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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 documents 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 276, Biotechnology.

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

This document has been developed with the objective of promoting confidence in biobanking. It contains requirements to enable biobanks to demonstrate competent biobank operation and the ability to provide biological material and associated data of appropriate quality for research and development.

This is intended to be achieved by the planning and implementation of policies, processes and procedures covering the life cycle of biological materials and their associated data. The use of this document facilitates cooperation, fosters exchange, and assists in the harmonization of practices among biobanks, researchers and other parties.

In this document, the following verbal forms are used:

— "shall" indicates a requirement;
— "should" indicates a recommendation;
— "may" indicates a permission;
— "can" indicates a possibility or a capability.

Further details can be found in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.
Biotechnology — Biobanking — General requirements for biobanking

1 Scope

This document specifies general requirements for the competence, impartiality and consistent operation of biobanks including quality control requirements to ensure biological material and data collections of appropriate quality.

This document is applicable to all organizations performing biobanking, including biobanking of biological material from multicellular organisms (e.g. human, animal, fungus and plant) and microorganisms for research and development.

Biobank users, regulatory authorities, organizations and schemes using peer-assessment, accreditation bodies, and others can also use this document in confirming or recognizing the competence of biobanks.

This document does not apply to biological material intended for food/feed production, laboratories undertaking analysis for food/feed production, and/or therapeutic use.

NOTE 1 International, national or regional regulations or requirements can also apply to specific topics covered in this document.

NOTE 2 For entities handling human materials procured and used for diagnostic and treatment purposes ISO 15189 and other clinical standards are intended to apply first and foremost.

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 8601, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 accessioning
accessing
logging
documenting the addition of a new biological material and/or associated data to a biobank

3.2 acquisition
act of obtaining possession and/or custody of biological material and/or associated data
3.3 associated data
anany information affiliated with biological material including but not limited to research, phenotypic, clinical, epidemiologic, and procedural data

3.4 authentication
aprocess by which biological material is characterized to a defined level of specification using appropriate technology/documentation to establish a conclusive basis for accepting the material as genuine

3.5 biobank
alegal entity or part of a legal entity that performs biobanking (3.6)

3.6 biobanking
aprocess of acquisitioning (3.2) and storing, together with some or all of the activities related to collection, preparation, preservation, testing, analysing and distributing defined biological material as well as related information and data

3.7 biological material
anysubstance derived or part obtained from an organic entity such as a human, animal, plant, microorganism(s) or multicellular organism(s) that is(are) neither animal nor plant (e.g. brown seaweed, fungi)

3.8 biosafety
containment principles, technologies and practices that are implemented to prevent unintentional exposure to pathogens and toxins, or their accidental release.

3.9 biosecurity
institutional and personal security measures and procedures designed to prevent the loss, theft, misuse, diversion or intentional/unintentional release of pathogens, genetically modified organisms, toxin-producing organisms, or parts thereof, as well as such toxins that are held, transferred and/or supplied by the biobank

3.10 catalogue
ystematically arranged list or record often including descriptive information

3.11 cataloguing
act of creating and maintaining a systematically arranged list or record often including descriptive information

3.12 chain of custody
responsibility for or control of materials and associated data as they move through each step of a process

3.13 competence
ability to apply knowledge, experience, and skills to achieve intended results

[SOURCE: ISO 17100:2015, 2.4.9]
3.14 complaint
expression of dissatisfaction other than appeal by any person or organization to a biobank (3.5), relating to the activities, products or results of that biobank where a response is expected

Note 1 to entry: The wording “activities, products or results” includes biological material and/or associated data.

Note 2 to entry: “Appeal” is defined in ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 6.4.

[Note: ISO/IEC 17000:2004, 6.4 modified — “conformity assessment body or accreditation body” has been replaced by “biobank”, the words “products or results” have been added, Note 1 to entry and Note 2 to entry have been added]

3.15 conformity
fulfillment of a requirement

Note 1 to entry: In English the word “conformance” is synonymous but deprecated. In French the word “compliance” is synonymous but deprecated.

Note 2 to entry: This constitutes one of the common terms and core definitions for ISO management system standards given in Annex SL of the Consolidated ISO Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. The original definition has been modified by adding Note 1 to entry.

[Source: ISO 9000:2015, 3.6.11]

3.16 critical
having a potential impact on the fitness for the intended purpose of biological material and/or associated data

3.17 dedicated area
space containing the biological material kept by the biobank (3.5) or where the biobank activities take place

3.18 destruction
process of eliminating biological material and/or deleting associated data, beyond any possible reconstruction

3.19 disposal
act of removing a biological material and/or associated data usually for scrapping, destruction or returning to provider/donor

3.20 distribution
process of providing selected biological material and/or associated data to recipient(s)/user(s)

3.21 documented information
information required to be controlled and maintained by an organization and the medium on which it is contained

Note 1 to entry: Documented information can be in any format and media and from any source.

Note 2 to entry: Documented information can refer to:
— the management system, including related processes;
— information created in order for the organization to operate (documentation);
— evidence of results achieved.

Note 3 to entry: This constitutes one of the common terms and core definitions for ISO management system standards given in Annex SL of the Consolidated ISO Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1.


3.22 donor
organic entity such as a human, animal, plant etc. from which the biological material and/or associated data is collected for biobanking (3.6)

Note 1 to entry: A human donor can also be a provider (3.41).

3.23 examination
set of operations having the objective of determining the value or characteristics of a property

[SOURCE: ISO 15189:2012, 3.7, modified — Notes to entry have been deleted]

3.24 fit for purpose
fitness for the intended purpose
in line with prearranged requirements for an intended use

Note 1 to entry: The definition of such requirements can take place within the biobank itself and/or in collaboration with users and should consider analytical and other relevant criteria.

