

Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding

Auditing Procedures for Laboratories

Effective January 1, 2005

The purpose of this manual is to ensure the accuracy and uniformity of all records included in the national *Genetic Evaluation Program*.

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Initial Certification Audits

Before achieving initial certification, laboratories must demonstrate acceptable machine performance by surpassing Sample Unknowns tolerances at least one time. Once that has been accomplished, the laboratory must submit to an on-site audit and demonstrate compliance with all aspects of this manual and with the *Code of Ethics* and *Uniform Data Collection Procedures*.

Audits

Once certification has been established, laboratories will be subject to an every-other-year, on-site audit in order to renew their certification. During the audit, laboratories must allow the auditor to observe the routine analysis of samples.

Laboratories failing to address deficiencies noted in the audit report within the time frame and conditions set forth by the auditor will become subject to additional follow up auditing. At any time, additional audits may be called by the auditor at auditor's discretion, or may be requested by the cooperating organization.

Scheduling of Audits

Each laboratory will be assigned a centering period month for on-site audits. Audits must be performed within 60 days of the centering period month.

Auditing Period

The auditing period will begin on the first day of the previous centering period month and end on the last day of the month prior to the current centering period month. Only data and events occurring between these dates will be used as auditing criteria.

Period of Certification

The certification period will extend through the last day of the 26th month following the centering period month. Laboratories failing to achieve certification renewal by the end of the 26th month will be classified as non-certified.

If failure to maintain standards is determined to have occurred by the auditor during the certification period, the service provider can be decertified prior to the end of the current certification period.

Monthly Audits of the Sample Unknowns

Although the on-site audits are required for biannual laboratory certification, Sample Unknowns must be submitted and found within acceptable limits on a monthly basis for ongoing certification to continue. This requirement must be met for each laboratory machine used for the generation of sample results used in the *GEP*.

Butterfat and "B" Filter

All IR analyzers must use a "B" wavelength. (Deadline of 1.1.2006)

Protein References

Throughout this manual, all references to protein are references to the true protein values.

Reporting False Sample Readings

Laboratories are prohibited from submitting false sample analysis results in place of actual machine results for high or low sample readings.

Decertification Procedures

Decertification will only be considered when the performance of a laboratory has fallen below the minimum standards established by the CDCB and the organization does not take prompt action to return to compliance within the time period specified by the auditor.

Centering Period Months for Laboratories – Even Years

Effective January 1, 2005

Laboratories are subject to biannual, on-site audits. Below is a schedule of target months for the on-site audits scheduled to occur during even-numbered years.

January Dairy Lab Services
..... Stearns DHIA Central Lab
..... Minnesota DHIA - Zumbrota Lab

February Cunningham Lab
..... Fresno DHIA
..... Kings County DHIA
..... Merced DHIA
..... Puerto Rico DHIA
..... Southern Counties DHIA
..... Tulare DHIA

March Louisiana DHIA
..... Southeast Milk, Inc
..... Tennessee DHIA

April Lancaster DHIA
..... Dairy One – Mid-East Lab
..... Dairy One – Pennsylvania Lab
..... United DHIA

August Pioneer Dairy Lab - Artesia, NM
..... Pioneer Dairy Lab – Clovis, NM
..... Pioneer Dairy Lab - Stephenville, TX
..... Texas DHIA
..... Webb Testing Lab

October Arizona DHIA
..... Rocky Mountain DHIA
..... Washington State DHIA

December Heart of America DHIA
..... Mid-South Dairy Records

Centering Period Months for Laboratories – Odd Years

Effective January 1, 2005

Laboratories are subject to biannual, on-site audits. Below is a schedule of target months for the on-site audits scheduled to occur during odd-numbered years.

February AgSource Cooperative / CRI – Menomonie Lab
..... Barron – Washburn DHIA
..... Dodge County DHIA
..... Eastern Wisconsin DHIC
..... Marathon County DHIA
..... Monroe County DHIA

June DHI Cooperative – Columbus Lab
..... DHI Cooperative – Wooster Lab
..... Eastern Lab Services
..... NorthStar Cooperative - Fox Valley DHIC
..... Universal Lab Services

October AgSource Cooperative / CRI – Jerome Lab
..... High Desert Dairy Lab
..... North West Labs
..... Tillamook DHIA
..... Willamette DHIA

December Dairy One – Ithaca Lab
..... Great Lakes Dairy Records
..... Vermont DHIA

Continuing Education Responsibility

Laboratories must furnish additional training to laboratory managers annually.

