I Presentation and Discussion of General Issues

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No. 1

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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No. 4

Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) It's not difficult, only complicated and time-consuming

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QMS

Quality Management System (QMS) can be defined as **set of policies**, **processes and procedures** required by an organisation for planning and execution in their core area of activities. It integrates the various internal processes within the organization and provides a "process approach" for project execution. QMS also enables the organization to control and improve the various core activities which will ultimately lead to **improved performance**.

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

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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.

Important Agreements of the Members of the World Trade Organisation - TBT

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The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) tries to ensure that regulations, standards, testing and certification procedures do not create unnecessary obstacles to free trade.

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- 3. Promoting accreditation as a tool for facilitating trade
- 4. Helping developping countries

For information: SASO is ILAC member

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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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General Applicability and Overview



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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Management System Requirements



Structure of the Chapter "Management Requirements"



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4.1 Organisation - continued	
Describe legal identity and background of parent organisation	
Describe mission of the parent organisation	
Provide an organisational chart of that organisation which indicates the lines of command, the unit having influence on the quality of laboratory work and your QM-network!	
Provide detailed chart of the laboratory concerned!	
Describe the functions of the key people of the system of the parent organisation!	
Provide a business plan of the parent organisation!	
Provide the Manual of procedures of the parent organisation!	
Have job descriptions of all staff!	

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 4.5 Sub-contacting of Tests

and Calibrations

Requirements	Details
Place subcontracted work with a competent	
subcontractor complying with ISO 17025:2005	
Maintain a register	of all subcontractors;
Maintain a register	of the evidence of compliance.
Advise the customer and gain hid approval of the	
arrangement in writing	

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4.7 Services to the Customer

Requirements	Details	
work performed, provided that the laboratory	in clarifying the customer's request;	
Seek feedback from customers	in monitoring the laboratory's performance,	
Analyse feedback to improve	testing and calibration activities;	
	customer service,	
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4.8 Com	plaints	
equirements	Details	_
	for the resolution of complaints received	
ave a policy and procedure	for maintaining records of all complaints and	
	of the investigations and corrective actions taken;	
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4.9 Control of N	lonconforming	
Testing and/o	or Calibration	
Wo	rk	
Requirements	Details responsibilities and authorities for the	
	management of nonconforming work are designated (including halting of work.	
Have a policy and procedures that shall be implemented when any aspect or the results of	withholding of test reports, as necessary, and resumption of work);	
its testing and/or calibration work do not conform to its own procedures or agreed requirements of the	actions are defined and taken; an evaluation of the significance of the	
customer. The policy and procedures shall ensure that:	nonconforming work is made and the corrective action procedures given in 4.11 are promptly	
	followed if necessary; the customer is notified and work is recalled	
	where necessary.	

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4.10 Improvement

Requirements	Details
	quality policy;
	quality objectives;
I manage the effective and of the menagement	audit results;
system through the use of	analysis of data;
system through the use of	corrective actions;
	preventive actions;
	management review.

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4.11 Corrective Action

No.	Requirements	Details
4.11	Establish a policy and a procedure and	
4.11.1	designate appropriate authorities for implementing corrective action when nonconforming work or departures from the policies and procedures in the management system or technical operations have been identified. Use the following sequence in the procedure.	
4.11.2	Start with an investigation to determine the root cause(s) of the problem.	
4.11.3	Identify potential corrective which	most likely eliminate the problem and prevent recurrence; are appropriate to the magnitude
	Document and implement any required changes resulting from corrective action investigations.	and the risk of the problem.
4.11.4	Monitor the results to ensure that the corrective actions taken have been effective.	
	Audit the appropriate areas of activity in accordance	with its own policies and procedures;
4.11.5	with 4.14 as soon as possible where a serious issue or risk to the business has been identified due to nonconformities	with compliance with this ISO 17025:2005.

