Review of Section 8.5 "Actions to Address Risks and Opportunities"



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Section 8.5 "Actions to Address Risks and Opportunities

ISO/IEC 17025: 2017 standard emphasizes risk-based thinking. It is about optimizing your organization's overall strategy by planning, taking, and recording actions that prevent risk and enhance opportunity. The implication is that your system will alert you to risks and opportunities because it will be based on a proactive, risk-based approach embedded into your operation.



Section 8.5 "Actions to Address Risks and Opportunities

When looking at how you address risk and opportunities, consider that you are weighing both against one another. Assessing risk in the context of a laboratory must be viewed with the organization's overall strategy in mind.

It is likely that your laboratory is already employing actions stipulated in Section 8.5. But how do you demonstrate that you have addressed these requirements, or if your system needs updating to meet the requirement?



We address risk everyday however probably never think about how we go about doing these:

Driving. Most of the time, we take this for granted. But staying off the cell phone, keeping basic systems in good order – and even replacing your wipers once in a while – can make a big difference and reduce the risk of having an accident.

Food preparation. Keep surfaces clean, avoid transfer of bacteria from uncooked food to your hands, countertops, and utensils can greatly reduce the risk of getting ill from eating the prepared foods;

Stairways. Simple, I know, but using the handrail can significantly reduce the likelihood of a fall.

Non-routine tasks. Changing a light bulb in a ceiling fan? Get a good ladder or stepstool, not a chair. Using harsh chemicals to clean? Protect your hands.

Yardwork. Substantial shoes are important in operating any power equipment. Good leather gloves for handling brush are a big plus.

Subconsciously we are aware of risk and

take actions to reduce the adverse impact of a negative outcome.



Actions to Address Risk and Opportunities (Definitions)

Risk: what makes achieving an objective uncertain.

Level of Risk: an expression of the importance of the risk taking into account the consequences and the likelihood of situations.

Risk evaluation: comparison of the level of risk with an acceptance criterion

Risk treatment: Many options are possible and can be combined: avoiding the risk, taking the risk to seize an opportunity, eliminating the source of risk, changing the likelihood of occurrence or consequences, sharing risk or accept risk as it is and inform on it.

Residual risk: Risk remaining after risk treatment

Opportunity: an event with potential positive outcome for the organization

Actions to Address Risk and Opportunities (Definitions)

Risk management – appropriately optimizes success with minimal threat and maximal opportunity.

Risk mitigation - to reduce the extent of risk exposure, and the adverse effects of risk.

Risk mitigation plan

Step one, risk identification The risk needs to be identified. Analysis and deliberation are needed to uncover, recognize and describe the risks that might affect your project or its outcomes;

Step two, risk evaluation - probability and impact;

Step three, risk treatment – Each risk treatment strategy can be described in terms of likelihood and impact;

Risk mitigation plan

Risk Treatment likelihood and impact

- **Risk acceptance**: low likelihood, low impact
- Risk avoidance: high likelihood, high impact
- Risk transfer: medium likelihood, high impact
- Risk mitigation: medium likelihood, high impact



- **8.5.1** The laboratory shall consider the risks and opportunities associated with the laboratory activities in order to:
- a) give assurance that the management system achieves its intended results;
- b) enhance opportunities to achieve the purpose and objectives of the laboratory;
- c) prevent, or reduce, undesired impacts and potential failures in the laboratory activities;
- d) achieve improvement

8.5.2 The laboratory shall plan:

- a) actions to address these risks and opportunities;
- b) how to:
- integrate and implement these actions into its management system;
- evaluate the effectiveness of these actions.

NOTE Although this document specifies that the laboratory plans actions to address risks, there is no requirement for formal methods for risk management or a documented risk management process. Laboratories can decide whether or not to develop a more extensive risk management methodology than is required by this document, e.g. through the application of other guidance or standards.

Search results: google.com "risk-based thinking" 589,000,000 results in 0.49 seconds

To identify risks, it is useful to consider both the internal context of the organization and its external context (risks related to the customer, the supplier, but also to the customer of the client and other stakeholders).

Risk identification methods range from common sense and brainstorming, the use of pre-established lists for a professional sector, to the use of standards setting good practices

The assessment of risks can be addressed answering the following questions:

What can happen and why (by risk identification)?

What are the consequences?

What is the probability of their future occurrence?