Training Format

Laboratories should furnish continuing education in the format that best utilizes the resources at hand and meets the job requirements of the laboratory managers.

Documentation

Documentation of the continuing education provided to each laboratory manager must be furnished during an audit. This documentation must include (1) the name of each laboratory manager, (2) a description of the training session or course, and (3) a list of the topics covered during the training.

Verification of Documentation

Individual training records may be reviewed or interviews held with laboratory managers to evaluate the continuing education program in place.

Training Responsibility

Laboratories must furnish initial training, follow up training, and continuing education to all laboratory technicians.

Training Personnel

A qualified trainer must provide all training. In cases where new analytical equipment has been installed, it is recommended that the training be provided by the manufacturer's representative.

Minimum Training Requirements

The minimum requirements for laboratory technicians to analyze samples without immediate supervision include (1) infrared and SCC instrument operation, (2) routine pilot sample procedures, (3) required laboratory documentation, and (4) Ability to determine acceptable sample quality for analysis

Reference Documents

The lab manager must have a functional up-to-date Lab Manual; which includes Standard Operating Procedures for CDCB procedures for laboratories. In addition all appropriate technical documents should be available to laboratory technicians. Examples include instrument manuals, MSDS sheets etc. (Deadline is 2006 audit)

Documentation

Documentation of the initial training and continuing education provided to each laboratory technician must be furnished during an audit. This documentation must include (1) the name of each laboratory technician, (2) the name and credentials of the trainer, and (3) a list of topics covered during the training.

Verification of Documentation

At the discretion of the auditor, individual training records may be reviewed or interviews held with laboratory technicians to audit the training program in place.

Calibration Check Frequency

Samples with unknown results must be analyzed and reported on a monthly basis.

Calibration Check Procedure

On a monthly basis, the laboratory must purchase duplicate sets of 12 samples from a supplier designated by the auditor. The samples must be analyzed and the following data submitted to a predetermined site by a deadline determined by the auditor.

1. The sample analysis results, and
2. The supplier and set number of the last calibration samples.

The auditor will compare the transmitted results to those determined via chemical methods and will report the findings back to the laboratory.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The mean difference must not exceed 0.05% and the standard deviation of differences must not exceed 0.06% in three of the previous four trials.

The rolling mean difference over the previous six trials must not exceed 0.02%.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails to meet the established tolerances, it will be decertified immediately and must not be used for generating component results to be used in the *Genetic Evaluation Program* until the problem has been identified, corrected, and recognized as such by the auditor.

In some cases, the lab may be required to demonstrate acceptable performance via the analysis of a second set of Sample Unknowns.

Calibration Check Frequency

Samples with unknown results must be analyzed and reported on a monthly basis.

Calibration Check Procedure

On a monthly basis, the laboratory must purchase duplicate sets of 12 samples from a supplier designated by the auditor. The samples must be analyzed and the following data submitted to a predetermined site by a deadline determined by the auditor.

1. The sample analysis results, and
2. The supplier and set number of the last calibration samples.

The auditor will compare the transmitted results to those determined via chemical methods and will report the findings back to the laboratory.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The mean percent difference must not exceed 10% and the standard deviation of percent differences must not exceed 10% in three of the previous four trials.

The rolling mean percent difference over the previous six trials must not exceed 5.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails to meet the established tolerances, it will be decertified immediately and must not be used for generating component results to be used in the *Genetic Evaluation Program* until the problem has been identified, corrected, and recognized as such by the auditor.

In some cases, the lab may be required to demonstrate acceptable performance via the analysis of a second set of Sample Unknowns.

Routine Maintenance Program

A documented, routine maintenance program in place must be in place for each laboratory instrument. The program must meet with the approval of the laboratory auditor.

Calibration Checks and Maintenance Documentation

All calibration checks and equipment maintenance records must be documented and provided during an audit. The documentation must include the following:

1. Instrument identification,
2. Name of the laboratory technician or maintenance person,
3. Time and date of the calibration check or maintenance,
4. Type of analytical test or maintenance performed,
5. Parts used during the maintenance or repair,
6. Results of the analytical test or maintenance, and
7. Details of action taken to correct calibration tolerances or mechanical problems.

Record Keeping Systems

Calibration checks and maintenance records may be documented in the form of a computerized spreadsheet, manual listing, or other organized system. If manual listings are used, results should be recorded in ink.

Retention of Calibration Checks and Maintenance Documentation

Documentation of all calibration checks and maintenance records should be maintained for a minimum of two years.

