



Case study: How to establish a quality system acceptable to RMO

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Outline

- ◆ Background
- ◆ How to establish a quality system acceptable to RMO
 - QMS is well established and working
 - How to build it?
 - Control, follow up & evaluation
 - Peer Reviews
 - Submission for approval
 - Fails
 - Lessons Learned
- ◆ Conclusions

Background

◆ MRA

– *The three fundamental elements leading to approval of an institute's CMCs are:*

1. *participation by the institute in reviewed and approved scientific comparisons;*



2. *operation by the institute of an appropriate and approved quality management system;*

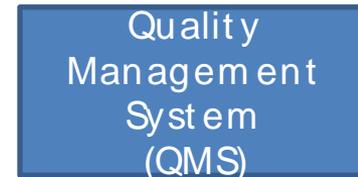
3. *international peer-review (regional and inter-regional) of claimed calibration and measurement capabilities.*

Background



*Confidence in
measurements*

*International
Peer Review*



✓ *Appropriate:*
*Based on accepted
standards*



- ✓ ISO 17025
- ✓ ISO 17034

How to establish a quality system acceptable?



QMS is well established and working

◆ Establishing the QMS:



QMS is well established and working

1

Requirements
& Needs

2

Planning
& Resources

- ◆ Identify requirements:
 - Customer
 - Legal
 - Standards
 - Internal
- ◆ Identify Needs of country:
 - Development
 - Magnitudes
 - Infrastructure
- ◆ Define the type of services that will be delivered to the customers
- ◆ Formulate these in the form of CMCs
- ◆ Quality management system must cover the claimed CMCs
- ◆ Planning of the QMS development
- ◆ Resources needed
 - Economics
 - Personnel
 - Information
 - Infrastructure



CMCs established!

QMS is well established and working



◆ Documental System

- Quality Manual
- Procedures
- Records
- Process and interrelations

◆ Responsibilities and roles

- Top management
- Technical manager
- Quality manager
- Technicians
- Support staff

◆ Personnel

- Needs of training
- Training process
- Evaluation
- Competences

◆ Methods, standards & equipment

- Related to CMCs
- Scope
- Traceability
- Control of equipment
- Maintenance
- Uncertainties
- Calibration program

How to build it?

- ✓ Involve the staff (motivation, training needs)
- ✓ Develop Procedures: Management & technical
- ✓ Document your performance (methods, staff, ...)
- ✓ Build statistics (what you think have to be controlled?)
- ✓ Set a “friendly” way to access important information
- ✓ Keep documents and records updated

Control, follow up & evaluation

6

Controls,
follow up &
Evaluation

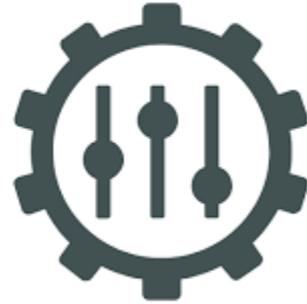
◆ Set mechanisms of control & follow up:

Management

- ✓ Control of non conforming works
- ✓ Customer complaints
- ✓ Internal audits
- ✓ Management review
- ✓ Implementation of actions

Technical

- ✓ CMCs review (uncertainties included)
- ✓ Results of Comparisons



Is everything Ok??

*Follow up
& Decisions*



PEER REVIEW



Peer reviews



◆ Have QMS reviewed by RMO

- Selection of Peer Reviewers
- Definition of Scope
- Resources & Requirements (Check RMO and MRA requirements)
- Period of validity
- Findings
- Action plans
- Follow up
- Closing procedure

CIPM/2007-25



Planning is the key!

- ➔ Keep trained and experienced staff in the lab
- ➔ Participate actively in relevant RMO and Consultative Committee programs, including:
 - workshops, education & training
 - pilot studies & Benchmarking
 - comparisons: key, supplementary & bilateral
- ➔ Review regularly and critically claimed CMCs
- ➔ Inform to the BIPM and the RMO in case of changes and interruptions
- ➔ Keep quality system updated, understood and implemented by every laboratory staff member



Submission for approval

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Submission for approval

- ◆ RMO QMS review could include:
 - review of the quality manual (questions, answers, corrective actions)
 - summary for presentation to the RMO, including results of on-site peer reviews, overview of complaints, corrective actions, etc.
 - names of peer reviewers
 - in case of accreditation disclosure of expert assessors (should be well reputed peers from other NMIs)



Fails during implementation...



No clearly formulated mission, vision, policies...



