



Support for the National Accreditation Centre MOLDAC to successfully undergo the EA peer evaluation process

Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



List of argument

- 1) Assessment Visit
- 2) Preliminary meeting at the start of the Assessment visit and preparation of the program
- 3) Opening meeting with the laboratory
- 4) Performance of the assessment
- 5) Assessments of the systems assessor and of the technical assessor
- 6) summary analysis of the evidence
- 7) Drawing up the findings
- 8) Closing meeting and acknowledgement of objections and reservations
- 9) Some examples of NC
- 10) Principles of audit
- 11) ISO 19011 Guidelines for auditing management systems



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Slide 1 of XX



CENTRUL NAȚIONAL DE ACREDITARE
DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA





ASSESSMENT VISIT

1. GENERAL

As a rule, each accreditation or re-accreditation visit is attended by an **ACCREDIA Department Management Representative**.

A Department Management Representative may also be present during a surveillance or extension visit, if deemed necessary by the DDD. The presence of **observers** is permitted, upon request by the laboratory, with advance communication to ACCREDIA. In cases where the Department Director considers necessary the attendance of a department observer or expert in training, this shall be communicated in advance to the laboratory together with – if necessary – the declaration of confidentiality on the part of the observer. The costs for the trainee assessor observer are met by ACCREDIA.

The tasks of the representative of the Direction are as follows:

- a) to **cooperate** with the **assessors** to ensure an assessment execution in strict adherence to the reference standards UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17011 and with ACCREDIA applicable documents;
- b) to **provide** to the **assessors** and/or laboratory clarifications regarding the requirements of UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025, UNI ISO 15189 and the applicable ACCREDIA documents;
- c) to **raise any NCs regarding** the work of the assessors with respect to observance of the ACCREDIA regulations and documents concerning behavior and operative modalities.





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Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



ASSESSMENT VISIT

The sample test is carried out in accordance with the following criteria:

- ✓ the tests for accreditation are divided into homogeneous groups, for example: the equipment used, the test methodology, the matrix / product which is the object of the test, the location of the test, the frequency of controls, the sanitary importance, where applicable;
- ✓ for each group of tests the sampling is performed on the number of tests considered sufficient to determine the technical competence of the lab, to guarantee the reliability of the operators to carry out satisfactorily all the tests in the same group using adequate equipment;
- ✓ c) using appropriate checklists, at least one tests shall be vertically assessed on all the applicable requirements, while the others shall be conducted assessing one or more of the following requirements:
 - personnel qualification, including PT performance (scope: check of the competence of an adequate number of technicians);
 - equipment calibration, including measurement traceability
 - uncertainty of measurement and repeatability (always, where applicable)
 - sampling of archived test reports, check of the technical records for evidence of the traceability of the test from the sampling of the approval of the results
 - PT results or the results of other quality guarantee activities (always)
 - other requirements: limit of determination (LOD), limit of qualification (LOQ), recovery etc and conformity with mandatory requirements



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Slide 3 of XX



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Support for the National Accreditation Centre MOLDAC to successfully undergo the EA peer evaluation process

Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



ASSESSMENT VISIT

- records regarding the validation of test methods and/or the assessment of laboratories in the application of standardized methods
- in the case of accreditation of tests with *flexible scope* it is necessary to assess the records and validations of the methods where modifications have taken place with respect to the previous visit
- for stack emissions assessment must be performed for conformity with the requirements of CEN/TS 15675

See also the requirements contained in ILAC G18:2010

As a rule, the laboratory will not be notified in advance of the assessment, exception made when a lack of notification might make it impossible to perform the tests; some cases that need notification in advance are listed below:

- necessity to prepare for the assessment
- necessity of particular environmental conditions such as long conditioning of the specimen
- test of samples which may not be available in the lab



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Slide 4 of XX



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Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



ASSESSMENT VISIT

The technical assessor shall also indicate whether or not each sampled test has to be carried out in duplicate

In the event that execution of a test involves sequence of steps separated by long intervals of time (e.g. for conditioning of test samples, corrosion tests or growth of cell/microbe cultures), to shorten the assessment time, the technical assessor may request a set of repeats of the same test started at appropriate intervals on different samples, so as to be able to check the relevant phases within a restricted period of time.



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Slide 5 of XX



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Assessments of the systems assessor and of the technical assessor

MD-09-12 - Pagina 1 di 2



Codice
390

Sigla
CCIFI

Sede
A

MD-09-12-DL/DS rev. 1

MODULO PER CAMPIONAMENTO PROVE

L'Ispettore tecnico, visto l'elenco delle prove accreditate / per le quali è richiesto l'accreditamento, propone il seguente campionamento prove(1).

A: ACCREDITIA
Fax +39 068841199

Eventuali comunicazioni da trasmettere anticipatamente al Laboratorio per assicurare che sia pronto ad eseguire le prove richieste (1):

S1: Prova Residui di pesticidi colorimetrici in oli di oliva metodo di prova MIP 18 2012 Rev. 7: il laboratorio dovrà rendere disponibile un campione già accettato (cliente Accredia) entro il campo di misura del metodo per il parametro richiesto ovvero (per analisi in tracce) al di sopra del limite di quantificazione del metodo. Il laboratorio dovrà predisporre la prova in doppio al fine della verifica del limite di ripetibilità. Prova Polifenoli colorimetrici in oli di oliva metodo di prova MIP 18 2012 Rev. 7: il laboratorio dovrà rendere disponibile un campione già accettato (cliente Accredia) entro il campo di misura del metodo per il parametro richiesto ovvero (per analisi in tracce) al di sopra del limite di quantificazione del metodo. Il laboratorio dovrà predisporre la prova in doppio al fine della verifica del limite di ripetibilità.

Le verifiche richiedono n. 2 giorni di visita (si intende per il prossimo audit)

Data 17/03/15

L'Ispettore Tecnico (Dr Marco Castelli): *Marco Castelli*

Note per la compilazione

(1) Vedi PG-09-DL/DS p.to 5.5

(2) Indicare se la prova deve essere comunicata preventivamente al Laboratorio (S/N)

(3) Indicare il criterio di rappresentatività utilizzato per campionare la prova

(4) Indicare se la prova dovrà essere eseguita in doppio. In caso negativo riportare le motivazioni di tale decisione sul presente modulo (S/N)

(5) Utilizzare la colonna solo in caso di estensioni ad hoc. Per estensioni concomitanti con la sorveglianza usare l'apposita colonna S(n)

N°	Materiale / Prodotto / Matrice	Misurando / Proprietà misurata / Denominazione della prova	Tecnica di prova	Metodo di prova ed anno di emissione	Cat.	Variaz. richiesta	Attribuz. Ispettori	A1		S1		S2		S3		E hoc (5)		
								S/N (2)	Criterio (3)	S/N (4)	S/N (2)	Criterio (3)	S/N (4)	S/N (2)	Criterio (3)	S/N (4)	S/N (2)	Criterio (3)
1	Oli di oliva	Residui di pesticidi: Ometoato, Imidacloprid, Dimetoato, Carbaryl, Phosmet, Malathion, Rotenone, Phenoxycarb, Buprofezin, Tetrametrina, Chlorpyrifos	Estrazione con Quechers, determinazione LC/MS	UNI EN 15662:2009	0	E	castelli											
2	Oli di oliva	Acidi grassi liberi		Reg CEE 2568/1991 11/07/1991 GU CEE L248 05/09/1991 All II Reg CE 702/2007 21/06/2007 GU CE L161 22/06/2007	0		castelli											
3	Oli di oliva	Analisi spettrofotometrica nell'ultravioletto	spettrofotometria	Reg CEE 2568/1991 11/07/1991 GU CEE L248 05/09/1991 All IX Reg UE 299/2013 26/03/2013 GU UE L90/52 28/03/2013 All I	0		castelli											
4	Oli di oliva	Biofenoli		NGD C 89-2010	0		castelli											
5	Oli di oliva	Biofenoli		COI/T.20/Doc n 29/2009	0		castelli											
6	Oli di oliva	Cere	gas Cromatografia	Reg CEE 2568/1991 11/07/1991 GU CEE L248 05/09/1991 All XX Reg UE 61/2011 24/01/2011 GU UE L23 27/01/2011	0		castelli											



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Slide 6 of XX



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MD-08-04-DL/DS rev. 0
PIANO DI VISITA

Data: 21/04/2015
Prot. n. L13269/15/ST/gf

Laboratorio: **0390 CCIFI**
Processo: A4S1E1

P F E C

PromoFirenze - Azienda Speciale della Camera di Commercio di Firenze - Laboratorio Chimico Merceologico

Via Orcagna 70
50121 Firenze FI

Fax: 055 671332
Email: cristian.marinelli@promofirenze.it

Att: Dr.ssa Laura MAZZANTI

OGGETTO: Visita di valutazione per Sorveglianza 1 Estensione 1

Il piano della visita di valutazione prevista per il Vostro laboratorio è stato così definito:

Team ispettivo

CCIFI A (FI) Dr. Alessio BIONDI Ispettore di sistema con incarico di coordinamento con inizio il 14/05/2015 per n. 2 giornate.

CCIFI A (FI) Dr. Marco CASTELLI Ispettore tecnico con inizio il 14/05/2015 per n. 2 giornate.

