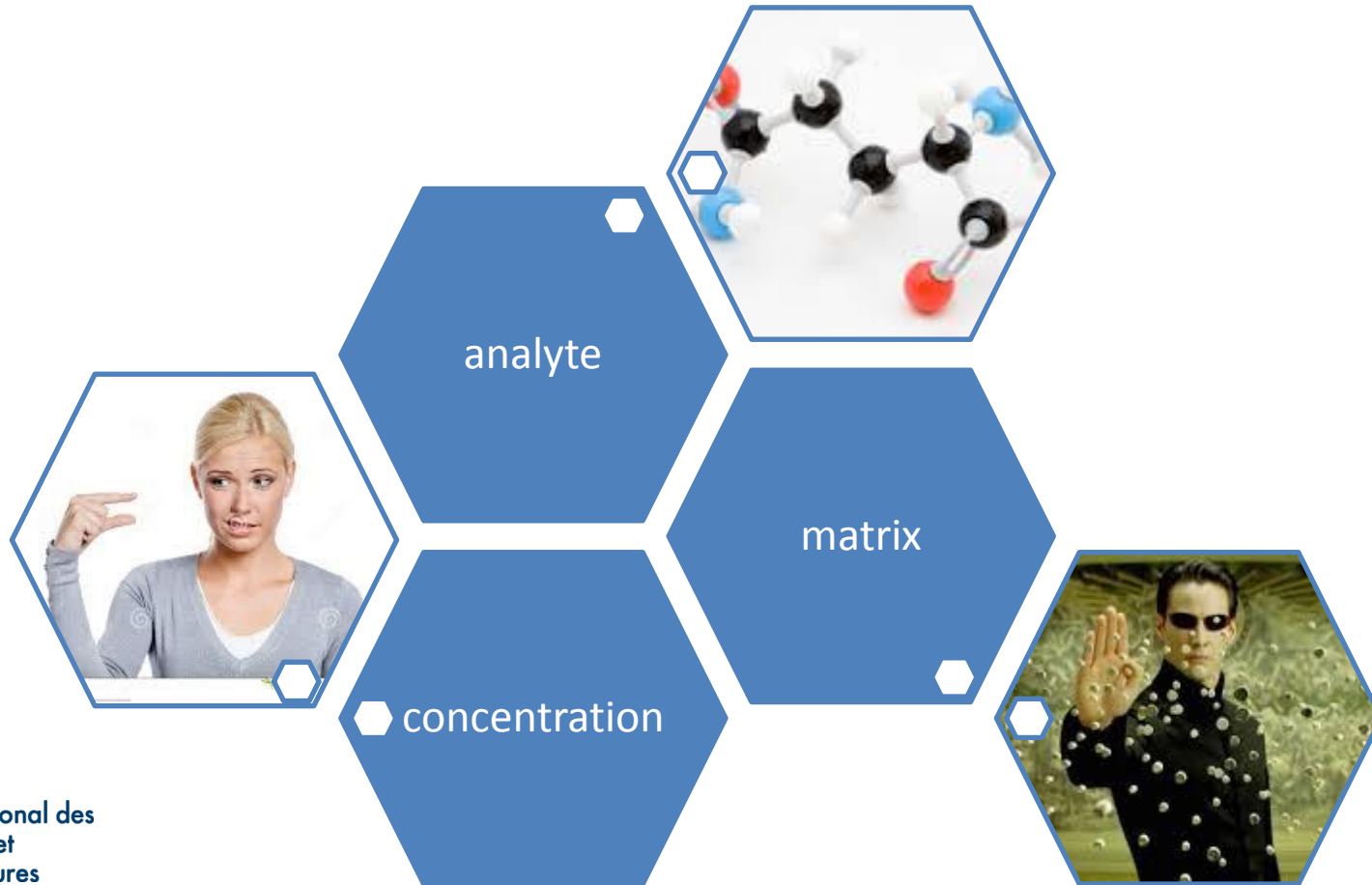
Organisation of CCQM key comparisons (cont.)



Key comparison reference value

- ✓ Unique reference value
- ✓ Independent reference value
- ✓ Consensus value
 - ✓ Different statistical models
 - ✓ Mean
 - ✓ Weighted mean
 - ✓ Largest consistent subset
 - ✓ Robust statistics





Coordinating laboratory

- ✓ **Capability**
 - ✓ Preparation/distribution of the samples
 - ✓ Assessment of homogeneity
 - ✓ Assessment of stability
 - ✓ Data evaluation
- ✓ **Responsibility**
 - ✓ Technical protocol
 - ✓ Registration of participants
 - ✓ Distribution
 - ✓ Verification
 - ✓ Reporting



CMC review process



NMIs

KCWG

Responsibilities of the KCWG

- ✓ Manage CCQM interregional CMC review process
- ✓ Focus on process and policy issues
- ✓ Resolve technical issues
 - ✓ With assistance from the CCQM WGs
- ✓ Monitor the support for CMC claims by comparison studies
 - ✓ Identify gaps and report to CCQM WG Chairs
- ✓ Manage the re-review of existing CMC claims



Structure of the KCWG

- ✓ Chair
- ✓ Vice-Chair
- ✓ Rapporteur
- ✓ RMO TCQM Chairs
- ✓ Technical experts from the CCQM WGs
- ✓ Technical experts from the RMOs
- ✓ Quota: 5 representatives from each RMO



Specific requirements for CMCs

<u>Country</u>	<u>NMI or Designated Service Provider</u>	<u>NMI Service Identifier</u>	<u>Meas. Serv. Cat. No.</u>	<u>Meas. Serv. Sub-Category No.</u>	<u>Meas. Serv. Category</u>	<u>Matrix</u>

Specific requirements for CMCs

<u>Measurand</u>				<u>Dissemination Range of Measurement Capability</u>			<u>Range of Expanded Uncertainties as Disseminated</u>					
<u>Analyte Group Identifier</u>	<u>Analyte or Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cov. factor</u>	<u>Lev. of confi d.</u>	<u>Is the expanded uncertainty a relative one?</u>

Specific requirements for CMCs

<u>Range of Certified Values in Reference Materials</u>			<u>Range of Expanded Uncertainties for Certified Value</u>					
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cov. factor</u>	<u>Lev. of confid.</u>	<u>Is the expanded uncertainty a relative one?</u>

Specific requirements for CMCs

<u>Mechanism(s) for Measurement Service Delivery</u>	<u>Source of Traceability</u>	<u>Measurement Technique(s) Used</u>	<u>Link(s) to Appendix B (Formal Comp. Name(s))</u>	<u>Comment(s) of Service Provider</u>	<u>Comments (to be published via the database)</u>	<u>Uncertainty Convention</u>	<u>RMO Services Administration</u>	
							<u>Review Code/Status</u>	<u>Review Comments</u>

Specific requirements for CMCs

New or Revised claim?	Exact nature of service delivered	Details of calibrants used and assessment of their purity/certification	Clear description of supporting evidence for this claim

Guidance documents for CMC review



KCWG/00-02



GAWG/REF-10-79



OAWG/16-077



GAWG/REF-08-15



OAWG/14-015



GAWG/REF-09-07



IAWG/14-WP



OAWG/14-016



Thank you

abotha@nmisa.org

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