No continuity in: policy, management, laboratory staff, quality management

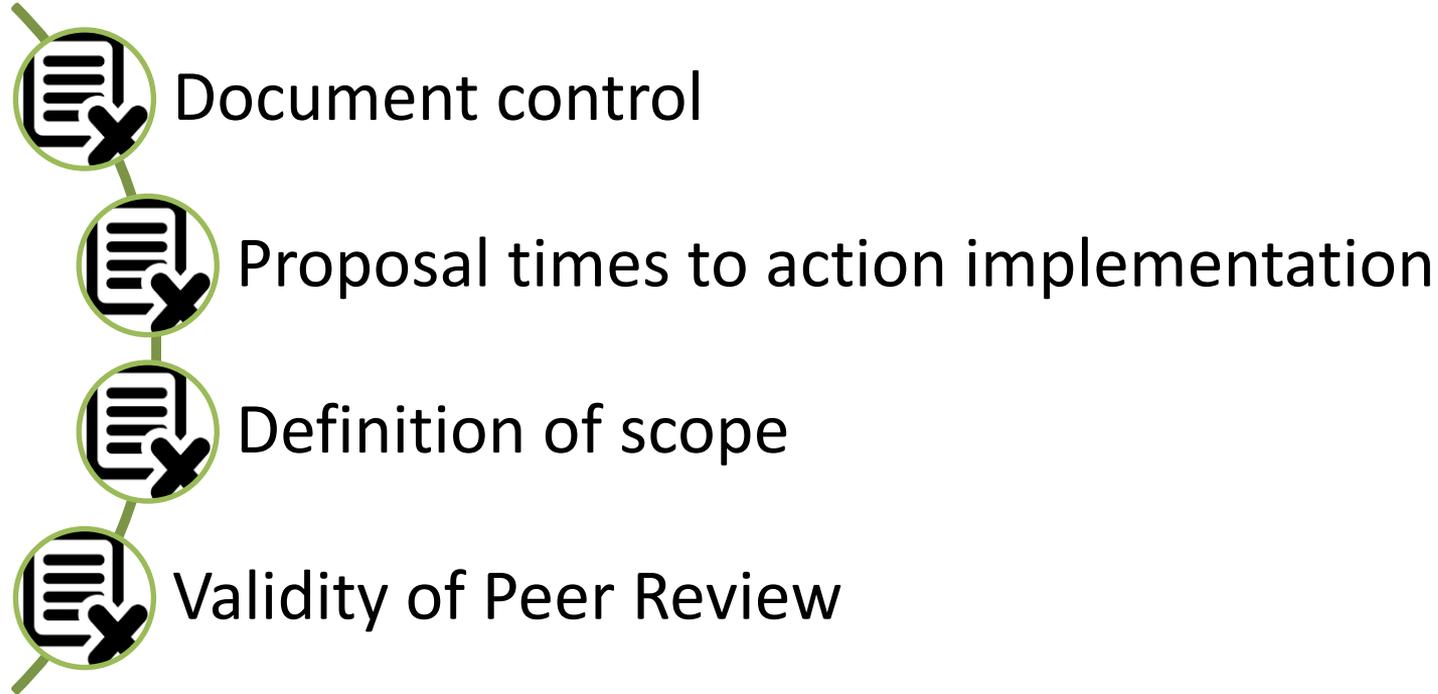


Insufficient governmental financial support and commitment



Discontinuity in active international participation

Most common fails during the Peer Review...



Way to CMCs! First Experience

Appendix C BIPM

About 2,5
years whole
process



TWG

- CMC to the chairman WG
- Consultation to other RMO's,
- answer any question or correction to JCRB



QSTF

- information for submission
- presentation
- final decision of the group



Peer Review

- experts (other NMI)
- days (program)
- budget
- review (audit)
- actions



Intercomparison

Key /Supplementary

12
months



Internal
Audits

- Program
- Resources
- Experts
- Dates
- Actions
- Follow up

12-16
months



Implementation

- Documentation
- Validation
- Equipment
- Infrastructure
- Measurements
- Quality Results Assurance



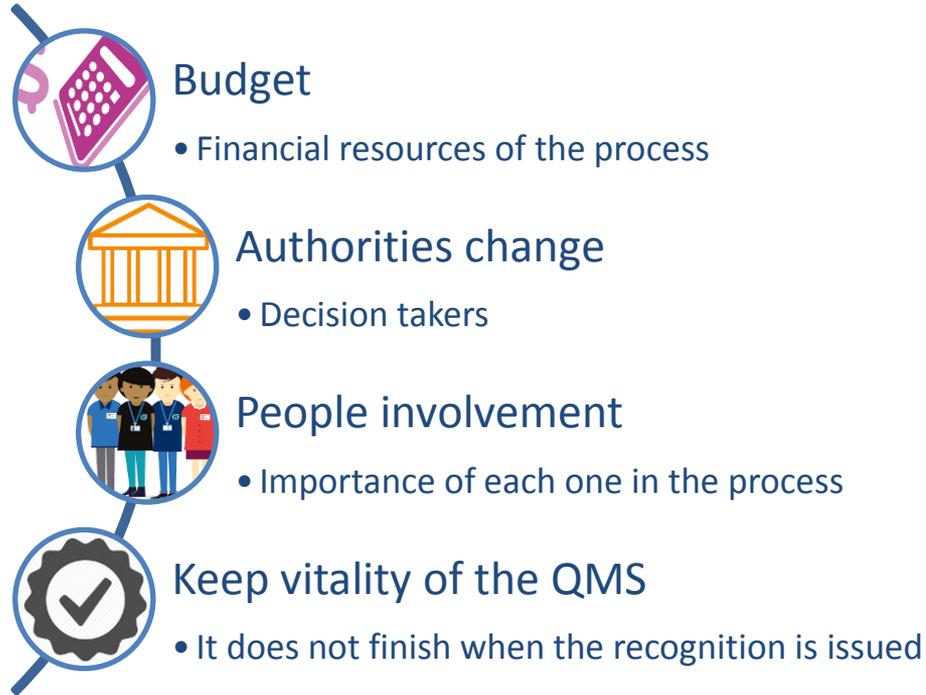
Analysis,
commitment &
interest to submit
to BIPM

- Economic Resources
- Training
- Calibration services

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YEARS!

Challenges



Lessons Learned



Planning Process:

- Review timeframes to fulfill RMO requirements

Selection of peer reviewers:

- Experience
- Feedback, action plan review and acceptance

Key/Supplementary comparisons:

- Support for CMCs

Prioritize Resources:

- Technical and management actions supporting QMS



Conclusions

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Conclusions

- ◆ Remember to establish priorities in definition of CMCs
- ◆ Top Management has to be involved
- ◆ **Follow up** process as one of main points of the implementation
- ◆ Ask for feedback with other NMIs and peer reviewers
- ◆ Training, updates, R+D, innovation to keep vitality of CMCs
- ◆ **Good Luck!**



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