

Typical findings from ISO/IEC 17025 Assessments

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PJLA, Technical & Intl. Business Development Manager



About PJLA

Perry Johnson Laboratory Accreditation, Inc. (PJLA)

Established in 1999 by Mr. Perry L. Johnson

Headquartered in Troy, Michigan.

More than 2200 accreditations globally in 32 countries.

Perry Johnson Laboratory Accreditation NP, Inc. (PJLANP) Michigan nonprofit organization established in 2016.



Perry L. Johnson

Member and signatory of APAC, ILAC MRAs





PJLA's Global Network





PJLA Accreditation Programs

ISO/IEC 17025

Testing/Calibration Labs

- FCC OET Equipment Authorization
- FDA ASCA
- ENERGY STAR
- Cannabis Testing
- Hemp Testing
- Horseracing Laboratories Program
- CPSC
- AS6171A Testing
- Food, Feeds, and Pharmaceutical:
 AOAC, AAFCO, LAAF
- Environmental Testing: TNI-NEFAP, DoD ELAP, DOECAP-AP, EPA NLLAP TNI-EL: MNELAP, CA ELAP, LELAP

ISO/IEC 17020 – Inspection Bodies

ISO/IEC 17065 – Product Certification Bodies

ISO/IEC 17043 – Proficiency Testing Providers

ISO 17034 – Reference Material Producers

ISO 15189 – Medical Laboratories

ISO/IEC 17024 – Personnel Certification Bodies

ASTM E2659– Training Providers





Contents

Typical Findings:

- Risk Assessment related issues
- Technical issues
- UoM issues
- Management System issues

Main Improvement Opportunities



Risk Assessment related issues

Lack of understanding of risk related Impartiality requirements

4.1.4 The laboratory shall identify risks to its impartiality on an on-going basis.
4.1.5 If a risk to impartiality is identified, the laboratory shall be able to demonstrate how it eliminates or minimizes such risk.

General risks

8.5.1 The laboratory shall consider the risks and opportunities associated with the laboratory activities

8.5.2 The laboratory shall plan actions to address these risks and opportunities



Technical issues

- Equipment calibration and maintenance (6.5.2)
- Non-standard test methods validation (7.2.2)
- Monitoring and updating employees on new testing methodologies (7.2.1.6)
- Ensuring the validity of test results (7.7) procedure required
- No evidence of assuring the quality of <u>all</u> test results (7.7.2 PT/Interlaboratory comparisons)
- No evidence of intermediate controls/checks (7.7.1e)



UoM issues

- Uncertainty of Measurement (7.6) not calculated (confusion between testing lab and calibration lab requirements)
- Using "fixed" only UoM
- Mistakes in estimation of UoM missing parameters
 - **Type A** Uncertainty: Evaluated by statistical analysis of repeated observations.
 - **Type B** Uncertainty: Evaluated from sources other than statistical analysis, such as information about the instrument or environmental conditions.
- Laboratory key personnel does not understand Uncertainty of Measurement mechanics (usage of IT)



Management System Issues

- Internal audits (8.8)
- Not auditing your processes
 6.2.1 All personnel of the laboratory... shall act impartially
- Lack of root cause analysis
 8.7.1b determining the causes of the nonconformity
- Management review (8.9)
- Lack of addressing key requirements and topics during Management Review (8.9.2)



Main Improvement Opportunities (1/2)

- Develop and maintain a comprehensive QMS with clear policies, work instructions, and records, as required.
- Regular internal audits and management reviews should be conducted to ensure compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.
- Establish a structured training program with regular competency assessments for all staff. Ensure staff are updated on new procedures or standards.
- Ensure that all instruments are calibrated, maintained, and traceable to international standards.



Main Improvement Opportunities (2/2)

- Regular evaluation of equipment performance and documentation of maintenance activities are critical.
- Adopt risk-based thinking to identify and mitigate potential issues before they impact operations.
- Foster a culture of continuous improvement through regular training, process optimization, and performance monitoring.
- Create a corrective action log to track nonconformities, root causes, and resolutions, ensuring they are addressed before the next audit cycle.



Additional Considerations

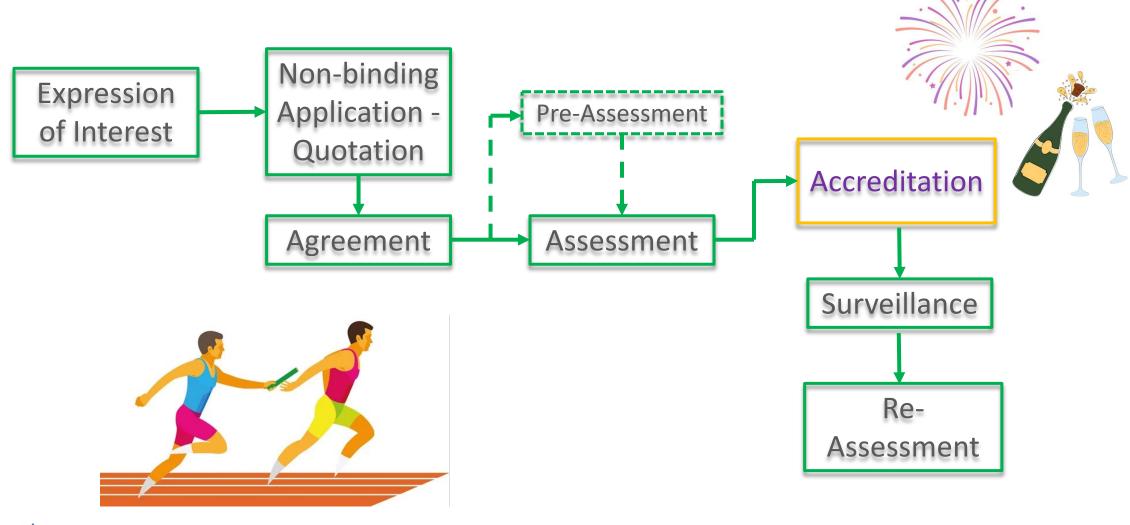
- Cost and Resource Challenges: Accreditation often requires significant investment in equipment, training, and consultation, which can strain resources. Laboratories should plan budgets and prioritize improvements based on risk considerations and audit findings.
- Global Recognition: PJLA accreditation to standards like ISO/IEC 17025, through APAC and ILAC MLA, enhances global acceptance of results, but laboratories must maintain compliance to all applicable PJLA and other applicable Policies.