3.25 governance
leadership that sets policy and management of operations and can advise/decide on scientific, administrative, technical, financial and other issues

3.26 impartiality
presence of objectivity

Note 1 to entry: Objectivity means that conflicts of interest do not exist, or are resolved so as not to adversely influence the activities of the biobank.

Note 2 to entry: Other terms that are useful in conveying the element of impartiality include “independence”, “freedom from conflicts of interests”, “freedom from bias”, “lack of prejudice”, “neutrality”, “fairness”, “open-mindedness”, “even-handedness”, “detachment”, “balance”.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, 3.2, modified — In Note 1 to entry “certification body” has been replaced by “biobank”]

3.27 interlaboratory comparison
organization, performance and evaluation of measurements or tests on the same or similar items by two or more laboratories in accordance with predetermined conditions


3.28 interoperability
capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a manner that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units

3.29
life cycle
consecutive and interlinked processes applied to biological material and associated data from collection, if applicable, acquisition or reception to distribution, disposal or destruction

Note 1 to entry: This term refers to the biobanking life cycle only.

3.30
metrological traceability
property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty


3.31
microorganism
entity of microscopic size

Note 1 to entry: Microorganisms include viruses, all prokaryotes (archaea and bacteria), several eukaryotic organisms (fungi including yeasts, algae, protists).

3.32
nonconforming
deviating from a particular requirement

3.33
personnel
person(s) employed by or working for the biobank (3.5)

3.34
preservation
act to prevent or retard biological or physical deterioration of biological material

3.35
procedure
specified way to carry out an activity or a process

3.36
processing
performing any activity on biological material and associated data during all stages of the life cycle (3.29)

3.37
preparation
activities, taking place in a laboratory after acquisitioning, to make biological material ready for further use in the life cycle (3.29), storage (3.47) or distribution (3.20)

Note 1 to entry: These activities can include, e.g. centrifuging, homogenizing, purifying, fixing, stabilizing, replicating, filtering, sorting, culturing, vacuum drying, freeze drying, freezing and thawing, tissue sectioning, fractionating, dispensing/aliquoting, cryopreserving.

3.38
processing method
procedure, applied to biological material and/or associated data during processing (3.36), with potential to impact the intrinsic properties of the biological material and/or associated data produced as output

3.39
process
set of interrelated or interacting activities that use inputs to deliver an intended result
3.40 proficiency testing
evaluation of participant performance against pre-established criteria by means of interlaboratory comparisons

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, the term "proficiency testing" is taken in its widest sense and includes, but is not limited to:

a) quantitative scheme — where the objective is to quantify one or more measurands of the proficiency test item;
b) qualitative scheme — where the objective is to identify or describe one or more characteristics of the proficiency test item;
c) sequential scheme — where one or more proficiency test items are distributed sequentially for testing or measurement and returned to the proficiency testing provider at intervals;
d) simultaneous scheme — where proficiency test items are distributed for concurrent testing or measurement within a defined time period;
e) single occasion exercise — where proficiency test items are provided on a single occasion;
f) continuous scheme — where proficiency test items are provided at regular intervals;
g) sampling — where samples are taken for subsequent analysis; and
h) data transformation and interpretation — where sets of data or other information are furnished and the information is processed to provide an interpretation (or other outcome).

Note 2 to entry: Some providers of proficiency testing in the medical area use the term "External Quality Assessment (EQA)" for their proficiency testing schemes, or for their broader programs, or both.

SOURCE: ISO/IEC 17043:2010, 3.7, modified — In Note 2 to entry, reference to Annex A and the last sentence have been deleted

3.41 provider
 depositor
person or entity from whom/which the biological material and/or associated data is received or acquired for biobanking (3.6)

Note 1 to entry: Proficiency testing provider and external provider are not included.

3.42 pseudonymization
processing of individual data in such a manner that these data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information

Note 1 to entry: Additional information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organizational measures to ensure that the individual data are not attributed to an identified or identifiable subject.

3.43 rare biological material
biological material that is made precious by its scarcity

3.44 recipient
person or entity to whom/which the biological material and/or associated data is distributed

3.45 sample
portion of a whole
3.46 **stability**
ability of a biological material, when stored under specified conditions, to maintain a specified property value within specified limits for a specified period of time

[SOURCE: ISO Guide 30:2015, 2.1.15, modified — The words “reference material” have been replaced by “biological material” and Note 1 to entry has been deleted]

3.47 **storage**
maintenance of biological material under specified conditions for future use

3.48 **tagging**
labelling of a biological material for the purpose of identification, location or to give other information

Note 1 to entry: An electronic device can be used for this purpose.

3.49 **traceability**
ability to trace the history, application or location of an object

Note 1 to entry: When considering a product or a service, traceability can relate to:
— the origin of materials and parts;
— the processing history;
— the distribution and location of the product or service after delivery.

Note 2 to entry: In the field of metrology, the definition in ISO/IEC Guide 99 is the accepted definition.


3.50 **unique identifier**
code that is associated with a single entity within a given system

Note 1 to entry: Such identifier establishes an unambiguous relationship between each biological material and its associated data.

3.51 **user**
customer, investigator, or other who/that receives or utilizes biobank service(s)

3.52 **validation**
confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled

Note 1 to entry: The objective evidence needed for a validation is the result of a test or other form of determination such as performing alternative calculations or reviewing documents.

Note 2 to entry: The word “validated” is used to designate the corresponding status.

Note 3 to entry: The use conditions for validation can be real or simulated.