1) Pesticide residues on olive oil according to EN 15662: 2009 to be executed in two (Test of Level 1);
Further evidence of Level 2 will be announced during the initial meeting, as well as a test of Level 3 for which we ask the laboratory to make available the first day of the visit a wine sample.

La visita avrà inizio alle ore: 08:30.

Nel corso della visita il laboratorio dovrà eseguire le seguenti prove, **fermo restando che gli ispettori potranno richiedere, durante la visita di valutazione, l'esecuzione di qualunque prova oggetto di accreditamento:**

1) Residui di pesticidi: Ometoato, Imidacloprid, Dimetoato, Carbaryl, Phosmet, Malathion, Rotenone, Phenoxy carb, Buprofezin, Tetrametrina, Chlorpyrifos su Olio di Oliva secondo UNI EN 15662:2009 da eseguire in doppio (Prova di Livello 1);
Ulteriori prove di Livello 2 verranno comunicate in sede di riunione iniziale, così come una prova di Livello 3 per la quale si chiede al Laboratorio di rendere disponibile il primo giorno di visita un campione di vino.

Per la prova campionata n° 1 si chiede al Laboratorio di rendere disponibile per il primo giorno di visita un campione di olio di oliva risultato negativo per gli analiti in accreditamento perchè già analizzato in precedenza. Il primo giorno di visita sarà fortificato il suddetto campione di olio di oliva con gli analiti in accreditamento ad una concentrazione di analiti leggermente al di sopra del limite di quantificazione del metodo. Il laboratorio dovrà predisporre la prova in doppio al fine della verifica del limite di ripetibilità.

Vs. personale che dovrà essere messo a disposizione durante la visita di valutazione:
Responsabile del Laboratorio/PTP, Responsabile della Qualità, Personale tecnico addetto alle prove.

Il costo della visita di valutazione è di € 4.455,00+IVA

Il Laboratorio è tenuto al rimborso delle spese di viaggio e soggiorno degli Ispettori incaricati delle visite di valutazione.

Le spese di missione verranno fatturate da ACCREDIA al Laboratorio successivamente alla visita, unitamente alla quota per la visita di valutazione.

Se il Laboratorio intende procedere nell'iter di accreditamento / sorveglianza dovrà quindi, entro 7 giorni inviare ad

Pag. 1 di

Via G. Saliceto, 7 - 00161 Roma - Tel. +39 06 8440991 Fax +39 06 8841199 - www.accredia.it info@accredia.it

For the test sampled No. 1 is to ask the Laboratory to make available for the first day of visiting a sample of olive oil loss for analytes in accreditation because already discussed above. The first day of visit will be fortified the said sample of olive oil with the analytes in accreditation at a concentration of analytes slightly above the limit of quantification of the method. The laboratory will have to prepare the test twice in order to verify the repeatability limit.



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Slide 7 of XX



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Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



ASSESSMENT VISIT

The assessment at Laboratory premises, performed by the appointed assessors in accordance with UNI EN ISO 19011, will take place as follows:

- **preliminary meeting** among assessors to define and agree the last details for the visit
- **opening meeting** attended by the laboratory manager, the quality manager and their collaborators;
- performance of the assessment with the support of lab personnel;
- **intermediate meetings** among the assessors, if considered necessary by the coordinating assessor;
- **preliminary closing meeting** among the assessors to discuss and define the findings of the assessment;
- **closing meeting** with the laboratory' s personnel and taking note of possible objections / reservations from the laboratory.

The laboratory shall make a room available for the exclusive use of the assessment team with PCs and internet connection for all the meetings



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Slide 8 of XX



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PRELIMINARY MEETING AT THE START OF THE ASSESSMENT VISIT AND PREPARATION OF THE VISIT PROGRAM

The assessment team holds a meeting before the opening meeting with the Laboratory, and including an ACCREDIA **Direction Representative**. He/she will remind the assessors about the general criteria for performance of the visit, as already described during the training course.

The coordinating assessor, with the aid of the other assessors, prepares and makes available the time-plan to show the laboratory at the opening meeting, taking account of:

- the availability of staff and the means to fulfill a full review of the QMS;
- the need to verify **corrective actions** concerning the findings raised in the **document review** or in **preceding visits**;
- the number, the sequence and the sites for the performance of tests;



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Slide 9 of XX



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OPENING MEETING WITH THE LABORATORY

During the initial meeting between the ACCREDIA team and Laboratory, the coordinating assessor introduces the assessors as well as the ACCREDIA Management Representative (when present), describing **the role of each**, explaining **the aims of the visit** and performing all the steps provided for in the check-list in relation to the opening meeting.

- ✓ Expose the aims of the evaluation visit, the course of conduct of the verification, registration of objective evidence, registration and subsequent notification of any remarks
- ✓ Verbally **confirm** the commitment **to confidentiality** already signed by the inspectors
- ✓ Describe the types of behavior of any observers
- ✓ Communicate **the necessary tests**, including those not listed in the plan visit
- ✓ Approve the program running tests (including any evidence in the external station) including the allocation of workers and the **eventual execution of duplicates**, where required
- ✓ What evidence is required to communicate the test reports, requiring:
 - Carrying out the **acceptance / registration** of the sample;
 - Affix the mark ACCREDIA (or simulation for a first accreditation);
 - Indication **of measurement uncertainty** on the test report



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Slide 10 of XX



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Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



OPENING MEETING WITH THE LABORATORY

- ✓ Approve the plan of the visit, confirm the availability of the necessary parties, the possible logistics of the field trials and the time break and final meeting
- ✓ Request information on **specific risks** in the environment in which they will operate and the measures of prevention and emergency measures adopted by the laboratory in reporting their activities

During the meeting the coordinating assessor hands over to the Laboratory **the form** to be used by Laboratory for the **presentation of objections/reservations regarding ACCREDIA findings**



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Slide 11 of XX



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OPENING MEETING WITH THE LABORATORY



L'ENTE ITALIANO DI ACCREDITAMENTO

MD-09-07-DL

rev. 1

Data

RISERVE

Processo

Riserva del Laboratorio alla NC/OSS n.

Il responsabile del laboratorio

()

L'ispettore incaricato del coordinamento

()

Data: .../.../...

Risposta di ACCREDIA:

IL DIRETTORE
di Dipartimento
0



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PERFORMANCE OF THE ASSESSMENT

All the assessment activities are performed with the aid of the ACCREDIA check-lists which include a list of questions designed to assess the conformity of the laboratory with the prescriptions of the reference standard and ACCREDIA requirements

The laboratory can see on www.accredia.it, the checklists used by assessors for the assessment. These may be added to in both the general and the technical part by the assessors also during the visit.

The QMS verification covers all the requirements, during the first accreditation visit, renewal, all surveillances, in order to assess the continuous and correct application of the MS by the laboratory.

During the surveillance and renewal visits the implementation and effectiveness of treatments and/or corrective actions which were opened during the previous visit will be checked.

The aim of an accreditation assessment visit is **to check of the laboratory' s compliance** with the requirements of the reference standards, with the applicable EA, ILAC and ACCREDIA documents, in order to attest **the technical competence** of the laboratory to carry out the test listed under the accreditation scope.

Mandatory standards, covering, for example, safety, privacy, administrative responsibility etc., do not come within the requirements for accreditation and are not assessed



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Slide 13 of XX



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PERFORMANCE OF THE ASSESSMENT

In performing the assessments, the ACCREDIA assessors must refrain from requesting the laboratory for copies of the documents examined, except when necessary to provide objective evidence of nonconformities or in the event of objections by the laboratory.

In this event, the copies must be attached to the checklist and sent to the ACCREDIA Department. **No laboratory document may be retained** by the assessors for any reason other than copies of the sampled test reports in the archive and test reports made during the audits which are to be added to the checklist.



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Slide 14 of XX



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Assessments of the systems assessor and of the technical assessor

A) **The systems assessor** shall check the conformity of the laboratory' s management system with the requirements of the reference standard (UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025 or ISO 15189) and of ACCREDIA by filling in the corresponding sections of the checklist in accordance with the instructions given on the checklist itself

B) **The technical assessor** shall assess the performance of the sampled tests and all technical aspects related thereto, by filling in the specific check-list for each test.

The laboratory shall perform the tests in compliance with the methods declared and in conditions as similar as possible to those of normal operation.

As a rule it is necessary ,for the Laboratory, to arrange and carry out the tests for the exclusive use of ACCREDIA but, where possible, the technical assessor can verify the performance of tests done on behalf of the laboratory' s clients, as long as they are compatible with the timeframe, the normative references and the necessities of the assessment itself.

When really necessary, due to time, operational or cost reasons, and provided it does not jeopardize the chance of performing a thorough and comprehensive assessment of the laboratory' s technical capability, ACCREDIA **may agree** on the **conduct of one or more tests in partial and/or completely simulated way.**



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Slide 15 of XX





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Assessments of the systems assessor and of the technical assessor

ACCREDIA reserve the right, if necessary, to use samples with known characteristics.

When foreseen in the sampling plan or by the sampled method, the **laboratory must do the tests in duplicate**, checking that the difference between the results is compatible with the repeatability limits established by the test method or calculated by the laboratory itself.

Instead of a double performance of the test during the visit, the assessors may (if this does not impact negatively the validity of the assessment) ask the laboratory to repeat the test on a sample already tested (for example, for a client).

