

Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL)

**I** Presentation and Discussion of General Issues

Dieter Arnold

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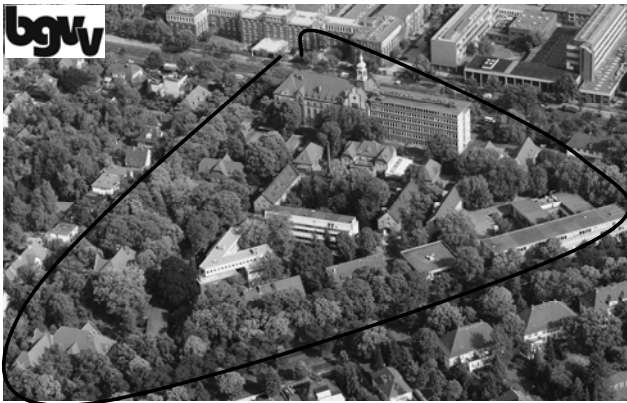
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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL)  
**My roots: headquarters of the BgVV in Berlin in 2002**



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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL)  
**Main laboratories in Berlin 2002**



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### Let's start unearthing the secrets of accreditation



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### It's not difficult, only complicated and time-consuming



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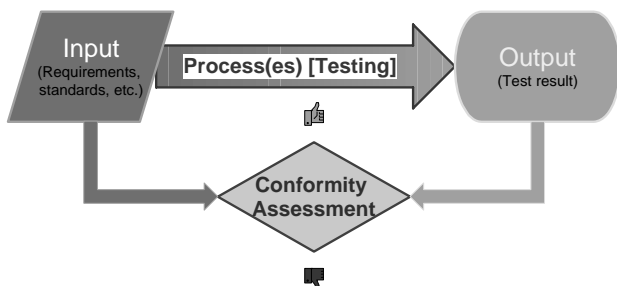
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## ISO 9001

**ISO 9001** focuses on the effectiveness of a **quality management system** in meeting customer requirements. It specifies requirements for a quality management system that can be used for internal application by organizations, or for **certification**, or for contractual purposes.

**It does not cover aspects of technical competence!**

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## Accreditation

**A Procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks.**

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## Important Agreements of the Members of the World Trade Organisation - SPS

The Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) allows countries to set their own standards. But it also says that standards to protect human, animal or plant health must be based on risk assessment and encourages governments to adopt internationally harmonized standards.

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### The Benefits of Accreditation

Lack of formal acceptance of laboratory test results across national borders is a significant barrier to trade, justifies duplication of testing in the importing country and challenge of results of border inspections by an exporting country. Replicate testing causes additional costs and time delays. Internationally recognized accreditation reduces the possibility that access of goods to an importing country is denied on grounds of inadequate conformity assessment. To the contrary, under the TBT such a system is evidence of competence to verify compliance of goods with international standards.

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### The Benefits of Accreditation

A national accreditation (or regional) system forming part of legally binding Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) between governments and covering the full range of accredited conformity assessment activities, such as testing/calibration, product certification, system certification etc., is of great benefit in developing international competitiveness of national producers and products.

However, engaging an accreditation body from a foreign country to provide those services on mutually agreeable terms may be the only cost-effective solution as long as only few laboratories are candidates for accreditation

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## Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL)



# The International Norm ISO/IEC 17025:2005

## General Applicability and Overview

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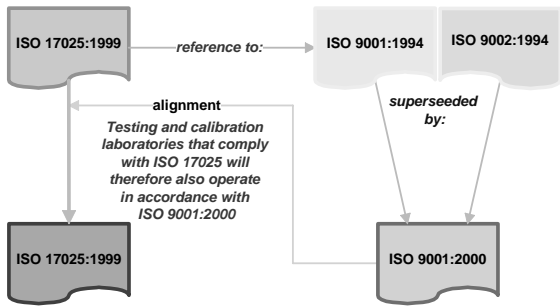
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ISO/IEC 17025:2005 cancels and replaces (ISO/IEC 17025:1999) which has been technically revised.