Sample Shipping

The laboratory will not be held responsible for the condition of the samples upon arrival at the lab. However, samples received in poor condition should be noted and feedback furnished to the field service provider or field technician.

Sample Storage

In most situations, the laboratory should analyze all samples within 24 hours of arrival. However, if samples are routinely held for longer periods of time, it is recommended that a refrigeration system be used to maintain sample quality during storage.

Sample Preparation

Prior to analysis, samples must be heated to an optimal temperature of 104°-107° Fahrenheit or 40°-42° Celsius in a water bath. A thermometer must be installed in the water bath and monitored continually to ensure that the samples are heated properly. Samples should not be left in the water bath more than 20 minutes. All non-certified thermometers being used in daily lab routines must be validated monthly using a certified traceable thermometer. Records of the performance checks must be maintained.

Sample Analysis Results

The laboratory must have a method of capturing and storing sample analysis results electronically. It is recommended that a hardcopy be printed in real time during the analysis as a backup method for machine or power failures.

Sample Vials and Lids

Good quality vials and lids must be provided for milk sampling. Lids and or vials should be replaced when their condition might compromise the quality or accuracy of the sample analysis. No residue can be present on vials prepared for return to the field. Cracked vials and lids must be replaced.

Calibration Check Frequency

Instrument calibration must be checked weekly. It must also be checked when a problem is suspected or when major equipment maintenance is performed.

Calibration Check Procedure

At least six fresh, raw milk samples must be obtained with the butterfat percentage in the range of 2.5% to 6.0% and protein percentage in the range of 2.5% to 4.0%. The butterfat and protein percentages must have been determined by the Ether extraction fat and Kjeldahl true protein methods.

The samples must be warmed and analyzed and the instrument results compared to the chemical reference values.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The calibration check is acceptable if the mean difference is within 0.05% and the standard deviation of differences is within 0.06%.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If the instrument fails the calibration check, it should be recalibrated according to approved procedures.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. An example would be daily checks with partial sets.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Calibration Adjustment Frequency

Calibrations must be adjusted if the tolerances specified on the page entitled *Auditing of Infrared Instruments for Calibration Checks* are not met.

Calibration Adjustment Procedure

A simple linear regression is used to recalculate the slope and intercept of the prediction equation. The instrument and reference results generated from the *Calibration Check Procedure* on the page entitled *Auditing of Infrared Instruments for Calibration Checks* may be used.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Adjustments

The calibration adjustment is valid if the resulting mean difference and standard deviation of differences are reduced to the point that the acceptance criteria outlined on the page entitled *Auditing of Infrared Instruments for Calibration Checks* are met.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If the instrument fails the calibration check, the condition of the samples should be checked and the reference tables reviewed to ensure that they are reliable. The set should be screened for outliers and the calibration adjustment procedure repeated.

If the instrument fails a second time, it should be checked for other potential problems and repaired. The instrument should be recalibrated using an alternative set of samples.

If acceptable performance is not obtained major service may be required.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. Examples include:

1. Zero forced regressions (i.e. no intercept),
2. Adjustment of intercept only (not recommended),
3. Adjustment of slope only (not recommended), or
4. Adjustment of intercorrection factors with multiple linear regression.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Homogenization Check Frequency

Homogenization efficiency must be checked on a weekly basis. It must also be checked when a new homogenizer is installed or when a problem is suspected. Ideally, this check should be part of the pre-calibration routine.

Calibration Check Procedure

A sample of fresh, raw milk must be warmed and analyzed several times and the homogenized instrument discharge collected. The discharge should be warmed again and analyzed a minimum of five times. The average of the last five test results on the original sample is compared to the average of the last five test results on the discharge.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The absolute difference between the average of the last five test results on the original sample and the average of the last five test results on the discharge should not exceed the value calculated by multiplying the average of the last five test results on the fresh, nonhomogenized sample x 0.0143.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

This calibration check will only identify a failing homogenizer. A completely defective valve will pass the check and therefore, it is essential that the guidelines regarding the minimum frequency be followed precisely.

If the instrument fails the homogenization check, the homogenizer should be repaired or replaced and the test should be repeated. It may be necessary to recalibrate once the problem is corrected.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. Examples include:

1. Microscopic examination of the instrument discharge,
2. Particle size analysis,
3. Analysis of a split sample, where one portion is homogenized externally, or
4. The use of a manufacturer's built-in procedures (i.e. homogenization index).