(https://www.pjlabs.com/resources/technical-resources)

• Collaboration with PJLA: Maintaining open communication with PJLA, can provide guidance for addressing nonconformities and improving processes.



Roadmap to Accreditation





Roadmap to Accreditation



PERRY JOHNSON LABORATORY ACCREDITATION, INC.

Certificate of Accreditation

Perry Johnson Laboratory Accreditation, Inc. has assessed the Laboratory of:

General Inspectors Inc. 1600 South Jackson Street, Seattle, WA. 98144

(Hereinafter called the Organization) and hereby declares that Organization is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard:

ISO/IEC 17020:2012

This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope and the operation of a bloomtory quality management system (as outlined by the joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communique dated housey 2009):

Food Testing
(As detailed in the supplement)

Accordination claims for such testing and/or calibration services shall only be made from addresses referenced within this centificate. This Accordination is grained subject to the system rules governing the Accordination referred to above, and the Organization learly coverage with the Accordination body's duty to observe and complying the said single.

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Tracy Szerszen
President Operations Manager

Perry Johnson Laboratory Accreditation, Inc. (PJLA) 755 W. Big Beaver, Spine 1325 Troy, Michigan 48084 Initial Accreditation Date: Issue Date: Accreditation No.: Certificae No.

The validity of this certificate is maintained through angoing assessments based on a continuous accreditation cycle. The validity of this certificate should be confirmed through the PILA values: www.pilabs.com.

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Certificate of Accreditation: Supplement

Food Metrics Laboratory 1600 South Jackson Street, Seattle, WA. 98144 Dr. Claver Bundac Phone: 206-274-4646

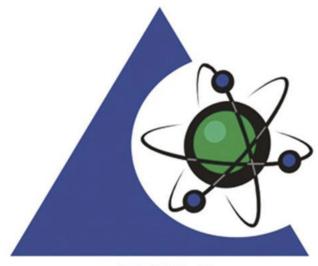
Accreditation is granted to the facility to perform the following testing:

Yeast & Mold	OR TECHNIQUE USED	DETECTION LIMIT
1 6851 80 340 30	AOAC 995.21-Neo	10 CFU/g
	Grid & FDA/BAM	
	ch 18-PDA	
		1 CFU/m1
E. coli	Petrifilm AOAC	10 CFU/g
		3 CFU/g
	FDA/BAM-MPN	
	SM9221F	1 CFU/m1
Enterobacteriaceae	Compendium 5.63	10 CFU/g
		10 CFU/g
		10 CFU/g
Food Products Mesophilic Spores	Compendisim 22.51	1 CFU/g
Thermophdic Spores	AACC 42-40	5 CFU/10 g
Aflatoxin	HPLC-FID	< 1.3 ppb
Ochratoxin		< 0.2 ppb
Zearalecoce		< 11 ppb
Vomito xin	47-0	< 0.01 ppb
FAT	AOAC 996.06 GC	0.003 g/100 g
Cholesterol	AOAC 994.10 GC	0.3 mg/100 g
Moisture	AACC 44.15A	DL≈0.2 %
Protein	AACC 46.30	
Ash	AACC 08.01	DL<0.02 %
Falling Number	AACC 56.81B	DL< 62 sec
Vitamin A as Retinol Palminte Iron, Calcisum, Zunc, Sodium, Potassium by Atomic Absorption	HPLC-UV	DL=1 800 IU/Ib
	AACC 40-70	Calcium = 3 ppm
		Iron=1 ppm
		Potassium = 2 ppm
		Zinc = 2 ppm Na = 5 ppm
	Enterobacteriaceae Mesophilic Spores Thermophilic Spores Aflatoxin Ochratoxin Zearaletone Vomitoxin FAT Cholesterol Moisture Protein Ath Palling Number Vinamin A as Retinol Pall minte Iron, Calcium, Zino, Sodisan, Potass inm by Atomic	991.14 & FDA BAM-MPN SM97.21F Enterobacteriaceae Compendium 2.53 Mesophilic Spores Compendium 2.51 Thermophilic Spores AACC 42-40 Aflatonin HPLC-FID Cichratonin Learning AACC 45-40 Mointure AACC 45-30 Ath AACC 46-30 AACC 46-30

Issued: 9/11

This supplement is in conjunction with certificate #L11-127

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Thank You!

- Questions
- Discussion

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