The assessors shall nevertheless compare the results obtained by the two tests performances

The assessors must check that the uncertainty associated to the result is significant for the client (near law limit) and must compare the repeatability, specified by the method or calculated by the laboratory, with measure uncertainty ($2U > r$).

For the surveillance visit the assessor shall ask, when possible, for the tests to be carried out by competent and qualified operators, but different from those assessed during the previous visit.

If it is not possible to perform one or more than one sampling tests for any particular reason, (e.g. a breakdown in equipment) the technical assessor shall carry out those tests (among the accredited tests) which she/he thinks are more in keeping with the criteria used for the sampling.



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Slide 16 of XX



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N°	Materials	measuring	Test method	Cat.		Lab person	date	judgment
1	small pizza margherita	counts microorganisms 30 ° C	UNI EN ISO 4833-2:2013	0	S	Claudio Rossi	26/10/2015	N

Test 1

Reasons for the adverse opinion: the laboratory does not have available the required standard but the outdated version. All quality control tests of the data pertain to the use of the old rule that has the same culture medium but different principle (spread instead of inoculation)

Also it not fulfilled the relationship between repeatability and uncertainty

Negative judgment shall be extended to test coliform bacteria in water




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 ACCREDIA <small>L'ENTE ITALIANO DI ACCREDITAMENTO</small>	MD-09-01-DL/DS-ripetibilità	Sigla _____ Sede	Pag....di
	rev.2	A _____ S _____ E _____	
Pag. 1 di 2			

7. VERIFICATION OF TESTS LEVEL 3 - REPEATABILITY 'AND ACCURACY

For this type of verification is required to the laboratory the complete execution of the test by a qualified operator (if necessary the laboratory will be pre-set it up, so that the same can be completed during the days of view). The test should be necessarily performed in duplicate and the results will be recorded by the inspector technician in the tables shown in the check list. The technical inspector must complete the check list in its entirety, taking care to fill in the heading with the relevant data to the laboratory / office. He will also accompany the check list one or more test reports sampled from archives, related to the same test (or similar tests).

PROVA N.	
Material / Product / Matrix	
measured property	
Test method	
Type of test (technical / principle)	
measuring range	
Date, time, location of test and type of test(0, I, II, III).	
Operator name	
Number of test report	

REPEATABILITY 'AND ACCURACY

measured property	UM	Prova 1 (x1)	Prova 2 (x2)	$ x1-x2 $	r	$ x1-x2 \leq r$	U	$r \leq 2U$

ACCURACY (ove applicabile)

measured property	UM	Valore trovato (risultato prova)	Valore di riferimento	Criterio accettabilità	ESITO



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Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 1 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
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	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 2 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
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7. VERIFICA DELLE PROVE CAMPIONATE: LIVELLO 1 VERTICALE

Per questa tipologia di verifica, è richiesta al laboratorio l'esecuzione completa della/e prova/e da parte di un operatore qualificato, in presenza dell'ispettore tecnico nei giorni di visita.
La prova dovrà essere eseguita in doppio, ove possibile, ed i risultati dovranno essere registrati dall'ispettore tecnico nelle apposite tabelle presenti in check list.
L'ispettore tecnico dovrà compilare la check list in ogni sua parte, avendo cura di compilare anche l'intestazione con i dati pertinenti al laboratorio/sede.
Dovrà inoltre allegare alla check list il rapporto di prova relativo alla prova eseguita in visita ed uno o più rapporti di prova campionati da archivio, inerenti la medesima prova (o prove analoghe).

PROVA N. 1	
Materiale/ Prodotto/ Matrice	Olio extra vergine di oliva
Proprietà misurata	Residui di pesticidi: Ometoato, Imidacloprid, Dimetoato, Carbaryl, Phosmet, Malathion, Rotenone, Phenoxycarb, Buprofezin, Tetrametrina, Chlorpyrifos
Metodo di prova	UNI EN 15662:2009
Tipo di prova (tecnica/principio)	LC-MS
Campo di misura	Ometoato, Imidacloprid, Dimetoato, Carbaryl, Phosmet, Malathion, Rotenone, Phenoxycarb, Buprofezin, Tetrametrina, Chlorpyrifos: 0,01 – 0,50 mg/Kg
Data, ora, luogo di esecuzione e categoria della prova (0, I, II, III).	14/05/15, ora 09:00, laboratorio chimico, categoria di prova 0.
Operatore: nome e cognome	Marzia Migliorini
Identificazione del rapporto di prova emesso in verifica	1749 del 15/05/15

Personale		
5.2.1	Operatore: nome e cognome, qualifica e titolo di studio. L'operatore ha sufficiente scolarità ed esperienza per i compiti assegnati?	Marzia Migliorini, responsabile unità operativa, laurea in chimica. Si. Verificato il curriculum aggiornato al 30/11/12. Verificato M 6-1-2 rev 2 del 19/05/09 "Verbale di qualifica" del 06/02/15. Verificata M 6-1-3 rev 2 del 27/10/07 "scheda personale" aggiornata al 03/10/12. Verificato M 6-1-7 rev 6 del 15/06/09 "Registro personale qualificato" aggiornato al 24/04/15.
5.2.5	Il metodo prevede esplicitamente una qualifica del personale addetto all'esecuzione della prova?	Vedi quanto riportato ai par. 5.2.4-5.2.5 di seguito.
5.2.4	L'operatore è stato addestrato ed abilitato per l'esecuzione della prova?	Verificati:
5.2.5	Sono stabiliti criteri per il mantenimento della qualifica? Sono accettabili (es. esattezza,	Verificato M 6-1-2 rev 2 del 19/05/09 "Verbale di qualifica" del 06/05/15; la qualifica è stata effettuata con prova in doppio su campione di

qualification of personnel

Test method and internal procedure

	ripetibilità)? Esistono registrazioni delle verifiche periodiche del mantenimento della qualifica? Verificare criteri di qualifica e registrazioni degli addetti alle tarature ed al campionamento ove applicabile.	olio effettuata il 05/05/15, verificate le registrazioni riportate su M IO 6-1-1-1 rev 0 del 31/05/12 "Verifica idoneità operatori", e su foglio di calcolo Ripetibilità pesticidi, verifica positiva. Il foglio di calcolo Ripetibilità pesticidi utilizzato per la verifica del limite di ripetibilità non risulta validato, né risulta gestito in alcun documento di sistema. Verificata M 6-1-3 rev 2 del 27/10/07 "scheda personale" aggiornata al 03/10/12. I criteri per il mantenimento della qualifica sono riportati su IO 6-1-1 rev 0 del 31/05/12 "Istruzione operativa criteri per qualifica del personale".	R
	Metodi di prova		
5.4.1	Il metodo di prova è a disposizione dell'operatore nel luogo della prova ed è redatto in una lingua conosciuta dall'operatore?	Si. Il laboratorio ha a disposizione UNI EN 15662:2009 e MUP 47 rev 0 del 16/03/15 "Procedura di prova – Quechers per oli vegetali".	
5.4.2	Il laboratorio ha verificato la presenza, nel metodo in utilizzo, di tutti i requisiti ACCREDITIA per i metodi di prova? Ha provveduto alle eventuali integrazioni emettendo una procedura di prova? La procedura di prova contiene almeno tutti gli elementi indicati nella nota al punto 5.4.4 della UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005, se non già presenti nel metodo (RT08 punto 5.4.3)?	Si. Verificata MUP 47 rev 0 del 16/03/15 "Procedura di prova – Quechers per oli vegetali".	
5.4.2	Nel caso di Laboratori addetti al controllo ufficiale , il metodo è conforme alla normativa cogente applicabile?	Non applicabile.	
5.4.4	Ove applicabile, il Laboratorio ha verificato che i requisiti prestazionali del metodo siano conformi a quelli indicati dalle Direttive/Regolamenti UE/legislazione in vigore?	Non applicabile.	
5.4.4	Il metodo di prova non normalizzato , è stato validato in accordo a linee guida nazionali/internazionali? La dichiarazione di validazione comprende almeno quanto descritto al punto 5.4.5.3 della norma UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005? Le tecniche utilizzate per la validazione dei metodi sono idonee? Verifica delle registrazioni. Escluso AFNOR, AOAC, NORDVAL.	Non applicabile.	
5.4.4	Nel caso di metodo di prova non normalizzato alternativo l'organismo di certificazione è accreditato nel campo di applicazione specifico? E' necessario per il lab. l'accreditamento di metodi normalizzati a supporto? Verificare i disclaimer dell'organismo sulla	Non applicabile.	



