

### Scope



#### The study describe:

- environments,
- proceedings
- And methods

#### To:

- Set up,
- manage,
- and maintain a test laboratory





Set up

Manage

Maintain



# How to set up a new laboratory?

# General requirements labs









#### accreditation



**Training and** support



# Regulatory and institutional abs

- Adaptation of legislation
- Authorities for market control
- notification authorities
- Standards Body
- metrology body
- Accreditation Body
- Normative scope to cover for accreditation
- ARM signature

# Civil Engineering Infrastructures

- Architectural plan
- Engineering constraints
- Power constraints
- Climatic constraints
- Fire protection constraints

### acquisitions



- anechoic rooms
- shielded rooms
- Testing Facilities
- software
- •

- Fix the needs
- Write and launch tenders
- Receiving equipment
- Operating equipment
- •

### **Training and support**



- Training activities on:
  - The regulatory aspects
  - Technical aspects
  - The quality aspects
- support actions
  - Fixing needs
  - Transposition of directives and standards
  - Writing specifications of acquisitions
  - Writing technical procedures
  - Quality Management System
    - ✓ Quality Manual
    - ✓ quality procedures
  - Uncertainty budget
- Pre-audit in view of accreditation



Set up

Manage

Maintain

# Technical activity



- Plan test campaigns;
- manage product / service subject to test;
- Follow the non-conformities;
- Drafting and revision of test reports;
- monitor the test activities.
- Outsourcing when lack of equipment and/or competence

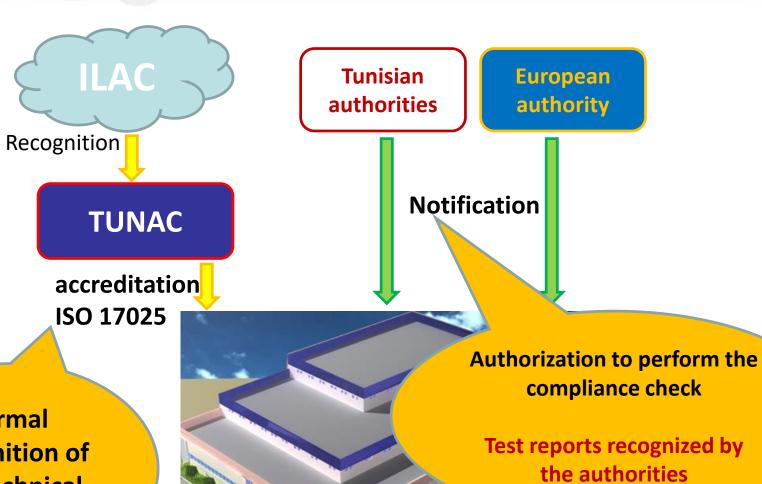
### Definition



#### accreditation

Procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that an organization or individual is **competent** to perform specific tasks





Formal recognition of the technical competence

# accreditation according to the class

- ISO / IEC 17025 contains of the criteria proving the skill of a test laboratory
  - Management requirement
  - Technical requirements
- accreditation is a formal recognition of the lab's competence



### The laboratory accreditation

According to the standard

EN ISO / IEC 17025

### **Accreditation bodies**



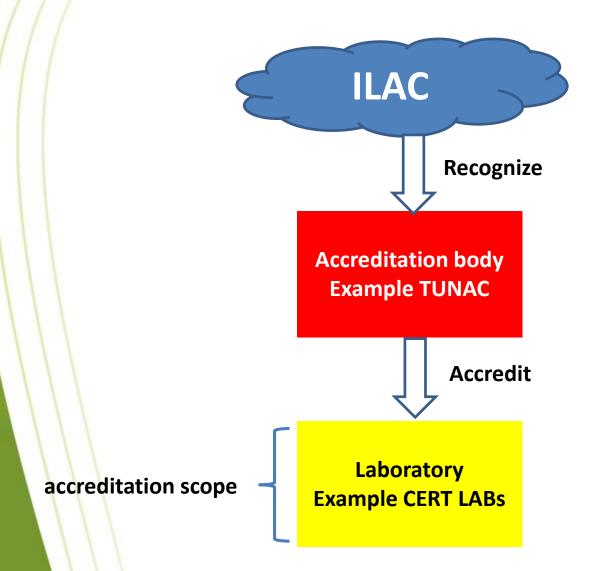
Accreditation bodies are established in many countries with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment bodies are subject to oversight by an authoritative body.