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Pilot Sample Check Frequency

Pilot sample checks must be performed on an hourly basis during routine operation of instruments. A pilot sample should also be tested at start-up, when the instrument has been shut down, or when a problem is suspected.

Calibration Check Procedure

A new set of pilot samples must be prepared on a weekly basis. This is accomplished by taking a supply of fresh, raw milk or homogenized, whole milk and dividing it into a set of individual sample vials.

The individual sample vials should be tested several times and the results averaged to determine the “target” values for the set. Ideally, this should be done immediately following the calibration check or adjustment.

During the week, a pilot sample must be warmed and analyzed as specified during normal operation of the instruments. The instrument results must be compared to the target values.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The difference between instrument results and the target value should not exceed 0.04% for butterfat or protein.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If the instrument fails the pilot sample check, a second sample should be analyzed to confirm or refute the result.

If the second sample confirms that there is a discrepancy in the pilot sample result, the instrument should be cleaned, zeroed, and rechecked.

If the problem continues, the instrument should be shut down and repaired.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. Examples include:

1. The use of reference samples (i.e. with chemical test results),
2. The use of UHT (sterilized) milk samples for longer period than one week, or
3. The alternating between pilot samples (low and high fat).

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Purging Check Frequency

Purging efficiency must be checked on a weekly basis. It must also be checked when a problem is suspected. Ideally, this check should be part of the pre-calibration routine.

Calibration Check Procedure

A sample of homogenized, pasteurized whole milk must be obtained and split into ten separate vials. A sample of distilled water, deionized water, or detergent solution must also be obtained and split into ten separate vials.

The twenty vials must be placed in a sample rack in an alternating sequence of two water, two milk, etc. The samples should be warmed and analyzed using the automatic stirring and sampling equipment.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The purging efficiencies for butterfat and protein are calculated as follows and all purging efficiencies should be 99-101%.

- 1. The sum of the first water samples $w1 = \#1 + \#5 + \#9 + \#13 + \#17$
- 2. The sum of the second water samples..... $w2 = \#2 + \#6 + \#10 + \#14 + \#18$
- 3. The sum of the first milk samples..... $m1 = \#3 + \#7 + \#11 + \#15 + \#19$
- 4. The sum of the second milk samples $m2 = \#4 + \#8 + \#12 + \#16 + \#20$
- 5. The water to milk purging efficiency..... $= (m1 - w2) / (m2 - w2) \times 100$
- 6. The milk to water purging efficiency..... $= (w1 - m2) / (w2 - m2) \times 100$

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails the purging efficiency test, repeat the procedure while wiping the stirrer and pipette between each two-sample cycle.

If the instrument passes the purging efficiency test when the stirrer and pipette is wiped, the problem is related to the automatic sampling equipment. Ensure that the stirrer motor is operating properly and that both stirrer and pipette are clean. Repeat the procedure to ensure that the purging efficiency check passes consistently.

If the instrument fails the purging efficiency test when the stirrer and pipette is wiped, the problem is related to the flow system. Check for leaks in the flow system. Check the pump operation and the purge stroke settings. Adjust the carry-over compensation factors, if necessary. Repeat the procedure to ensure that the purging efficiency check passes consistently.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. Examples include (1) the purge volume measurements, (2) the hourly water / milk checks, or (3) the milk to milk (high - low) procedures.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Repeatability Check Frequency

Repeatability must be checked on a daily basis. It must also be checked when a problem is suspected.

Calibration Check Procedure

A sample of fresh, raw milk must be warmed and analyzed at least ten times in succession.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

Discard the first result to eliminate potential carry-over effects. The range between the highest result and the lowest result should be determined and must not exceed 0.04% for butterfat or protein.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails the repeatability test, check to ensure that the sample is in good condition, that the instrument is properly warmed up, and that the desiccant is not saturated. Then repeat the procedure.

If the instrument fails the repeatability test again, check homogenization and purging efficiency and duplicate the procedure until the repeatability test passes consistently.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. An example would be the use of fewer replicates with increased frequency (i.e. hourly).

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Zero Drift Check Frequency

Zero drift must be checked at start up during routine operation of instruments. It must also be checked when pilot sample results are out of tolerance. Drift figures should be documented each time the zero is reset.

Calibration Check Procedure

A distilled water, deionized water, or a detergent solution sample must be warmed and analyzed.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The zero drift must be reset if either the butterfat or protein reading exceeds 0.03%.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails the zero drift check, the cell should be cleaned and the zero drift checked again.