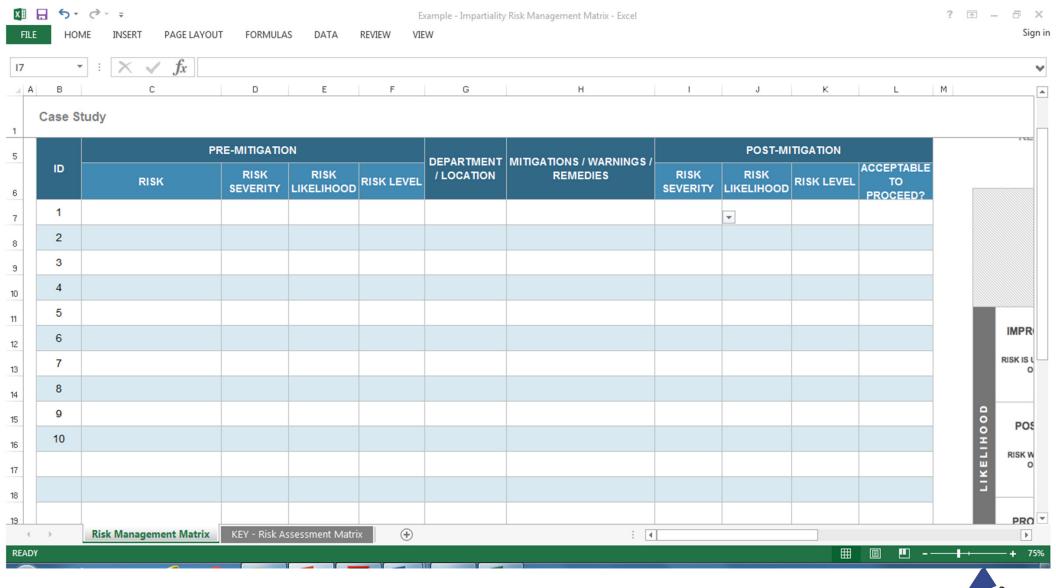
Are there any factors that mitigate the consequence of the risk or that

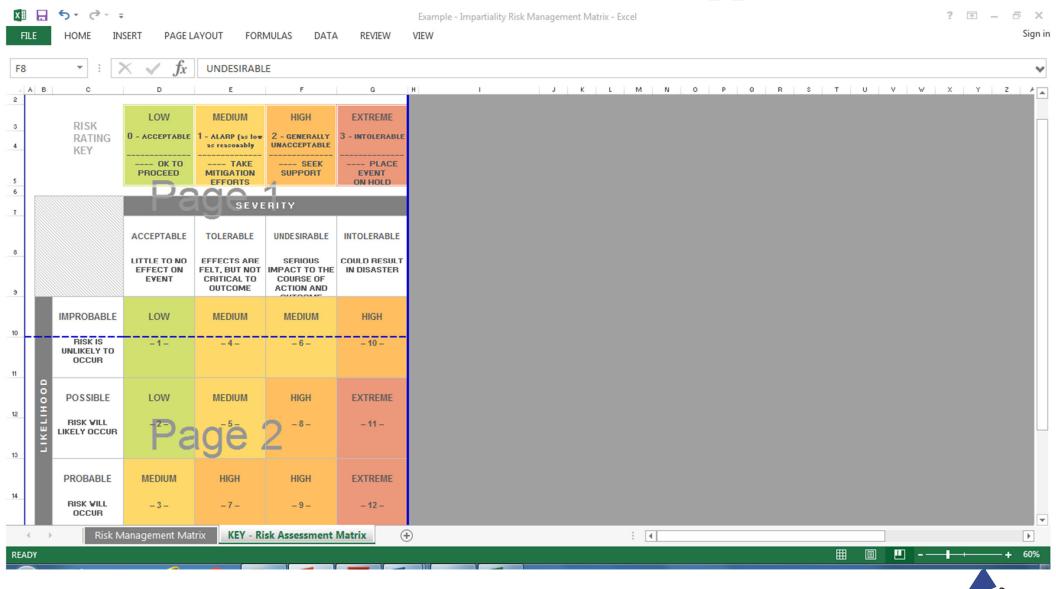
reduce the probability of the risk?

Shared Risk??

• Create a record that this is taking place

evaluate





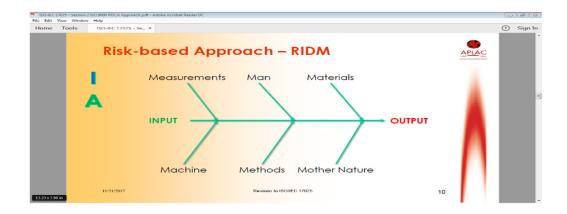
8.5.3 Actions taken to address risks and opportunities shall be proportional to the potential impact on the validity of laboratory results.

NOTE 1 Options to address risks can include identifying and avoiding threats, taking risk in order to pursue an opportunity, eliminating the risk source, changing the likelihood or consequences, sharing the risk, or retaining risk by informed decision.

NOTE 2 Opportunities can lead to expanding the scope of the laboratory activities, addressing new customers, using new technology and other possibilities to address customer needs.