#### ILAC



- The International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) first started as a conference in 1977.
- The aim was to
  - develop international cooperation
  - facilitate trade
  - Promote the acceptance of accredited test and calibration results.
- In 1996, ILAC became a formal cooperation with a charter to establish a network of mutual recognition agreements among accreditation bodies that would fulfil this aim.





## Benefits (1)



- Increase of confidence in Testing/ Calibration data and of personnel performing work.
- Potential increase in business due to enhanced customer confidence and satisfaction.

## Benefits (2)



- Greater access for products
- Saving time and money
  - no need for re-testing of products.
- Improved national and global reputation and image of the laboratory.
- Continually improving data quality and laboratory effectiveness.

# Auditing



- Two types of auditing are required
  - Management audit
  - Technical audit

#### **MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**



- 1) Organization
- 2) Management System
- 3) Control of documents
- 4) Review of applications,appealsand supply contracts
- 5) Subcontracting of tests and calibrations
- 6) Purchases of services and supplies
- 7) Customer services

- 8) Claims
- 9) Control of test work and / or calibration
- 10) Improvements
- 11) Corrective Actions
- 12) Preventive actions
- 13) Control of records
- 14) Internal audits
- 15) Management review

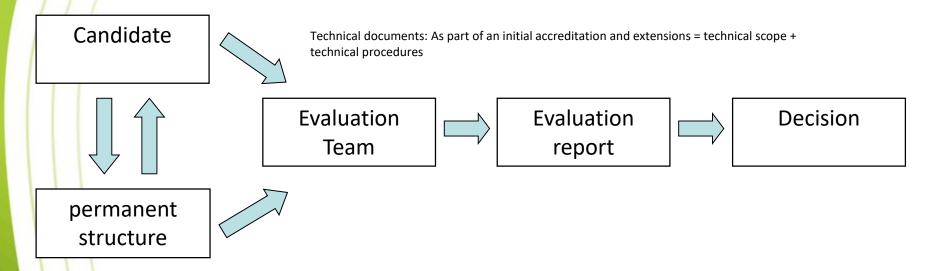
#### **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**



- 1) General
- 2) Personal
- 3) Equipment and environmental conditions
- 4) Methods of testing and calibration and validation methods
- 5) Equipment
- 6) Measurement Traceability
- 7) Sampling
- 8) Manutentions of test and calibration items
- 9) To ensure the quality of test and calibration results
- 10) Test report



#### The accreditation process



#### Analyze

- •Formalization of the request
- •Examination of the admissibility of the file
- •Establishment of an agreement

#### **Assess**

- •Define the evaluation program
- Establishment of an evaluation team
- Evaluation

#### Decide

- •Review of the evaluation report
- •Formulation of a opinion for a decision

#### accredit

- decision by the director of the accrediting
- •Issuance of a certificate specifying the scope and duration of accreditation