If the instrument fails the zero drift check again, the zero value should be reset.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Calibration Check Frequency

Instrument calibration must be checked weekly. It must also be checked when a problem is suspected or when major equipment maintenance is performed.

Calibration Check Procedure

At least four fresh, raw milk samples must be obtained from an approved source. The SCCs must have been determined by direct microscopic SCC and must be in the range of 100,000 to 1,200,000 cells/ml.

The samples must be warmed and analyzed at least four times and the instrument results compared to the reference values.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The calibration check is acceptable if the mean percent difference is within 10% and the standard deviation of percent differences is within 10%.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If the instrument fails the calibration check, it should be recalibrated according to approved procedures.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Calibration Adjustment Frequency

Calibrations must be adjusted if the tolerances specified on the page entitled *Auditing of SCC Instruments for Calibration Checks* are not met.

Calibration Adjustment Procedure

A number of different adjustment procedures are utilized for somatic cell counters. These range from physical adjustments (sample volume, nozzle height) to statistical procedures (slope / intercept adjustments via simple linear regression).

Generally, the manufacturer's recommendations should be followed. It is however essential that specific adjustment procedures in each lab be documented and enforced.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Adjustments

The calibration adjustment is valid if the resulting mean percent difference and standard deviation of percent differences are reduced to the point that the acceptance criteria outlined on the page entitled *Auditing of SCC Instruments for Calibration Checks* are met.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If the instrument fails the calibration check, the condition of the samples should be checked and the reference tables reviewed to ensure that they are reliable. The set should be screened for outliers and the calibration adjustment procedure repeated.

If the instrument fails a second time, it should be checked for other potential problems and repaired. The instrument should be recalibrated using an alternative set of samples.

If acceptable performance is not obtained major service may be required.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Pilot Sample Check Frequency

Pilot sample checks must be performed on an hourly basis during routine operation of instruments. A pilot sample should also be tested at start-up, when the instrument has been shut down, or when a problem is suspected.

Calibration Check Procedure

A new set of pilot samples must be prepared on a weekly basis. This is accomplished by taking a supply of fresh, raw milk or homogenized, whole milk and dividing it into a set of individual sample vials. The SCC range should be between 200,000 and 800,000 cells/ml.

The individual sample vials should be tested several times and the results averaged to determine the “target” values for the set. Ideally, this should be done immediately following the calibration check or adjustment.

During the week, a pilot sample must be warmed and analyzed as specified during normal operation of the instruments. The instrument results must be compared to the target values.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The difference between instrument results and the target value should not exceed 10%.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If the instrument fails the pilot sample check, a second sample should be analyzed to confirm or refute the result.

If the second sample confirms that there is a discrepancy in the pilot sample result, the instrument should be cleaned, zeroed, and rechecked.

If the problem continues, the instrument should be shut down and repaired.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. Examples include:

1. The use of direct microscopic cell counts, or
2. The alternating between multiple levels (low and high).

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Repeatability Check Frequency

Repeatability must be checked on a daily basis. It must also be checked when a problem is suspected.

Calibration Check Procedure

A sample of fresh, raw milk with a SCC of 200,000 to 800,000 cells/ml must be warmed and analyzed at least six times in succession.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The average of the readings should be determined and each sample must be within 7% of that figure.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails the repeatability test, check to ensure that the sample is in good condition and that the instrument is properly warmed up, then repeat the procedure.

If the instrument fails the repeatability test again, check the condition of the sample. Once rectified, duplicate the procedure until the repeatability test passes consistently.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed. An example would be the use of fewer replicates with increased frequency (i.e. hourly).

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.

Zero Drift Check Frequency

Zero drift must be checked at start up during routine operation of instruments. It must also be checked when pilot sample results are out of tolerance. Drift figures should be documented each time the zero is reset.

Calibration Check Procedure

A distilled water, deionized water, or a detergent solution sample must be warmed and analyzed.

Acceptable Readings for Calibration Checks

The zero drift tolerances must meet or exceed the manufacturer's recommendation for the instrument brand and model number.

Response to Calibration Check Failures

If an instrument fails the zero drift check, the instrument should be cleaned and the zero drift checked again.

If the instrument fails the zero drift check again, the zero value should be reset.

Alternative Procedures

If the laboratory can demonstrate that the accuracy of an alternative procedure meets or exceeds that of the recommended procedure, the use of an alternative procedure is allowed.

Before implementation however, the auditor must scrutinize a copy of the alternative procedure and the laboratory must receive written authorization.