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Slide 19 of XX



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	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 3 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
--	---	-----------------------------------	-----------------

	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 4 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
--	---	-----------------------------------	-----------------

	validazione.		
5.4.4	Nel caso di metodo sviluppato dal Laboratorio di Riferimento Nazionale o Comunitario , (NRL – CRL) il Laboratorio ha verificato quanto previsto dal § 5.4.4 RT-08?	Non applicabile.	
5.4.3	I metodi di prova sviluppati dal Laboratorio sono stati redatti tenendo conto dei requisiti riportati nella nota del paragrafo 5.4.4 della norma senza riferimenti ad altri documenti ma con descrizione puntuale delle attività eseguite? Sono contenute tutte le informazioni necessarie per l'esecuzione della prova?	Non applicabile.	
5.4.3 5.4.5	Nel caso di metodo sviluppato dal Laboratorio , è stato validato in accordo a linee guida nazionali/internazionali? Verificare le registrazioni relative alla validazione. La dichiarazione di validazione comprende almeno quanto descritto al punto 5.4.5.3 della norma UNI CEI EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005? Le tecniche utilizzate per la validazione dei metodi sono idonee? Verifica delle registrazioni.	Non applicabile.	
5.4.5.3	Sono stati determinati (ove applicabile) il campo di applicazione e l'accuratezza dei valori ottenibili dai metodi validati (es. sono stati esaminati più livelli)?	Si. La linearità è stata verificata attraverso l'analisi degli standard e la valutazione dei residui per tutti gli analiti, verificate le registrazioni riportate su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO" ed effettuate il 20/02/15, valutato anche effetto matrice. Verificate le registrazioni della valutazione della specificità effettuate su bianco reagente e su bianco campione riportate su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO" effettuata il 20/02/15. Per l'accuratezza vedi quanto riportato ai par. 5.4.2-5.4.3-5.4.4 di seguito. Verificate le registrazioni della determinazione del LOQ riportate su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO".	
5.4.2 5.4.3	Sono state apportate modifiche/scostamenti al metodo (sia indicate sulla procedura di prova che consuetudinarie)? Sono chiaramente definite nei documenti esistenti? Se sì, sono accettabili e, qualora necessario, sono state validate? Ne comportano la trasformazione in metodo interno?	Non applicabile, il laboratorio non ha apportato modifiche o scostamenti al metodo, verificata MUP 47 rev 0 del 16/03/15 "Procedura di prova – Quechers per oli vegetali".	
5.4.1	Tra le procedure tecniche, sono comprese quelle relative all'utilizzo e al funzionamento delle apparecchiature, alla manipolazione e preparazione dei materiali da sottoporre a prova e sulle tecniche di prova?	Si. Verificata IO 7-2-56 rev 0 del 20/03/15 "Istruzione operativa per l'uso e per la manutenzione LC/MS Shimadzu. Verificata MUP 47 rev 0 del 16/03/15 "Procedura di prova – Quechers per oli vegetali".	

capacity to perform the method with the same repeatability

measurement uncertainty

5.4.2 5.4.3 5.4.4	Se il metodo di prova indica ripetibilità ed esattezza il laboratorio ha verificato la capacità di eseguire il metodo con una ripetibilità ed esattezza compatibili con quelle riportate? Ove non fossero riportate o nel caso di metodi sviluppati dal laboratorio le ha determinate e ha dimostrato di verificarle nel tempo? Si rammenta che ciò vale sia per i metodi normalizzati che non normalizzati.	Verificate le registrazioni relative alla valutazione della ripetibilità e del recupero con 5 misurazioni su campione di olio di oliva fortificato con materiale di riferimento a 3 livelli di concentrazione (0,01 mg/Kg, 0,025 mg/Kg, 0,1 mg/Kg), registrazioni riportate su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO-ripetibilità-recupero" effettuata il 20/02/15; i dati evidenziano accordo con i criteri di precisione e recupero riportati su SANCO 12571:2013. Verificate le registrazioni della valutazione della riproducibilità riportate su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO" effettuata con analisi di 5 campioni di olio in 5 giorni diversi dal 22/02/15 al 21/04/15, risultato conforme al criterio riportato su SANCO 12571:2013.	
5.4.2	La differenza dei valori risultanti dall'esecuzione di una prova "in doppio" rientra nel limite di ripetibilità o calcolato dal laboratorio o riportato dal metodo? Riportare i valori ed il giudizio nelle tabelle in ultima pagina (nota: r è il limite di ripetibilità)	Vedi tabella ripetibilità e incertezza riportata in fondo alla checklist.	
5.4.2	In caso di analisi di tracce riportare il giudizio sul recupero.	Vedi tabella accuratezza riportata in fondo alla checklist.	
5.4.6.2	E' stata calcolata/stimata l'incertezza da associare al risultato? Qual è il metodo utilizzato (metrologico, olistico, Horwitz, ecc.)? Verificare che lo sia a livelli significativi per il cliente (es. limite di legge o di specifica ove applicabile).	Si. Verificata PG 9-2 rev 1 del 30/10/13 "Stima della incertezza di misura". Verificato M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO-incertezza di misura" in cui è riportata la stima dell'incertezza di misura con approccio metrologico a 3 livelli di concentrazione di analita; il laboratorio ha stimato l'incertezza di misura a livelli significativi incluso 0,01 mg/Kg. Il laboratorio sulla base dei risultati circa l'incertezza ha scelto di utilizzare un valore del 50% su tutto il campo (i risultati sperimentali della stima sono tutti inferiori al 50%).	
5.4.6.2	Vengono individuati i principali contributi all'incertezza? Vi è incluso anche quello del campionamento (ove accreditato)? Sono considerate le principali grandezze di influenza? In alternativa, viene utilizzata la riproducibilità dei metodi normalizzati, dopo aver verificato che il laboratorio rientri nei criteri di ripetibilità?	Si. Verificato M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO-incertezza di misura" in cui è riportata la stima dell'incertezza di misura con approccio metrologico a 3 livelli di concentrazione di analita.	
5.4.6.2	Il Laboratorio ha stabilito il criterio per associare l'incertezza al risultato (es. valore fisso, interpolazione, valore più alto, ecc.)?	Il laboratorio utilizza su tutto il campo di applicazione una incertezza di misura del 50% dopo aver verificato che la stessa è minore a tale criterio in tutto il campo, vedi quanto riportato sopra al par.5.4.6.2 e quanto indicato nella MUP 47 rev 0 del 16/03/15 "Procedura di prova – Quechers per oli vegetali".	
5.4.6.2	Il Laboratorio ha stabilito un criterio per esprimere il giudizio sulla conformità ad un	Si. Verificato il documento IO 10-1-1 rev 10 del	



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	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 6 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
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	Gli esiti dei monitoraggi eseguiti sono rintracciabili dalle registrazioni effettuate?	temperatura del laboratorio chimico, data aggiornamento al 14/05/15.
5.3.2	Sono sottoposti a taratura i relativi strumenti di monitoraggio?	Si, vedi quanto riportato al par. 5.8.4.
5.3.3	Esistono separazioni tra aree a rischio di contaminazione incrociata? – es. preparazione campioni (attacchi acidi) e strumentazione delicata (spettrometri). Quando la separazione fisica fra aree a rischio non è possibile è prevista l'esistenza di forme di protezione?	Si, la fase preparativa e la fase strumentale sono effettuate in aree separate del laboratorio.
5.3.4	L'accesso ai locali del laboratorio è controllato (es. laboratori all'interno di aziende di lavorazione).	Si, il laboratorio risulta ad accesso controllato.
Esecuzione della prova, registrazioni e assicurazione qualità		
5.4	Reagenti e materiali impiegati per l'esecuzione della prova corrispondono a quanto indicato nel metodo?	Si. Verificati: 1) Agilent Bond Elut QueChers lotto n° 0006235908; 2) Acetonitrile Fluka lotto n° SHBF6328V aperto il 24/04/15, scadenza assegnata dal fornitore Ottobre 2016.
5.5.6	Sono state previste particolari istruzioni per le prove in categoria III (trasporto apparecchiature, verifiche apparecchiature prima dell'utilizzo, ecc.)	Non applicabile, trattasi di prova in categoria 0.
5.6.3.3	Sono eseguite e registrate (data di preparazione, di verifica, di scadenza) verifiche su reagenti, materiali, e preparazioni critiche?	Si. Verificate le seguenti soluzioni: 1) Metanolo + acido formico 0,1% preparata il 27/04/15, scadenza assegnata 27/10/15; 2) Acqua + acido formico 0,1% preparata il 27/04/15, scadenza assegnata 27/10/15; 3) Working standard mixture I 5µg/ml preparata il 23/03/15, scadenza assegnata 23/09/15; 4) Matrix matched standard 0,1 µg/ml preparata il 05/05/15, scadenza assegnata 05/08/15.
5.4.2	Le modalità esecutive della prova, e delle sue fasi, sono state rispettate?	Si.
5.4.7	Campionare un RdP da archivio e verificare che i dati grezzi relativi all'esecuzione della prova ed ai controlli effettuati siano rintracciabili a partire dal rapporto di prova finale e che siano effettuati e registrati, ove previsti, i controlli di processo.	Verificate le registrazioni relative al RdP n° 1205/15 del 03/04/15 campionato da archivio e nello specifico verificati: 1) M 11-1-1 rev 8 del 12/06/13 "Modulo accettazione campioni" del 02/04/15; 2) M IO 10-1-2-2 rev 0 del 15/06/13 "Foglio di lavoro" del 03/04/15; 3) MS Chromatogram del 02/04/15; 4) Foglio di calcolo prove del campione n° 1205 su EusoftLab; 5) M PDP 47-2 rev 0 "Registro delle tarature" aggiornato al 15/05/15.
5.4.7	I calcoli sono sottoposti ad adeguati controlli?	L'operatore riporta i dati del report