Set up

Manage

Maintain

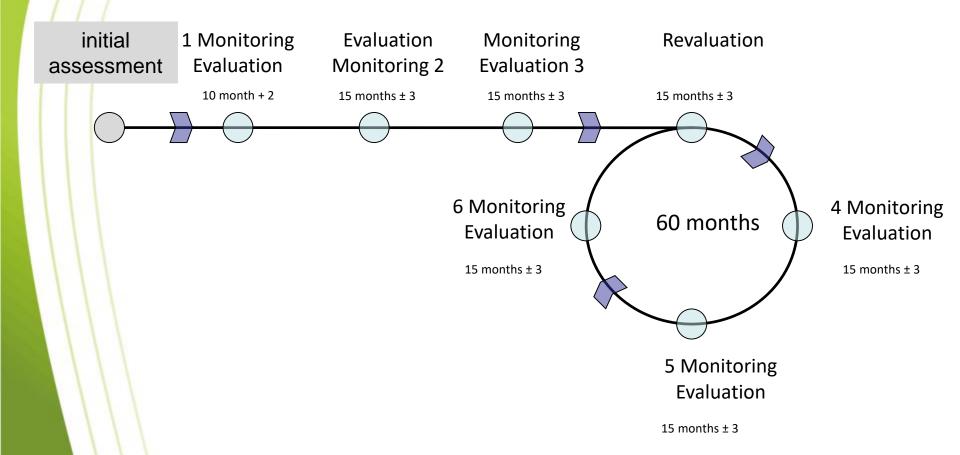
# update activities



- Maintenance instrumentation
  - Periodic calibration
  - Software Updates
  - Hardware maintenance
- Renewal of accreditation
- Proficiency tests
- investment
- standard and regulation watch

### The accreditation cycle





# Maintaining technical capacitos



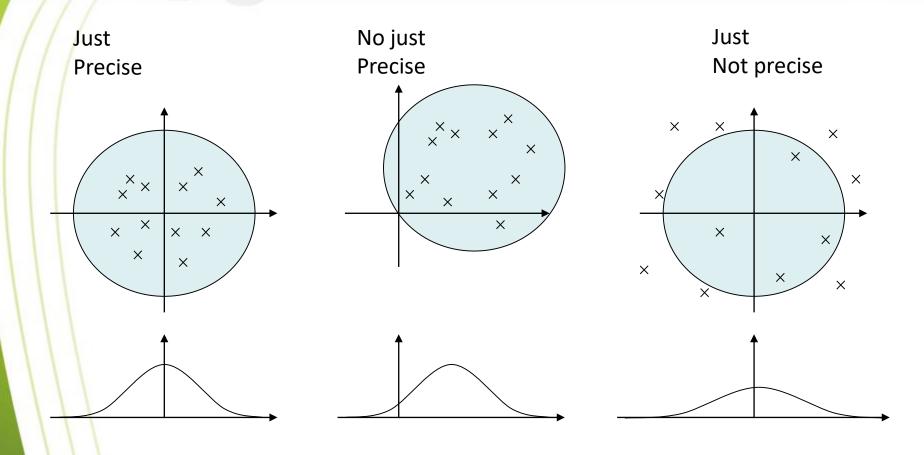
#### Test methods



- selected methods from
  - Standards
    - international
    - regional
    - national
  - eminent scientific organizations
- methods developed and validated by the laboratory
- Methods specified by the client

#### **Uncertainty of test methods**





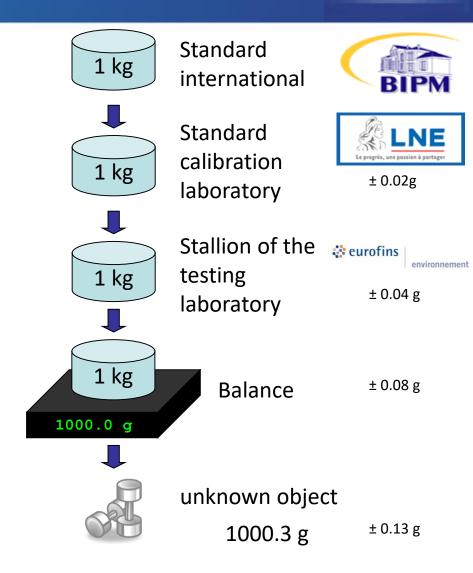
The precision determines the uncertainty (eg  $3V / m \pm 5\%$ )

### Measurement Traceability



#### Definition

Property of a measurement or standard that can be connected to stated references, usually national standards or international through uninterrupted chain comparison with all of the reported uncertainties.



# **Proficiency tests**





