



Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments

Part 2: Monitoring to provide evidence of cleanroom performance related to air cleanliness by particle concentration



AS ISO 14644.2:2017

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Australian Standard®

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee ME-060, Controlled Environment, to supersede AS/NZS 14644-2:2002, *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments, Part 2: Specifications for testing and monitoring to prove continued compliance with ISO 14644-1 (ISO 14644-2:2000, MOD)*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to specify minimum requirements for a monitoring plan for cleanroom or clean zone performance related to air cleanliness by particle concentration, based upon parameters that measure or affect airborne particle concentration.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 14644-2:2015, *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments, Part 2: Monitoring to provide evidence of cleanroom performance related to air cleanliness by particle concentration*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text 'this part of ISO 14644' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

This draft has been issued for public comment and ballot as a joint (AS/NZS) project with Standards New Zealand. Notwithstanding the joint nature of this public comment and ballot draft, and provided consensus is achieved, this project may not be published as a joint (AS/NZS) publication.

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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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 209, *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14644-2:2000), which has been technically revised throughout.

ISO 14644 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments*:

- *Part 1: Classification of air cleanliness by particle concentration*
- *Part 2: Monitoring to provide evidence of cleanroom performance related to air cleanliness by particle concentration*
- *Part 3: Test methods*
- *Part 4: Design, construction and start-up*
- *Part 5: Operations*
- *Part 7: Separative devices (clean air hoods, gloveboxes, isolators and mini-environments)*
- *Part 8: Classification of air cleanliness by chemical concentration (ACC)*
- *Part 9: Classification of surface cleanliness by particle concentration*
- *Part 10: Classification of surface cleanliness by chemical concentration*

Attention is also drawn to ISO 14698, *Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments — Bio-contamination control*:

- *Part 1: General principles and methods*
- *Part 2: Evaluation and interpretation of bio-contamination data*

Introduction

This revision of ISO 14644-2 emphasizes the need to consider a monitoring strategy in addition to the initial or periodic execution of the classification of a cleanroom or clean zone in accordance with ISO 14644-1:2015, 5.1. The monitoring activity provides a continuing flow of data over time, thereby providing a more detailed view of the performance of the installation.

Potential benefits gained from monitoring are

- faster response to adverse events and conditions,
- ability to develop trends from data over time,
- integration of data from multiple instruments,
- enhanced knowledge of installation and process, which allows for more effective risk assessment, and
- improved control of operational costs and product losses.

ISO 14644-2 specifies the requirements of a monitoring plan, based on risk assessment of the intended use. The data obtained provide evidence of cleanroom or clean zone performance related to air cleanliness by particle concentration.

In some circumstances, relevant regulatory agencies may impose supplementary policies, requirements or restrictions. In such situations, appropriate adaptations of the monitoring procedures may be required. After a monitoring plan is initially established and implemented, it may be necessary to revise the plan when significant changes are made to the installation or process requirements. It is also prudent to conduct periodic reviews of a monitoring plan based on data obtained and experience in use.

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