Conformity of the QMS of a laboratory to the requirements of ISO 9001 does not itself demonstrate the technical competence of the laboratory

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### Other Norms Required

The norm applicable to the **accreditation of inspection bodies** is ISO 17020:2004 „General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection“

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### Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL)



## Requirements of the Norm

### Management System Requirements

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### 5.5 Equipment I

Requirements	Details
Ensure that ...	the laboratory is furnished with all items of sampling, measurement and test equipment required for the correct performance of the tests and/or calibrations (including sampling, preparation of test and/or calibration items, processing and analysis of test and/or calibration data); the requirements of ISO 17025:2005 are met in those cases where the laboratory needs to use equipment outside its permanent control; calibration programmes are established for key quantities or values of the instruments where these properties have a significant effect on the results; equipment (including that used for sampling) is calibrated or checked to establish that it meets the laboratory's specification requirements before it is placed into service and before it is used;
Ensure that ...	only authorized personnel operates the equipment; Up-to-date instructions on the use and maintenance of equipment (including any relevant manuals provided by the manufacturer of the equipment) are readily available; Each item of equipment and its software is uniquely identified - where practicable; the identity of the item of equipment and its software;
Maintain records of each item of equipment and its software significant to the tests and/or calibrations performed which contain at least:	the manufacturer's name, type identification, and serial number or other unique identification; checks that equipment complies with the specification; the current location, where appropriate; the manufacturer's instructions, if available, or reference to their location; dates, results and copies of reports and certificates of all calibrations, adjustments, acceptance criteria, and the due date of next calibration; the maintenance plan, where appropriate, and maintenance carried out to date; any damage, malfunction, modification or repair to the equipment;

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### 5.5 Equipment II

Requirements	Details
Have procedures for safe handling, transport, storage, use and planned maintenance of measuring equipment to ensure proper functioning and in order to prevent contamination or deterioration.	
Take out of service, isolate or clearly label as being out of service (until it has been repaired and evidently performs correctly) all equipment that has been subjected to overloading or mishandling, or has been shown to be defective or outside specified limits, or gives suspect results.	examine the effect of the defect or departure from specified limits on previous tests and/or calibrations; institute the "Control of nonconforming work" procedure.
Label all equipment under the control of the laboratory and requiring calibration to indicate, including the and the	the status of calibration; date when last calibrated; date or expiration criteria when recalibration is due.
Verify satisfactory function and calibration status when, for whatever reason, equipment goes temporarily outside the direct control of the laboratory, the laboratory.	
Carry out all necessary intermediate checks of the calibration status of the equipment according to a defined procedure	
Have procedures to ensure that copies (e.g. in computer software) are correctly updated where calibrations give rise to a set of correction factors.	
Safeguard all test and calibration equipment including its software from adjustments which would invalidate the test and/or calibration results.	

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### 5.6 Measurement Traceability I

General	
Requirements	Details
Calibrate all equipment having a significant effect on the accuracy or validity of the result of the test, calibration or sampling used for tests and/or calibrations before putting it into service and have an established programme and procedure for the calibration of this equipment.	Have a system for selecting, using, calibrating, checking, controlling and maintaining measurement standards, reference materials used as measurement standards, and measuring and test equipment used to perform tests and calibrations.
	<b>Specific requirements</b>
Design and operate calibration laboratories and have a programme for calibration of equipment so as to ensure that calibrations and measurements made by the laboratory are traceable to the International System of Units (Système International d'unités, SI).	establish traceability of own measurement standards and measuring instruments to the SI by means of an unbroken chain of calibrations or comparisons linking them to relevant primary standards of the SI units of measurement (may be achieved in several steps carried out by different laboratories that can demonstrate traceability); achieve the link to SI units by reference to national measurement standards (primary or secondary) or use calibration services from laboratories issuing calibration certificates that can demonstrate competence, measurement capability and traceability. In this case ensure that certificates contain the measurement results, including the measurement uncertainty and/or a statement of compliance with an identified metrological specification (see also 5.10.4.2).
Establishing traceability of calibration laboratories to appropriate measurement standards in case of calibrations that currently cannot be strictly made in SI units by. In these cases calibration shall provide confidence in measurements by such as:	use of certified reference materials provided by a competent supplier to give a reliable physical or chemical characterization of a material; use of specified methods and/or consensus standards that are clearly described and agreed by all parties concerned; participation in a suitable programme of interlaboratory comparisons; ensure that the equipment used can provide the uncertainty of measurement needed;
Apply the above requirements to measuring and test equipment with measuring functions of testing laboratories, depending on the contribution to the total uncertainty of the test result of the calibration.	if calibration is the dominant factor, the requirements of traceability should be strictly followed; use certified reference materials; agreed methods and/or consensus standards as required for calibration laboratories - where traceability of measurements to SI units is not possible or not relevant.