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) ${\bf 4.12\ Preventive\ Action}$

Requirements	Details
Identify peeded improvements	Technical;
rdentity needed improvements	concerning the management system.
Develop, implement and monitor action plans.	
Identify potential courses of popeopformities	Technical;
ruentity potential sources of honcomornities	concerning the management system;
Develop, implement and monitor action plans	
Draft Procedures for preventive actions including	Base it on review of the operational
initiation and the application of controls to	procedures, analysis of data, trend and risk
ensure that they are effective	analyses and proficiency-testing results.

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4.13 Control of Records I



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4.13 Control of Records II



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4.14 Internal Audits

Requirements	Details	
	in accordance with a predetermined	
	schedule and procedure;	
	addressing all elements of the	
Periodically (cycle of one year) conduct internal	management system, including the testing	
audits of activities (to verify that operations	and/or calibration activities;	
continue to comply with the requirements of the management system and ISO 17025:2005	under the responsibility of the quality manager;	
	by trained and gualified personnel who are	
	wherever independent of the activity to be	
	audited;	
	take timely corrective action;	
	notify customers in writing if laboratory results	
	may have been affected;	
Take the following actions when audit findings	record the area of activity audited, the	
cast doubt on the effectiveness of operations,	audit findings and corrective actions that arise	
correctness or validity of test or calibration results	from them;	
	verify and record the implementation and	
	effectiveness of the corrective action taken	
	through follow-up audits.	

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 4.15 Management Reviews

genererere		
Requirements	Details	
	the suitability of policies and procedures	
	reports from managerial and supervisory personnel;	
Pariadically (over 12 menths) conduct (by ten	the outcome of recent internal audits;	
monocompant) a review of the laboratory's	corrective and preventive actions;	
management system and testing and/or	assessments by external bodies;	
calibration activities in accordance with a	the results of inter-laboratory comparisons	
predetermined schedule and procedure taking	or proficiency tests;	
account of:	changes in the volume and type of the work;	
	customer feedback;	
	complaints;	
	recommendations for improvement;	
	other relevant factors, such as quality control activities, resources and staff training.	
	findings from management reviews are recorded;	
	arising actions are recorded and carried out	
Ensure that	within an appropriate and agreed timescale;	
	results (goals, objectives and action plans) are fed into the laboratory planning system for the coming year:	
	management review related subjects are	
	considered at regular management	
	meetings.	

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Technical Requirements

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5.1 General

Requirements	Details	
	human factors (see 5.2);	
Consider and take account of all factors influencing correctness and reliability of the tests and/or calibrations contributing to different extent to the total uncertainty of measurement when	accommodation and environmental conditions (see 5.3):	
	test and calibration methods and method validation (see 5.4);	
developing test and calibration methods and	equipment (see 5.5);	
procedures, training and qualifying personnel, and	measurement traceability (see 5.6);	
selecting and calibrating equipment.	sampling (see 5.7);	
	handling of test and calibration items (see 5.8).	

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managerial personnel; technical personnel; key support personnel involved in tests and/or calibrations;

method validation. I perform particular types of sampling, test and/or calibration; issue test reports and calibration certificates give opinions and interpretations; operate particular types of equipment. the relevant authorization(s) and dates of its a few of the second sec

tests and/or calibrations

; ilities for:



Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.2 Personnel II

Details

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Authorize specific personnel to Maintain readily available records of .

Requirements

e the follo

Maintain current job descriptions for

wing as part of job description:

5.3 Accomodations and Environmental Conditions

Requirements	Details
Document the technical requirements for	
accommodation and environmental conditions that can affect the results of tests and calibrations	
and ensure that the environmental conditions	facilitate and do not invalidate the results;
	do not adversely affect the required quality
of any measurement correct performance of the	
tests and/or calibrations	
Monitor, control and record environmental	biological sterility;
conditions as required by the relevant specifications,	Dust;
methods and procedures or where they influence the	Temperature;
quality of the results (and stop tests and calibrations	
when the environmental conditions jeopardize the	
results of the tests and/or calibration), for example	
Separate neighbouring areas in which there	
are incompatible activities to prevent cross-	
contamination.	