Examples of Risk Management Tools

- FMEA Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
- HAZOP Hazard and Operability Study
- Risk Management Checklist
- Pareto Chart
- Fishbone
- Fault Tree
- SWOT Analysis
- RIDM –Risk Informed Decision Making
- Brain Storming
- For further information: ISO 31000:2009 Risk management Principles and guidelines; IEC/ISO 31010:2009 Risk management Risk assessment techniques



• .S.W.O.T. is an acronym that stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. A SWOT analysis is an organized list of your business's greatest strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Strengths What do you do well? What unique resources can you draw on? What do others see as your strengths?	Weaknesses What could you improve? Where do you have fewer resources than others? What are others likely to see as weaknesses?
Opportunities What opportunities are open to you? What trends could you take advantage of? How can you turn your strengths into opportunities?	Threats What threats could harm you? What is your competition doing? What threats do your weaknesses expose to you?

- SWOT Analysis Example for Delightful Dog Grooming
- Purpose: To create a marketing action plan



Strengths

Have many return customers;

Customer satisfaction - customers do say they like the services and give positive word of mouth by recommending grooming services to others

Do get some walk-in business

Mobile grooming van has eye-catching logo and gives some exposure when performing on-site services

Weaknesses

Don't pay much attention to marketing – dependent on word of mouth and website

Website purely informational and static;

Don't have a marketing plan;

Don't have much of a marketing budget;

Opportunities

Take advantage of the increasing popularity of dogs;

Increasing use of social media;

Increase the amount of walk-in traffic;

Local annual Pet Fair;

Kennel clubs, rescue societies, local SPCA



Threats

Other dog grooming businesses in town, competition is increasing

One dog grooming business has a series of radio ads running and is also running newspaper ads once a week

Another competitor has partnered with the local SPCA to host a dog washing and grooming day every few months (by donation to the SPCA

Expense of running media ads

Do Strengths Open Any Opportunities?

As customers say they like services and are willing to recommend them, could create some type of referral reward program to actively encourage referrals.

- A loyalty program for repeat customers could be developed.
- Could try to increase walk-ins by having an eye-catching window display.
- Consider relocating business to a location that would get more walk-in traffic.
- Look into setting up a booth at the local annual Pet Fair.
- See if kennel clubs, rescue societies, etc. are interested in partnerships.

Increase the use of social media and investigate other low-cost ways of promoting the business.



How Can We Convert Weaknesses to Strengths?

Looking at opportunities and listed weaknesses, looks like social media could be a real marketing opportunity. Instead of just having an informational website, our business could put up a Facebook page and open a Twitter account to try and reach out to old (and new) customers. (Because dogs are so popular, might be helpful to tweet as a dog, e.g. "Rover says regular grooming makes him happy and healthy"). Pinterest or Instagram might also be good options - pictures of cute pets are very popular.

What Do We Have to Do to Use Opportunities?

Set up social media business accounts/pages. (Am already familiar with Facebook and Twitter through personal accounts.) Set aside time or assign staff person to update Facebook/ Twitter accounts. Set up a Pinterest and/or Instagram account, purchase a camera, and train a staff person to take photos of animals and post images.

Canvas staff for Facebook contest ideas.

Find out details of annual Pet Fair, such as when it runs and how much a booth/table would cost there. (Remember will also have cost/logistics of manning the booth or table, too

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Continued: What Do We Have to Do to Use Opportunities?

Scout out some possible new business locations. Contact a realtor and ask about a more centralized business location where many people walk their pets.

Canvas kennel clubs and dog rescue groups for possible partnership opportunities.

Contact window artists for quotes on a window display.

Decide on referral discount and customer loyalty schemes and notify existing customers

How Do We Best Neutralize Threats?

Without a bigger marketing budget, we can't run competing radio and newspaper ad campaigns (although would be a good idea to run occasional newspaper ad). Might be able to off-set the competition's newspaper and radio campaigns through developing our online presence as above and running marketing campaigns on social media.

Results: As you see above, this SWOT analysis has created the seeds of an action marketing plan, providing clear direction for how this small business can counter their competitions' marketing efforts and increase their own customer base.

Risk Checklists

Risk checklists are a tool for risk identification that can be used at the earliest stages of risk identification to learn from past projects and past team member experience. The list helps to better understand the required contingency and helps Managers to more effectively control scope growth throughout the oportunity development process. The use of a risk checklist is the final step of risk identification to ensure that common risks are not overlooked.

What is it?

Risk checklists are a historic list of risks identified or realized on past projects. Risk checklists are meant to be shared between all involved parties within the organization.

Risk Checklists

Why use it?

The benefit of maintaining risk checklists is to capture corporate knowledge and ensure that common risks are not overlooked in the risk management process.