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## 5.6 Measurement Traceability II

Reference standards and reference materials	
Requirements	Details
Have a programme and procedure for the calibration of reference standards by a body that can provide traceability. Reference standards shall be calibrated before and after any adjustment.	Use reference standards of measurement for calibration only.
Use reference materials traceable to SI units of measurement, where possible or to certified reference materials and check internal reference materials as far as is technically and economically practicable.	
Have defined procedures and schedules for intermediate checks needed to maintain confidence in the calibration status of:	reference standards; primary standards; transfer standards; working standards;
	reference materials;
For reference standards and reference materials have procedures for	safe handling; transport; storage; use.

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## 5.7 Sampling

Requirements	Details
Have a sampling plan and procedures for sampling of substances, materials or products for subsequent testing or calibration.	Make the sampling plan as well as the sampling procedure available at the location where sampling is undertaken. Base sampling plans, whenever reasonable, on appropriate statistical methods. The sampling process shall address the factors to be controlled to ensure the validity of the test and calibration results.
Record in detail with the appropriate sampling data and include in all documents containing test and/or calibration results if the customer requires deviations, additions or exclusions from the documented sampling procedure. Communicated these to the appropriate personnel.	
Have procedures for recording relevant data and operations relating to sampling that forms part of the testing or calibration that is undertaken. Include in the records:	the sampling procedure used; the identification of the sampler; environmental conditions (if relevant); diagrams or other equivalent means to identify the sampling location as necessary; the statistics the sampling procedures are based upon;

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## 5.8 Handling of Test and Calibration Items

Requirements	Details
Have procedures for samples of test and/or calibration items covering:	transportation; receipt; handling; protection; storage; retention and/or disposal;
Lay down provisions necessary to protect	the integrity of the test or calibration item; the interests of the laboratory; the interests of the customer.
Have a system for identifying test and/or calibration items throughout the life of the item in the laboratory or upon transfer from the laboratory which excludes confusion of items either physically or when referred to in records or other documents.	
Record any abnormalities of items or departures from normal or specified conditions, as described in the test or calibration method upon receipt of the test or calibration item.	
Consult the customer for further instructions before processing and record the discussion when there is doubt as to the suitability of an item for test or calibration, or when an item does not conform to the description provided, or the test or calibration required is not specified in sufficient detail.	
Have procedures and appropriate facilities for avoiding deterioration, loss or damage to the test or calibration item during storage, handling and preparation.	follow handling instructions provided with the item; maintained, monitor and record specified storage and environmental conditions; have arrangements for storage and security for test or calibration item or a portion of an item that is to be held secure; provide a copy of the sampling procedure and information on storage and transport of samples, including information on sampling factors influencing the test or calibration result, to those responsible for taking and transporting the samples;

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## 5.9 Assuring the Quality of Test and Calibration Results

Requirements	Details
Have quality control procedures for a planned monitoring of the validity of tests and calibrations undertaken	<p>use regularly certified reference materials and/or internal quality control using secondary reference materials;</p> <p>participate in inter-laboratory comparison or proficiency-testing programmes;</p> <p>perform replicate tests or calibrations using the same or different methods;</p> <p>retest or recalibrate retained items;</p> <p>correlate results for different characteristics of an item;</p> <p>record the resulting data in such a way that trends are detectable;</p> <p>apply statistical techniques to the reviewing of the results where practicable;</p> <p>take planned corrective action where quality control data fall outside pre-defined criteria;</p>