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.4 Test and calibration methods and method



Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.4 Test and calibration methods and method validation II



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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.4 Test and calibration methods and method validation III



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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.4 Test and calibration methods and method validation IV

Estimation of uncertainty of measurement			
Requirements	Details		
to estimate the uncertainty of measurement for all calibrations and types of calibrations.			
Establish and apply procedures for estimating uncertainty of measurement for test methods (unless a well-recognized test method specifies limits to the values of the	where possible use rig calculation of uncertaint depending on limits on specification are based;	jorous, metrologically and statistically valid, y of measurement (degree of rigor mainly which decisions on conformity to a	
major sources of uncertainty of measurement and the form of presentation of calculated results). Take account of sources	In all other cases attempt to identify all components of uncerta and make a reasonable estimation, to avoid that the form of renorting of the result gives a wrong impression of the uncertain		
contributing to the uncertainty, such as the reference standards and reference materials		knowledge of the performance of the method;	
used, methods and equipment used, environmental conditions, properties and condition of the item being tested or	base estimation on	measurement scope; use of, for example, previous experience;	
condition of the item being tested of		validation data	

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.4 Test and calibration methods and method validation V

Control of data			
Requirements	Details		
Check calculations and data transfers systematically and in an appropriate manner.			
	computer software developed by the user is documented in sufficient detail and is suitably validated as being adequate for use;		
Ensure in all situations where computers or	procedures are established and implemented for protecting the integrity and confidentiality of data (e.g., during entry or collection, storage, transmission and processing);		
automated equipment are used for the acquisition, processing, recording, reporting, storage or retrieval of test or calibration data that:	computers and automated equipment are maintained to ensure proper functioning and are provided with the environmental and operating conditions necessary to maintain the integrity of test and calibration data;		
	laboratory specific configurations/ modifications of commercial off-the-shelf software (e.g. word-processing, database and statistical programmes) are validated.		

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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 the requirement of 103 1702 2500 sam met in house 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 mediation of the third test for control in the calibration provides the test of the instruments where these properties have a significant effect on the mediation of the test of the control in the calibration provides the test of the instruments where these properties have a significant effect on the mediation of the test of the control in the control in control in the control in
	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:
	the manufacturer's name, type identification, and serial number or other unique identification;
	checks that equipment complies with the specification;
Maintain records of each item of equipment	the current location, where appropriate
and its software significant to the tests and/or calibrations performed which contain at least:	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	examine the effect of the defect or departure from specified limits on
being out of service (until it has been repaired and	previous tests and/or calibrations;
been subjected to overleading or michandling, or	
been subjected to overloading or misnanding, or	institute the "Control of nonconforming work" procedure.
limite or gives suspect results	
Label all equipment under the control of the	the status of calibration:
laboratory and requiring calibration to indicate.	date when last calibrated:
including the and the	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	J
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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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.	
Specific	requirements	
Design and operate calibration laboratories and have a programme for calibration of equipment so as to ensure	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);	
that calibrations and measurements made by the laboratory	measurement standards (primary or secondary) or	
are traceable to the International System of Units (Système international d'unités, SI).	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	use of certified reference materials provided by a competent supplier to give a reliable physical or chemical characterization of a material:	
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 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	if calibration is the dominant factor, the requirements of traceability should be strictly followed;	
laboratories depending on the contribution to the total uncertainty of the test result of the calibration.	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	

Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.6 Measurement Traceability I

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 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.		
	reference standards;	
Have defined procedures and schedules for	primary standards;	
intermediate checks needed to maintain confidence in the	transfer standards;	
calibration status of:	working standards;	
	reference materials;	
	safe handling;	
For reference standards and reference materials have	transport;	
procedures for	storage;	
	use.	