What does it do?

Risk checklists serve as a final step in the risk identification process to ensure that common risks are not overlooked.



The international standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 states in its introduction:

This document requires the laboratory to plan and implement actions to address risks and opportunities. Addressing both risks and opportunities establishes a basis for increasing the effectiveness of the management system, achieving improved results and preventing negative effects. The laboratory is responsible for deciding which risks and opportunities need to be addressed



The laboratory is responsible for deciding which risks and opportunities need to be addressed. The accreditation body, however, assesses whether the laboratory has established appropriate actions for dealing with risks and opportunities in accredited laboratories.

This may vary among laboratories in certain instances.

The requirement for impartiality is a good example of where the risk and measures necessary may vary among laboratories

A privately owned independent lab with many customers where the owner or lab personnel has no other ownership in like entities may or may not need extensive measures to protect impartiality

Other situations may require alternate considerations

- A lab with only one customer
- A lab where the owner owns some of the customers
- A lab within a manufacturer also taking on third party work
- A lab with minimum wage staff in a culture known for corruption
- A lab where its ownership is complex and keeps changing as does that of related bodies within the structure

A Technical Example

6.4.10 When intermediate checks are necessary to maintain confidence in the performance of the equipment, these checks shall be carried out according to a procedure

The complexity of this will vary according to risk.. A gauge block or mass standard used as a reference may need little by way of intermediate checks. On the other hand, sensitive electronic items exhibiting drift may need frequent checks, plotting and calculations from comparisons resulting in a drifting reference value being identified;









Other Area's of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Were Risk Shall be Addressed

- **4.1.4** The laboratory shall identify **risks** to its impartiality on an on-going basis;
- **8.9.2** The inputs to management review shall be recorded and shall include information related to the following;
 - m) results of **risk** identification;
- **7.8.6.1** When a statement of conformity to a specification or standard is provided, the laboratory shall document the decision rule employed, taking into account the level of **risk** (such as false accept and false reject and statistical assumptions) associated with the decision rule employed, and apply the decision rule;

Nonconforming work

7.10.1 The procedure shall ensure that:

b) actions (including halting or repeating of work and withholding of reports, as necessary) are based upon the **risk** levels established by the laboratory;

Corrective actions

8.7.1 When a nonconformity occurs, the laboratory shall:

e) update risks and opportunities determined during planning, if

necessary;

A step in the corrective action requirements:

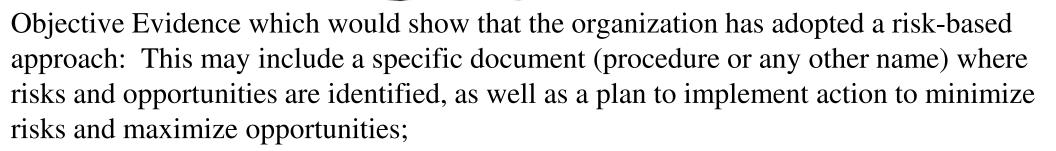
8.7.1 When a nonconformity occurs, the laboratory shall:

e) update risks and opportunities determined during planning, if necessary.



What will an accreditation body be looking for in regards to compliance with Section

8.5?



- Interview "What opportunities for improvement have been identified, implemented, or rejected and what risk was identified?
- (8.6) Improvement; 8.6.1 The laboratory shall identify and select opportunities for improvement and implement any necessary action the
- Inputs associated with management review;



4.1.4 The laboratory **shall identify risks to its impartiality** on an ongoing basis. This shall include those risks that arise from its activities, or from its relationships, or from the relationships of its personnel. However, such relationships do not necessarily present a laboratory with a risk to impartiality

NOTE A relationship that threatens the impartiality of the laboratory can be based on ownership, governance, management, personnel, shared resources, finances, contracts, marketing (including branding), and payment of a sales commission or other inducement for the referral of new customers, etc.

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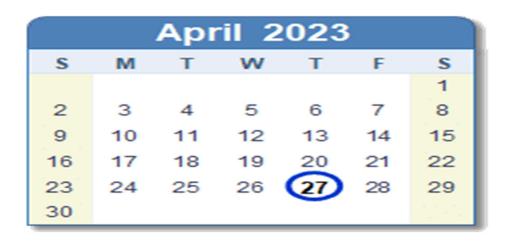


This time is allocated for questions. You should have a space provided for submitting questions.

If a question is not answered, please submit directly to webinar@pjlabs.com

Save the Date

A Review of the Requirements in Section 7.2 "Selection, Verification and Validation of Methods in ISO/IEC 17025:2017"



Thursday, Apr 27th 2023

Presented by:

Michael Kramer, PJLA Calibration/Inspection Program Manager April 27, 2023, 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM EST