reagents and reference materials as required by the method

checks expiration reagents and Reference Materials

	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 7 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
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	Questi controlli sono efficaci? In caso di calcoli effettuati con sistemi automatici (fogli di calcolo, software commerciali o elaborati dal laboratorio) viene controllata preliminarmente e ad ogni modifica la validità dei risultati ottenuti? Gli arrotondamenti e le cifre significative sono correttamente gestiti? (es. EA 4/16 punto 7.6)	cromatografico su Foglio di calcolo "Prove del campione" su Eusoft e poi tale foglio restituisce il risultato di prova. Arrotondamenti e cifre significative sono gestiti con Eusoft Lab prove, la validità degli arrotondamenti è stata verificata quando è stato validato il Foglio di calcolo "Prove del campione" su Eusoft (vedi quanto riportato di seguito al par. 5.4.7)
5.4.7.2	Il software sviluppato dal laboratorio è validato? È adeguatamente documentato? È protetto da modifiche anche accidentali? Viene rivalutato nel caso di nuove versioni del sistema operativo o di SW di supporto (es. macro di Excel al cambio di release)?	Il laboratorio non ha sviluppato software. Il foglio di calcolo M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO" risulta con formule di calcolo bloccate e validato con calcolatrice il 20/03/15, verificato Verbale di validazione foglio excel del 20/03/15 e registrazioni su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO" dei calcoli con calcolatrice. Verificata la validazione del Foglio di calcolo prove del campione effettuata il 23/03/15, verificato M IO 10-1-3-3 rev0 "Verbale di validazione di calcoli".
5.9	Esistono procedure di controllo della qualità adeguate a garantire un controllo efficace?	Si. Verificata PG 18-1 rev 11 del 03/06/13 "Assicurazione della qualità dei risultati di prova".
	Sono disponibili le registrazioni? (circuiti interlaboratorio, prove su materiali di riferimento, controlli di processo, prove in doppio, ecc)?	Verificate le registrazioni della verifica della ripetibilità nel tempo con prova in doppio su campione di olio effettuata il 05/05/15, verificate le registrazioni riportate su M IO 8-1-1-1 rev 0 del 31/05/12 "Verifica idoneità operatori", e su foglio di calcolo Ripetibilità pesticidi, verifica positiva. Verificate le registrazioni relative alla valutazione del recupero su campioni fortificati con materiali di riferimento a 3 livelli di concentrazione (0,01 mg/Kg, 0,025 mg/Kg, 0,1 mg/Kg), registrazioni riportate su M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO-ripetibilità-recupero" effettuata il 20/02/15; recupero sperimentale in accordo con i criteri riportati sul SANCO. Non si è avuta evidenza di partecipazione a un circuito interlaboratorio; risultano effettuate analisi di campioni fortificati con materiali di riferimento in fase di validazione (rif. M PDP 47-1 rev 0 "Validazione SANCO-ripetibilità-recupero" effettuata il 20/02/15). Il laboratorio ha analizzato il 06/02/15 (rif. M IO 10-1-2-2 "Foglio di lavoro") un materiale di riferimento proveniente dal circuito interlaboratorio Rete dei laboratori delle camere di commercio RT olio n°45 senza fornire risultato all'organizzatore in quanto il materiale di riferimento è stato analizzato dopo la pubblicazione del Report (rif. Report

Participating in Proficiency Tests NC



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Measurement traceability

5.6.1. 17025 General

All calibrations must be traceable to primary samples produced by Metrological Institutions and performed by CABs' accredited for the specific measure by AB mutually recognized by EA or ILAC.

If the laboratory executes calibration by himself ,he must have available traceable first line reference standards.

The calibration programme shall be documented and include:

- The due dates for calibration at regular intervals;
- Instructions for application of labels or other means to indicate calibration status;
- References for the calibration procedures;
- Responsibilities.

In addition to instructions for calibration operations, calibration procedures shall contain instructions for:

- Protection of any regulation devices that might be tampered with;
- Compilation of calibration reports;
- Evaluation of results (acceptability criteria) and the actions to be taken if the results are not conforming to the specifications;
- The description of any repairs or adjustments



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Slide 22 of XX



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Measurement traceability

5.6.2.1.1 The specific requirements for Calibration is applicable to laboratories that perform in house calibrations. In such cases the laboratories shall hold the required reference standards and operate with appropriate documented technical procedures.

Calibrations are deemed in-house even if performed by outside personnel, provided the laboratory holds the reference standards and has adopted the calibration procedures used into its own system. The traceability of standards is assured **only through calibration certificates** issued by Primary Metrology Institutions or calibration centers accredited by NAB within the EA or ILAC multilateral agreements.

The calibration performed at care of equipment manufacturer or by laboratories not accredited for the specific calibration are not accepted

The traceability must be evidenced through calibration certificates showing the mark of the Accreditation Body or in case of National Metrological Institutions the CIPM MRA logo.

Calibrations performed by Manufacturer or not accredited calibration centers are accepted only if within the EA/ILAC multilateral agreements are not existing suitable calibration centers (evidence must be given at laboratory care).

In any case, the manufacturer and/or the calibration center must be in position to give evidence of the proper use of reference standards as per para 5.6.2.1. above.



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Slide 23 of XX



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Measurement traceability

With reference to equipment such as *incubators, ovens, climatic rooms*, the installed temperature indicator/data logger **must be calibrated** by comparison of the temperature indication of calibrated thermometer with that shown by the equipment temperature indicator in order to perform the due adjustments. In addition, it must be noted that the check of temperature distribution inside to the equipment, it is a due preliminary check in order to ascertain if the equipment maintains the temperature within the range specified by the test method.

For more complex equipment, like *spectrophotometers, GC, HPLC, mass spectrometers* the **calibration must be performed** through certified reference materials.

For the spectrophotometers, the check of wave length and photometric accuracy are required by test methods. The checks relevant to temperatures, pressure, flow rate are integral part of metrological confirmation, and thus not necessarily traceable.

5.6.3.1. Reference standards

Reference standards shall be calibrated by a Primary Metrological Institute or a calibration centre accredited by a body with mutually recognized by EA or ILAC for the measures concerned, and for appropriate ranges of measurement and uncertainties. Reference standards shall be used solely for calibration and for intermediate calibration check.

Whenever possible, also the reference standards must be labeled in order to appraise the calibration status.





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Twinning Project MD14/ENPI/TR/20



	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 9 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
--	---	-----------------------------------	-----------------

	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2 Pag. 10 di 16	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
--	--	-----------------------------------	-----------------

		interno 45.	
5.5.1	Le apparecchiature impiegate corrispondono a quelle previste dal metodo e risultano adeguate?	Si, vedi quanto riportato al par. 5.5.1 di cui sopra.	
5.5.3	Sono disponibili ed aggiornate le istruzioni per il funzionamento delle apparecchiature?		
5.5.5	Verificare che la documentazione relativa alle apparecchiature impiegate nella prova comprenda un documento o una serie di documenti che riportino: a. nome e descrizione dell'apparecchiatura e del suo software b. nome del fabbricante c. modello/tipo, numero di serie e/o codice identificativo del laboratorio d. data di ricevimento e data di messa in servizio e. collocazione, se del caso f. procedura di manutenzione o manuale d'uso e manutenzione del costruttore g. annotazione cronologica degli inconvenienti riscontrati e degli interventi adottati h. servizio interno o società esterne incaricati della manutenzione, frequenza della manutenzione, data di esecuzione, data della successiva manutenzione.	Verificata M-7-2-2 rev 0 "Scheda anagrafica apparecchiature" aggiornata a 24/08/13 relativa a LCMS-8030-IVD Shimadzu model numero serie 129404901 codice interno 139.	
Manutenzione			
5.5.6	Il Laboratorio ha emesso procedure di manutenzione o si affida ad altri documenti (es manuali d'uso)? Ove esistenti prevedono i seguenti punti?: a. responsabilità b. adeguata formazione del personale o qualifica del fornitore in caso di società esterna c. intervalli di manutenzione e taratura d. descrizione delle attività da effettuare e. identificazione delle parti da verificare f. registrazioni da produrre.	Si. Verificata IO 7-2-56 rev 0 del 20/03/15 "Istruzione operativa per l'uso e per la manutenzione LC/MS Shimadzu". Verificati risultati del Tuning del 17/12/14 su LC/MS/MS Tuning report. Verificata M 7-2-5 rev 1 del 11/06/07 "Scheda manutenzione e taratura" aggiornata al 04/05/15 relativa a LCMS-8030-IVD model numero serie 129404901 codice interno 139.	
5.5.12	Sono attuati accorgimenti di protezione da regolazioni anomale (software e apparecchiature)?	Si. Il software LabSolution LCMS versione 5.4 associato a LCMS-8030-IVD model numero serie 129404901 codice interno 139 risultava su PC ad accesso controllato da password	
Taratura			
5.5.8	Verificare che esistano procedure di taratura che prevedano responsabilità e intervalli di taratura.	Verificata IO 7-2-1 rev 8 del 02/09/14 "Istruzione operativa manutenzione e taratura delle bilance".	
5.6.2.1	Taratura effettuata da un ente esterno: a. riportare l'identità dell'ente di taratura e dell'organismo dal quale è stato accreditato b. riportare il numero e la data dell'ultimo certificato di taratura c. controllare che sia stata attuata la verifica	Verificata Pesiera Mettler Toledo con serie di masse da 100 mg a 200g (100mg matr. A0833, 200mg matr. A0834, 500 mg matr. A0835, 1g matr. A0836, 5g matr. A0837, 10g matr. A0838, 20g matr. A0839, 50g matr. A0840, 100g matr. A0841, 200g matr. A0842);	

