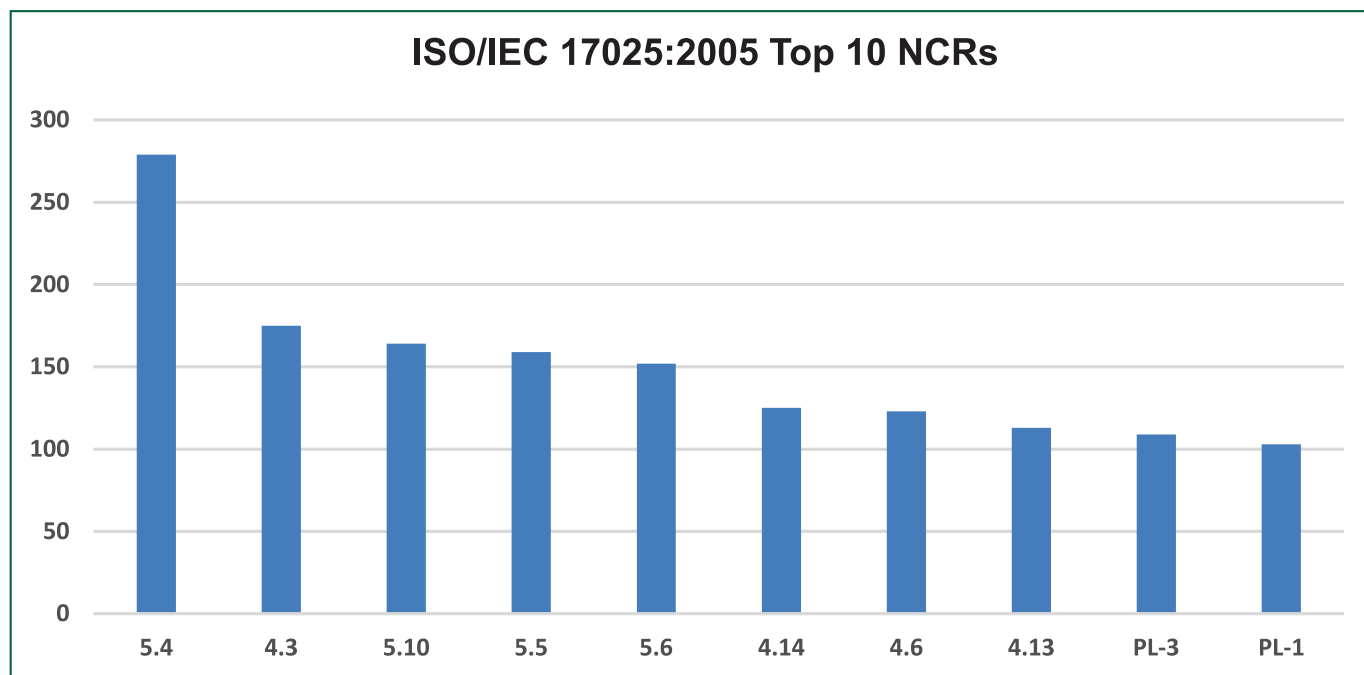




Report on the Top 10 Common Nonconformities Detected on an Assessment

PJLA finds it critical to inform and educate our customer base whenever possible on troublesome areas of ISO 17025. The top ten findings from the past 12 months have been provided below.



PJLA encourages laboratories to use this data to prepare for assessments and make the necessary improvements to decrease the number of findings on your assessment. This data includes all types of assessments performed across the globe. Below are some examples of the top 5 common nonconformities:

5.4 - No process or procedure for validating internal methods; Unable to apply a procedure for determining measurement uncertainty; Failure to have uncertainty budget, or inadequate uncertainty budgets.

4.3 - No Master list or equivalent; external documents not addressed; Document changes in computerized systems not addressed; Documents are not uniquely identified as specified in 4.3.2.3 (the date of issue and/or revision identification, page numbering, the total number of pages or a mark to signify the end of the document, and the issuing authority; Revision status on document not matching master list.

5.10 - Line items of section 5.10 requirements not on reports such as the units of measure or title of person authorizing reports; Statements of compliance are made without taking uncertainty into account; No Evidence that measurements are traceable; The requirements for amended reports not being met.

5.5 - Records on equipment not maintained; Equipment not calibrated or checked appropriately prior to be put into service; Equipment not capable of achieving required accuracy (example: resolution or readability); No procedure in place for safe handling, transport, storage, use and planned maintenance (off site work).

5.6 - Standards or Equipment not calibrated by an accredited source; Calibration Reports for Equipment and Standards lacks evidence supporting traceability.