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## 5.10 Test Reports and Calibration Certificates I

General	
Requirements	Details
Report accurately, clearly, unambiguously and objectively, and in accordance with any specific instructions in the test or calibration method the results of each test, calibration, or series of tests or calibrations carried out by the laboratory.	<p>Report results in a test report or a calibration certificate issued as hard copy or by electronic data transfer and including all the information requested by the customer and necessary for the interpretation of the test or calibration results and all information required by the method used.</p> <p>Include normally for this purpose the information required by 5.10.2, and 5.10.3 or 5.10.4 of ISO 17025:2005 (internal reports may be simplified).</p> <p>Have readily available all information listed in 5.10.2 to 5.10.4 including parts not reported to the customer in the laboratory which carried out the tests and/or calibrations.</p>
<b>Test reports and calibration certificates</b>	
	<p><b>title</b> (e.g. "Test Report" or "Calibration Certificate");</p> <p><b>name and address of the laboratory</b>, and the location where the tests and/or calibrations were carried out, if different from the address of the laboratory;</p> <p><b>unique identification</b> of the test report or calibration certificate (such as the serial number);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an identification on each page in order to ensure that the page is recognized as a part of the test report or calibration certificate;</li> <li>a clear identification of the end of the test report or calibration certificate;</li> </ul>
Have a format for test reports or calibration certificates that contains at least the following information	<p><b>name and address of the customer</b>;</p> <p><b>identification of the method used</b>;</p> <p><b>unambiguous identification, description, and the condition of the item(s) tested or calibrated</b>;</p> <p><b>date of receipt</b> of the test or calibration item(s);</p> <p>reference to the <b>sampling plan and procedures</b> used by the laboratory or other bodies;</p> <p><b>results with, where appropriate, the units of measurement</b> of the test or calibration;</p> <p><b>name(s), function(s) and signature(s)</b> of person(s) authorizing the test report or calibration certificate;</p> <p>where relevant, a <b>statement</b> to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested or calibrated.</p>

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## 5.10 Test Reports and Calibration Certificates II

Test reports	
Requirements	Details
Include the following additional information on test methods in the format for test reports	<p>deviations from, additions to, or exclusions from the test method, and information on specific test conditions;</p> <p>a statement of <b>compliance/non-compliance</b> with requirements and/or specifications;</p> <p>where applicable, a statement on the estimated <b>uncertainty of measurement</b>; where appropriate and needed, <b>opinions and interpretations</b> (see 5.10.5);</p> <p>additional information which may be required by specific methods, customers or groups of customers;</p> <p><b>date of sampling</b>;</p> <p><b>unambiguous identification of the substance, material or product sampled</b>;</p> <p><b>the location of sampling</b>, including any diagrams, sketches or photographs;</p> <p>a reference to the <b>sampling plan and procedures used</b>;</p> <p>details of any <b>environmental conditions</b> during sampling that may affect the interpretation of the test results;</p> <p>any <b>standard or other specification for the sampling method or procedure</b>, and deviations, additions to or exclusions from the specification concerned.</p>
Include the following additional information on sampling – where applicable - in the format for test reports	<p><b>Calibration certificates</b></p> <p>the conditions (e.g. environmental) under which the calibrations were made that have an influence on the measurement results;</p> <p>the uncertainty of measurement and/or a statement of compliance with an identified metrological specification or clause thereof;</p> <p>evidence that the measurements are traceable.</p>
Include the following additional information in the format for calibration certificates	<p><b>Opinions and interpretations</b></p> <p>an <b>opinion on the statement of compliance/noncompliance</b> of the results with requirements;</p> <p><b>Fulfillment of contractual requirements</b>;</p> <p><b>recommendations on how to use the results</b>;</p> <p><b>guidance for improvements</b>;</p> <p><b>Testing and calibration results obtained from subcontractors</b></p>
Mark clearly opinions and interpretations as such in a test report and document the basis upon which they have been made. Provide the following information	
Identify clearly any results of tests performed by subcontractors and use the calibration certificate of the laboratory performing the work.	

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