internal report balance calibration

The laboratory has not estimated the uncertainty of Use

Internal procedure for the calibration of the balance

Weight set

		la rispondenza dei risultati della taratura alle esigenze di utilizzo da parte del laboratorio d. verificare i criteri per la definizione delle frequenze di taratura (es. valutazione mediante carte di controllo).	verificato il certificato di taratura n°1350/11 del 21/06/11 emesso da CIBE srl, Centro di taratura LAT n° 117. La frequenza di taratura è ogni 5 anni. La verifica della rispondenza dei risultati della taratura alle esigenze di utilizzo del 27/06/11 è riportata dal responsabile qualità su apposita etichetta con registrazione attraverso firma.
5.6.2.2	Taratura effettuata dal Laboratorio, verificare: a. che le procedure di taratura siano adeguate e riportino i limiti di accettabilità dei risultati delle tarature, e se il primario a disposizione sia adeguato per effettuare la taratura b. l'esistenza di rapporti di taratura interni. Dare un giudizio sulla completezza e accettabilità dei risultati della taratura c. se è stata calcolata l'incertezza di taratura d. se i campioni di riferimento utilizzati sono stati tarati da organismi accreditati o da istituti metrologici che assicurano la riferibilità a campioni nazionali o internazionali e. se esiste un programma di taratura per i campioni di prima (e seconda) linea f. se i campioni di riferimento sono utilizzati esclusivamente per la taratura g. se sono utilizzati campioni di IIa linea e se esistono rapporti interni di taratura su tali campioni. Riportare: matricola, certificato di taratura del campione/strumento di I ^a linea in possesso del laboratorio, identità dell'ente preposto alla sua taratura.	Verificata IO 7-2-1 rev 8 del 02/09/14 "Istruzione operativa manutenzione e taratura delle bilance". Verificato il M IO 7-2-1-1 rev 4 "Rapporto di taratura della bilancia" n°1 del 27/10/14 relativo alla taratura della bilancia Radweg codice interno 135. Per la taratura della bilancia analitica Radweg codice interno 135 non si è avuta evidenza della stima dell'incertezza d'uso (rif. M IO 7-2-1-1 rev 4 "Rapporto di taratura della bilancia" n°1 del 27/10/14). Verificati i campioni di riferimento: Pesiera Mettler Toledo con serie di masse da 100 mg a 200g (100mg matr. A0833, 200mg matr. A0834, 500 mg matr. A0835, 1g matr. A0836, 5g matr. A0837, 10g matr. A0838, 20g matr. A0839, 50g matr. A0840, 100g matr. A0841, 200g matr. A0842) tarati, verificato certificato di taratura n°1350/11 del 21/06/11 emesso da CIBE srl, Centro di taratura LAT n° 117, taratura con frequenza ogni 5 anni. Le masse di cui sopra sono utilizzate solo per la taratura.	
5.6.3	Nel caso di impiego di materiali di riferimento: a. i materiali sono accompagnati da certificati che ne riportano le caratteristiche? b. i materiali sono identificati da un numero di lotto? c. è prevista una data di scadenza? La data di scadenza del produttore normalmente si riferisce a contenitore sigillato (non ancora utilizzato) e correttamente conservato. Inoltre se esistono parametri precisi di conservazione (temperatura, umidità, luce, ecc...) essi sono tenuti sotto controllo e monitorati al fine dell'evidenza di conservazione adeguata? d. Esistono adeguate procedure e attività di gestione dei materiali di riferimento preparati, conservati o riparati dal laboratorio (es. cepoteche, soluzioni a titolo noto, collezioni iconografiche, vetrini, ecc.)? e. Sono disponibili registrazioni che	Si. Verificati certificati di qualità: 1) Ultra Scientific Custom Standard lotto n° CL-4055, data di scadenza assegnata dal fornitore 30/11/15; 2) Ultra Scientific Triphenyl phosphate standard lotto n° CL-3085, scadenza assegnata dal fornitore 30/09/17. I materiali di riferimento di cui sopra sono in fiale che il laboratorio utilizza totalmente all'apertura. Verificata PG 7-2 rev 11 del 21/02/14 "Gestione apparecchiature campioni di riferimento e materiali di riferimento". Verificata IO 7-2-49 rev 14 del 21/02/14 "Istruzione operativa per la gestione dei campioni di riferimento e dei materiali di riferimento". Verificata M-7-2-4 rev 1 "Scadenario e manutenzione taratura anno 2015".	

reference materials



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	MD-09-01-DL/DS-verticale rev.2	Sigla CCIFI Sede A A 4 S 1 E 1	Pag....di
	Pag. 14 di 16		

RIPETIBILITA' E INCERTEZZA

Proprietà misurata	UM	Prova 1 (x1)	Prova 2 (x2)	x1-x2	r	x1-x2 <=r	U	r<=2U
Buprofezin	mg/Kg	0,018	0,019	0,001	0,010	0,001 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Carbaryl	mg/Kg	0,018	0,020	0,002	0,011	0,002 < 0,011 OK	0,009	0,011 < 0,018 OK
Chlorpyrifos	mg/Kg	0,019	0,017	0,002	0,010	0,002 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Dimetoato	mg/Kg	0,017	0,018	0,001	0,010	0,001 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Imidacloprid	mg/Kg	0,017	0,018	0,001	0,010	0,001 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Malathion	mg/Kg	0,017	0,018	0,001	0,010	0,001 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Ometoato	mg/Kg	0,018	0,018	0,000	0,010	0,000 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Phenoxy carb	mg/Kg	0,017	0,019	0,002	0,010	0,002 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Phosmet	mg/Kg	0,017	0,017	0,000	0,010	0,000 < 0,010 OK	0,008	0,010 < 0,016 OK
Rotenone	mg/Kg	0,020	0,018	0,002	0,010	0,002 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK
Tetrametrina	mg/Kg	0,019	0,017	0,002	0,010	0,002 < 0,010 OK	0,009	0,010 < 0,018 OK

ACCURATEZZA (ove applicabile): insieme al campione analizzato per la verifica è stato fortificato un campione di olio con materiale di riferimento Ultra Scientific Custom Standard lotto n° CL-4055, data di scadenza assegnata dal fornitore 30/11/15

Proprietà misurata	UM	Valore trovato (risultato prova)	Valore di riferimento	Criterio accettabilità	ESITO
Buprofezin	mg/Kg	0,009	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	90% OK recupero
Carbaryl	mg/Kg	0,010	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	100% OK recupero
Chlorpyrifos	mg/Kg	0,010	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	100% OK recupero
Dimetoato	mg/Kg	0,010	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	100% OK recupero
Imidacloprid	mg/Kg	0,009	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	90% OK recupero
Malathion	mg/Kg	0,010	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	100% OK recupero
Ometoato	mg/Kg	0,009	0,010	70 - 120% recupero	90% OK recupero

the sample was added with some certified reference material and was analyzed the recovery (accuracy)



MD-09-11-DL/DS rev. 2	Codice 0390	Sigla CCIFI	Sede A	Accr. 4	Sorv. 1	Est. 1
GIUDIZIO SINTETICO SULLE PROVE CAMPIONATE						

N.	Materiale/ Prodotto/ Matrice	Misurando / Proprietà misurata / Denominazione della prova	Metodo di prova ed anno di emissione	Cat. (1)	A/R/ S/E (2)	Personale del Laboratorio	Data	Livello (3)	Giudizio (4)
1	Olio extravergine di oliva	Residui di pesticidi: Ometoato, Imidacloprid, Dimetoato, Carbaryl, Phosmet, Malathion, Rotenone, Phenoxy carb, Buprofezin, Tetrametrina, Chlorpyrifos	UNI EN 15662: 2009	0	E	Marzia Migliorini	15/05/15	1	P
2	Vino	Piombo	OIV-MA-AS322-12 R2006	0	S	Veronica Mammoli	15/05/15	3	P
3	Olio extravergine di oliva	Cere	Reg CEE 2568/1991 11/07/1991 GU CEE L248 05/09/1991 All XX Reg UE 61/2011 24/01/2011 GU UE L23 27/01/2011	0	S	Chiara Cherubini	15/05/15	2	P
4	Vino	Acidità volatili	OIV-MA-AS313-02 R2009	0	S	Veronica Mammoli	15/05/15	2	P

- (1) Categoria di prova 0 - I - II - III. Nel caso di accreditamento con scopo flessibile indicare: F
 (2) Indicare se la prova è stata verificata per: (A)accreditamento, (R)accreditamento, (S)orveglianza o (E)stensione
 (3) Indicare la modalità di verifica: Livello 1 (verifica verticale), Livello 2 (documentale), Livello 3 (verifica ripetibilità)
 (4) Giudizio: P = positivo; N = negativo; NE = non eseguita

IN CASO DI VARIAZIONI / OMISSIONI RISPETTO ALLE PROVE CAMPIONATE:

Motivazioni:

IN CASO DI GIUDIZIO NEGATIVO:

PROVA N: _____ Motivazioni del giudizio negativo per la prova:
Riferimento ai rilievi riportati negli MD-09-06-DL/DS nn:
Prove a cui deve essere esteso il giudizio negativo (rif. DA-02 All.1 rev....del..../ Elenco prove rev.... del....)

Nel caso di più prove negative, ripetere la tabella per ciascuna prova.

