

THE ADDED BENEFITS OF ACCREDITATION

TEST AND MEASUREMENT CONFERENCE

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BACKGROUND

- Required by management
- It was going to require pretty hard work
- Will be costly
- No skills for designing the system available
- Buy-in by staff and management

Why Accreditation

- Retain customers
- Increase turnover
- Frustration with amount of repeats
- Time to complete analysis
- Complaints from customers
- Pressure from customers

Why Not Accreditation

- High cost involved
- Time factor – who's going to do all the work?
- No experience or skills

What we did

- Mind shift
- Competent chemist
- 2.5 years

Negative part of Accreditation

- High cost
- Resources stretched
- Time to validate methods
- The Paperwork
- Analysts time

Positive effects of Accreditation

- Increased business
- Retaining the current business
- Quality Assurance.
- Organised laboratory.

Positive effects of Accreditation

(continue)

- Time saving
- There is always enough stock
- Competent staff
- Validation Data can be used for quality control

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Analytical measurements should be made to satisfy an agreed requirement. (i.e. to a defined objective)
- Analytical measurements should be made using methods and equipment which have been tested to ensure they are fit for purpose.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Staff making analytical measurements should be both qualified and competent to undertake the task. (**and demonstrate** that they can perform the analysis properly).
- There should be a regular independent assessment of the technical performance of a laboratory.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Analytical measurements made in one location should be consistent with those made elsewhere.
- Organisations making analytical measurements should have well defined quality control and quality assurance procedures.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Analytical measurements should be made to satisfy an agreed requirement. (i.e. to a defined objective)
- ISO 17025: 4.7.1
- ISO 17025: 4.7.2
- ISO 17025: 5.4.2
- ISO 17026: 5.4.3

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Analytical measurements should be made using methods and equipment which have been tested to ensure they are fit for purpose.
- ISO 17025: 5.4.5 Validation of methods

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Staff making analytical measurements should be both qualified and competent to undertake the task. (**and demonstrate** that they can perform the analysis properly).
- ISO 17025: 4.1.5
- ISO 17025: 5.2.1

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- There should be a regular independent assessment of the technical performance of a laboratory.
- SANAS Assessments

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Analytical measurements made in one location should be consistent with those made elsewhere.
- ISO 17025: 5.3.1

SIX PRINCIPLES OF ANALYTICAL PRACTICE

- Organisations making analytical measurements should have well defined quality control and quality assurance procedures.
- ISO 17025: 5.4.7
- ISO 17025: 5.6
- ISO 17025: 5.8
- ISO 17025: 5.9

Conclusion

- Yes, to achieve ISO 17025 and to keep it is a lot of work and it does not come cheap, but when you look back you realised that the benefits by far exceeded the cost or effort, and it makes you proud of your work and of what you have achieved.

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