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5.7 Sampling



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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (GCL) 5.8 Handling of Test and Calibration Items



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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.9 Assuring the Quality of Test and Calibration Results

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

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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 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.	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. Include normality for this purpose the information required by 5.10.2, and 5.10.3 or 5.10.4 of 150.1702/5.2005 (Internal Insofts may be simplified). Have recality available all information listed in 5.10.2 to 5.10.4 including parts and barbard provide the isolatory which carried out the sets and/or calibrations.
Test	reports and calibration certificates
	title (e.g. "Test Report" or "Calibration Certificate");
	name and address of the laboratory, and the location where the tests and/or calibrations seek correct out, if different from the address of the laboratory see and the set of the set of the set of the reconstruction or each page in order to ensure that the page is reconsided as a part of the test report or calibration certificate; a clear identification or each end of the test report or calibration certificate;
	name and address of the customer;
Have a format for test reports or calibration	identification of the method used;
certificates that contains at least the following	unambiguous identification, description, and the condition of the item(s) tested or calibrated;
	<pre>date of receipt of the test or calibration item(s); reference to the sampling plan and procedures used by the laboratory or other bodies;</pre>
	results with, where appropriate, the units of measurement of the test or calibration;
	name(s), function(s) and signature(s) of person(s) authorizing the test report or calibration certificate;
	where relevant, a statement to the effect that the results relate only to the items tested or calibrated.
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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL)
5.10 Test Reports and Calibration
Certificates II

Requirements	Details	
Include the following additional information on test methods in the format for test reports	deviations from, additions to, or exclusions from the test method, and information on specific test conditions;	
	a statement of compliance/non-compliance with requirements and/or specifications;	
	where applicable, a statement on the estimated uncertainty of measurement;	
	where appropriate and needed, opinions and interpretations (see 5.10.5);	
	additional information which may be required by specific methods, customers or groups of customers;	
	date of sampling;	
	unambiguous identification of the substance, material or product sampled;	
	the location of sampling, including any diagrams, sketches or photographs;	
Include the following additional information on	a reference to the sampling plan and procedures used;	
sampling – where applicable - in the format for test reports	details of any environmental conditions during sampling that may affect the interpretation of the test results;	
	any standard or other specification for the sampling method or procedure, and deviations, additions to or exclusions from the specification	
	Collibration contification	
	the conditions (e.g. environmental) under which the calibrations were made that have an influence on the measurement results:	
Include the following additional information in the format for calibration certificates	the uncertainty of measurement and/or a statement of compliance with an identified metrological specification or clauses thereof;	
	evidence that the measurements are traceable.	
0	Dpinions and interpretations	
Mark clearly opinions and interpretations as such	an opinion on the statement of compliance/noncompliance of the results with requirements;	
in a test report and document the basis upon which	fulfilment of contractual requirements;	
iney have been made. Provide the following	recommendations on how to use the results;	
information	guidance for improvements;	
Testing and calib	ration results obtained from subcontractors	
Identify clearly any results of tests performed by subcontractors and use the calibration certificate of the laboratory performing the work.		
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Workshop on Issues relevant for the Accreditation of the Current Quality Control Laboratories (QCL) 5.10 Test Reports and Calibration Certificates III

Electronic transmission of results		
Requirements	Details	
Ensure compliance with ISO 17025:2005 in case of		
electronic transmission of test or calibration results		
For	mat of reports and certificates	
Design the format to accommodate each type of		
test or calibration carried out but harmonise the		
layout and minimize the possibility of		
misunderstanding or misuse.		
Amendments to test reports and calibration certificates		
	Fulfil all requirements of ISO 17025:2005.	
Make material amendments to a test report or	Refer to the original document and uniquely identify the new one if a complete	
calibration certificate after issue only in the form	new report or certificate is to issued.	
of a further document, or data transfer.	Include the statement:	
	"Supplement to Test Report [or Calibration Certificate], serial number [or as	
	otherwise identified]".	

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