Data: 15/05/15

Foglio 1 di 1

L'ispettore tecnico
Dr Marco Castelli

Marco Castelli



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Drawing up the findings

During the performance of the assessment every failure to fulfill the requirements for accreditation will be recorded in writing as a finding in the checklists. At the end of every important phase the assessor shall present a summary of the outcome of the assessments to the interviewed person, communicating verbally the failures which caused the findings. The assessor shall specify that the findings will be reviewed subsequently by the assessment team under the leadership of the coordinating assessor for confirmation and grading as an NC, Concern or Comment in accordance with the following definitions

Finding: result of an evaluation formalized by ACCREDIA and graded as NC, Concern or Comment.

Nonconformity (NC): a finding raised due to the presence of a deviation or failure which

- a) jeopardizes the reliability of the results, performances, services of the CAB, and/or;
- b) compromises the capacity of the QMS to maintain the quality level required for the conformity assessment (in general for CABs) or indicates a malfunction in the functioning of the QMS and/or
- c) poses a threat to the credibility of the accreditation procedure or the integrity of ACCREDIA and/or
- d) reveals a failure to respect the mandatory requirements of the scope of accreditation.

Concern: a finding which does not or may not impact directly or immediately the quality of the CAB's results.

A Concern which is not closed by the time of the next assessment becomes graded as an NC

Comment: a Comment is raised against a CAB when there is not objective evidence of a failure to meet the requirements, but its aim is to prevent such a situation from occurring and/or to provide an indication for improvement of documents and/or operative modalities on the part of the CAB



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Slide 27 of XX



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Drawing up the findings

Below is a description of the behavior required of ACCREDIA assessors with respect to mandatory requirements:

- any breaches or violations of the mandatory requirements found by the assessors which do not come within the scope of accreditation shall not be included in the assessment report;
- any breaches or violations of the mandatory requirements found by the assessors related to the scope of the audit shall be posted as Comments in order to encourage the CAB to keep such matters under control for subsequent visits;
- any breaches or violations of the mandatory requirements found by the assessors coming within the scope of the assessment shall be recorded as NCs



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Slide 28 of XX



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Closing meeting and acknowledgement of objections and reservations

The closing meeting will be attended by the ACCREDIA team, the laboratory manager, his/her closest cooperators, and the laboratory's Quality Manager. In the closing meeting, the assessor responsible for coordination, assisted by the technical assessor for the parts within their competence, will present as follows to the laboratory manager:

- a) a brief summary of the actions performed;
- b) the judgment about the laboratory expressed by the team;
- c) the findings issued, explaining the content and clarifying that the section of the form regarding the corrective actions to be proposed by the laboratory, must be filled in only after the ACCREDIA official request for corrective actions

The laboratory manager shall:

- a) sign a confirmation that s/he has viewed the assessment team's opinion of the lab and all the modules containing the finding.
- b) formulate any reservations regarding the findings and give the module to the coordinating assessor.

Otherwise the module can be sent to ACCREDIA within three working days

A copy of the modules is given to the lab manager





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NC.

Total hardness in potable water use: there is no evidence of the management of the negative qualification for the operator SG, made by duplicates for repeatability and the negative participation in interlaboratory circuits (result LGC Standards ACQUACHECK round 465, z-score -7.53)



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Slide 30 of XX



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Some examples of NC:

Some examples of NC:

1. Laboratory hasn't the responsible for a function essential and there is no competent person who can do that job. The Laboratory continues to issue reports test in that field without informing the AB and auto-suspend the accreditation.
2. Laboratory has not conducted internal audits for over 18 months.
3. Environments lab are structured in a way that does not avoid a serious cross contamination of samples.
4. The Laboratory has developed a new method without an adequate internal validation.
5. The laboratory does not provide evidence that the calibration of their equipment are carried out ensuring an adequate metrological traceability.
6. The Laboratory has not communicated to Accredia the auto-suspension of the use of the mark after 2 unsatisfactory PT results, consecutive for the same test
7. The Laboratory has not performed a due diligence repeatability of the method for testing accredited.
8. The laboratory has not estimated the measurement uncertainty for a particular test declared as accredited.
9. The records do not show the dates of calibration instrumentation making it impossible to check the calibration condition of the equipment. Furthermore, the program maintenance and associated records are not available. In adding there are no records of which sample / material reference certificate was used for calibration.



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Slide 31 of XX



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Principles of audit

Provide conclusions relevant and sufficient

Ensure that different auditors, working independently of one another, are received similar conclusions in similar circumstances

Auditor must:

ethical behavior : The foundation of professionalism

Impartial presentation: The obligation to report faithfully and accurately

adequate professional: The application of accuracy and discernment in the activity of audit

Compared to the process auditor must:

Independent

have an approach based on evidence

Confidence and trust' of audit process depends on competence of assessors





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4. PRINCIPLES OF AUDITING

Auditing is characterized by reliance on a number of principles. These principles should help to make the audit an effective and reliable tool in support of management policies and controls, by providing information on which an organization can act in order to improve its performance. Adherence to these principles is a prerequisite for providing audit conclusions that are relevant and sufficient and for enabling auditors, working independently from one another, to reach similar conclusions in similar circumstances. The 5 to guidance7 is based on the six principles outlined below.

a) **Integrity** : the foundation of professionalism

Auditors and the person managing an audit programme should:

- ✓ - perform their work with honesty, diligence, and responsibility;
- ✓ - observe and comply with any applicable legal requirements;
- ✓ - demonstrate their competence while performing their work;
- ✓ - perform their work in an impartial manner, i.e. remain fair and unbiased in all their dealings;
- ✓ - be sensitive to any influences that may be exerted on their judgement while carrying out an audit.



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b) **Fair presentation** : the obligation to report truthfully and accurately

Audit findings, audit conclusions and audit reports should reflect truthfully and accurately the audit activities. Significant obstacles encountered during the audit and unresolved diverging opinions between the audit team and the auditee should be reported. The communication should be truthful, accurate, objective, timely, clear and complete.

c) **Due professional care** : the application of diligence and judgement in auditing

Auditors should exercise due care in accordance with the importance of the task they perform and the confidence placed in them by the audit client and other interested parties. An important factor in carrying out their work with due professional care is having the ability to make reasoned judgements in all audit situations.

d) **Confidentiality** : security of information

Auditors should exercise discretion in the use and protection of information acquired in the course of their duties. Audit information should not be used inappropriately for personal gain by the auditor or the audit client, or in a manner detrimental to the legitimate interests of the auditee. This concept includes the proper handling of sensitive or confidential information



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Slide 34 of XX



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e) **Independence** : the basis for the impartiality of the audit and objectivity of the audit conclusions

Auditors should be independent of the activity being audited wherever practicable, and should in all cases act in a manner that is free from bias and conflict of interest.

For internal audits, auditors should be independent from the operating managers of the function being audited. Auditors should maintain objectivity throughout the audit process to ensure that the audit findings and conclusions are based only on the audit evidence.

For small organizations, it may not be possible for internal auditors to be fully independent of the activity being audited, but every effort should be made to remove bias and encourage objectivity.

f) **Evidence-based approach** : the rational method for reaching reliable and reproducible audit conclusions in a systematic audit process

Audit evidence should be verifiable. It will in general be based on samples of the information available, since an audit is conducted during a finite period of time and with finite resources. An appropriate use of sampling should be applied, since this is closely related to the confidence that can be placed in the audit conclusions



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Slide 35 of XX



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7. COMPETENCE AND EVALUATION OF AUDITORS

7.1 General

Confidence in the audit process and the ability to achieve its objectives depends on the competence of those individuals who are involved in planning and conducting audits, including auditors and audit team leaders. Competence should be evaluated through a process that considers personal behaviour and the ability to apply the knowledge and skills gained through education, work experience, auditor training and audit experience.

This process should take into consideration the needs of the audit programme and its objectives. Some of the knowledge and skills described in 7.2.3 are common to auditors of any management system discipline; others are specific to individual management system disciplines. It is not necessary for each auditor in the audit team to have the same competence; however, the overall competence of the audit team needs to be sufficient to achieve the audit objectives.

The evaluation of auditor competence should be planned, implemented and documented in accordance with the audit programme, including its procedures to provide an outcome that is objective, consistent, fair and reliable. The evaluation process should include four main steps, as follows:

- a) determine the competence of audit personnel to fulfil the needs of the audit programme;
- b) establish the evaluation criteria;
- c) select the appropriate evaluation method;
- d) conduct the evaluation.





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The outcome of the evaluation process should provide a basis for the following:

- selection of audit team members as described in 5.4.4;
- determining the need for improved competence (e.g. additional training);
- ongoing performance evaluation of auditors.

Auditors should develop, maintain and improve their competence through continual professional development and regular participation in audits (see 7.6).

A process for evaluating auditors and audit team leaders is described in 7.4 and 7.5.

Auditors and audit team leaders should be evaluated against the criteria set out in 7.2.2 and 7.2.3.

7.2 Determining auditor competence to fulfil the needs of the audit programme

7.2.1 General

In deciding the appropriate knowledge and skills required of the auditor, the following should be considered:

- the size, nature and complexity of the organization to be audited;
- the management system disciplines to be audited;
- the objectives and extent of the audit programme;
- other requirements, such as those imposed by external bodies, where appropriate;
- the role of the audit process in the management system of the auditee;
- the complexity of the management system to be audited;
- the uncertainty in achieving audit objectives.

This information should be matched against that listed in 7.2.3.2, 7.2.3.3 and 7.2.3.4



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7.2.2 Personal behaviour

Auditors should possess the necessary qualities to enable them to act in accordance with the principles of auditing as described in Clause 4. Auditors should exhibit professional behaviour during the performance of audit activities, including being:

- ethical, i.e. fair, truthful, sincere, honest and discreet;
- open-minded, i.e. willing to consider alternative ideas or points of view;
- diplomatic, i.e. tactful in dealing with people;
- observant, i.e. actively observing physical surroundings and activities;
- perceptive, i.e. aware of and able to understand situations;
- versatile, i.e. able to readily adapt to different situations;
- tenacious, i.e. persistent and focused on achieving objectives;
- decisive, i.e. able to reach timely conclusions based on logical reasoning and analysis;
- self-reliant, i.e. able to act and function independently whilst interacting effectively with others;
- acting with fortitude, i.e. able to act responsibly and ethically, even though these actions may not always be popular and may sometimes result in disagreement or confrontation;
- open to improvement, i.e. willing to learn from situations, and striving for better audit results;
- culturally sensitive, i.e. observant and respectful to the culture of the auditee;
- collaborative, i.e. effectively interacting with others, including audit team members and the auditee's personnel.



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Slide 38 of XX



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7.2.3 Knowledge and skills

7.2.3.1 General

Auditors should possess the knowledge and skills necessary to achieve the intended results of the audits they are expected to perform. All auditors should possess generic knowledge and skills and should also be expected to possess some discipline and sector-specific knowledge and skills. Audit team leaders should have the additional knowledge and skills necessary to provide leadership to the audit team.

7.2.3.2 Generic knowledge and skills of management system auditors

Auditors should have knowledge and skills in the areas outlined below.

a) Audit principles, procedures and methods: knowledge and skills in this area enable the auditor to apply the appropriate principles, procedures and methods to different audits, and to ensure that audits are conducted in a consistent and systematic manner. An auditor should be able to do the following:

- apply audit principles, procedures, and methods;
- plan and organize the work effectively;
- conduct the audit within the agreed time schedule;
- prioritize and focus on matters of significance;
- collect information through effective interviewing, listening, observing and reviewing documents, records and data;
- understand and consider the experts.' opinions.





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- understand and consider the experts.' opinions;
- understand the appropriateness and consequences of using sampling techniques for auditing;
- verify the relevance and accuracy of collected information;
- confirm the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence to support audit findings and conclusions;
- assess those factors that may affect the reliability of the audit findings and conclusions;
- use work documents to record audit activities;
- document audit findings and prepare appropriate audit reports;
- maintain the confidentiality and security of information, data, documents and records;
- communicate effectively, orally and in writing (either personally, or through the use of interpreters and translators);
- understand the types of risks associated with auditing.

b) Management system and reference documents : knowledge and skills in this area enable the auditor to comprehend the audit scope and apply audit criteria, and should cover the following:

- management system standards or other documents used as audit criteria;
- the application of management system standards by the auditee and other organizations, as appropriate;
- interaction between the components of the management system;
- recognizing the hierarchy of reference documents;
- application of the reference documents to different audit situations.



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Slide 40 of XX





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c) Organizational context : knowledge and skills in this area enable the auditor to comprehend the auditee.'s structure, business and management practices, and should cover the following:

- organizational types, governance, size, structure, functions and relationships;
- general business and management concepts, processes and related terminology, including planning, budgeting and management of personnel;
- cultural and social aspects of the auditee.

d) Applicable legal and contractual requirements and other requirements that apply to the auditee : knowledge and skills in this area enable the auditor to be aware of, and work within, the organization.'s legal and contractual requirements.

Knowledge and skills specific to the jurisdiction or to the auditee.'s activities and products should cover the following:

- laws and regulations and their governing agencies;
- basic legal terminology;
- contracting and liability.



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Slide 41 of XX



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7.2.3.3 Discipline and sector-specific knowledge and skills of management system auditors

Auditors should have the discipline and sector-specific knowledge and skills that are appropriate for auditing the particular type of management system and sector.

It is not necessary for each auditor in the audit team to have the same competence; however, the overall competence of the audit team needs to be sufficient to achieve the audit objectives.

The discipline and sector-specific knowledge and skills of auditors include the following:

- discipline-specific management system requirements and principles, and their application;
- legal requirements relevant to the discipline and sector, such that the auditor is aware of the requirements specific to the jurisdiction and the auditee.'s obligations, activities and products;
- requirements of interested parties relevant to the specific discipline;
- fundamentals of the discipline and the application of business and technical discipline-specific methods, techniques, processes and practices, sufficient to enable the auditor to examine the management system and generate appropriate audit findings and conclusions;
- discipline-specific knowledge related to the particular sector, nature of operations or workplace being audited, sufficient for the auditor to evaluate the auditee.'s activities, processes, and products (goods and services);
- risk management principles, methods and techniques relevant to the discipline and sector, such that the auditor can evaluate and control the risks associated with the audit programme.





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7.2.3.4 Generic knowledge and skills of an audit team leader

Audit team leaders should have additional knowledge and skills to manage and provide leadership to the audit team, in order to facilitate the efficient and effective conduct of the audit. An audit team leader should have the knowledge and skills necessary to do the following:

- a) balance the strengths and weaknesses of the individual audit team members;
- b) develop a harmonious working relationship among the audit team members;
- c) manage the audit process, including:
 - planning the audit and making effective use of resources during the audit;
 - managing the uncertainty of achieving audit objectives;
 - protecting the health and safety of the audit team members during the audit, including ensuring compliance of the auditors with the relevant health, safety and security requirements;
 - organizing and directing the audit team members;
 - providing direction and guidance to auditors-in-training;
 - preventing and resolving conflicts, as necessary;
- d) represent the audit team in communications with the person managing the audit programme, audit client and auditee;
- e) lead the audit team to reach the audit conclusions;
- f) prepare and complete the audit report.



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Slide 43 of XX



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7.2.3.5 Knowledge and skills for auditing management systems addressing multiple disciplines

Auditors who intend to participate as an audit team member in auditing management systems addressing multiple disciplines should have the competence necessary to audit at least one of the management system disciplines and an understanding of the interaction and synergy between the different management systems.

Audit team leaders conducting audits of management systems addressing multiple disciplines should understand the requirements of each of the management system standards and recognize the limits of their knowledge and skills in each of the disciplines

7.2.4 Achieving auditor competence

Auditor knowledge and skills can be acquired using a combination of the following:

- formal education/training and experience that contribute to the development of knowledge and skills in the management system discipline and sector the auditor intends to audit;
- training programmes that cover generic auditor knowledge and skills;
- experience in a relevant technical, managerial or professional position involving the exercise of judgement, decision making, problem solving and communication with managers, professionals, peers, customers and other interested parties;
- audit experience acquired under the supervision of an auditor in the same discipline



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Slide 44 of XX



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7.2.5 Audit team leaders

An audit team leader should have acquired additional audit experience to develop the knowledge and skills described in 7.2.3. This additional experience should have been gained by working under the direction and guidance of a different audit team leader.

7.3 Establishing the auditor evaluation criteria

The criteria should be qualitative (such as having demonstrated personal behaviour, knowledge or the performance of the skills, in training or in the workplace) and quantitative (such as the years of work experience and education, number of audits conducted, hours of audit training).

7.4 Selecting the appropriate auditor evaluation method

The evaluation should be conducted using two or more of the methods selected from those in Table 2. In using Table 2, the following should be noted:

- the methods outlined represent a range of options and may not apply in all situations;
- the various methods outlined may differ in their reliability;
- a combination of methods should be used to ensure an outcome that is objective, consistent, fair and reliable.



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Slide 45 of XX



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Table 2 Possible evaluation methods

Evaluation method	Objectives	Examples
Review of records	To verify the background of the auditor	Analysis of records of education, training, employment, professional credentials and audit experience
Feedback	To provide information about how the performance of the auditor is perceived	Surveys, questionnaires, personal references, testimonials, complaints, performance evaluation, peer review
Interview	To evaluate personal behaviour and communication skills, to verify information and test knowledge and to acquire additional information	Personal interviews
Observation	To evaluate personal behaviour and the ability to apply knowledge and skills	Role playing, witnessed audits, on-the-job performance
Testing	To evaluate personal behaviour and knowledge and skills and their application	Oral and written exams, psychometric testing
Post-audit review	To provide information on the auditor performance during the audit activities, identify strengths and weaknesses	Review of the audit report, interviews with the audit team leader, the audit team and, if appropriate, feedback from the auditee.



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7.6 Maintaining and improving auditor competence

Auditors and audit team leaders should continually improve their competence. Auditors should maintain their auditing competence through regular participation in management system audits and continual professional development. Continual professional development involves the maintenance and improvement of competence. This may be achieved through means such as additional work experience, training, private study, coaching, attendance at meetings, seminars and conferences or other relevant activities.

The person managing the audit programme should establish suitable mechanisms for the continual evaluation of the performance of the auditors, and audit team leaders.

The continual professional development activities should take into account the following:

- changes in the needs of the individual and the organization responsible for the conduct of the audit;
- the practice of auditing;
- relevant standards and other requirements



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Slide 47 of XX



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