



NABL ACCREDITATION

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PART - II , ISO 17025 : 2005

OUTLINE

- QCI
- NABL - General
- Scope of NABL
- Certification Vs Accreditation
- Process of NABL Accreditation
- Benefit of Accreditation
- Our Scope
- Requirements
- Where we are
- Training needs
- Infrastructure needs
- Documentation Requirements
- Action Plan

PART - I , NABL

PART - III - Company (No a part of this PPT)

QCI - QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA



- ◉ QCI is governed by a Council of 38 members with equal representations of government, industry and consumers.
- ◉ Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Prime Minister's office on recommendation of the government and industry.
- ◉ Council is the apex level body responsible for formulating the
 - ◉ strategy,
 - ◉ general policy,
 - ◉ constitution and
 - ◉ monitoring of various components of QCI

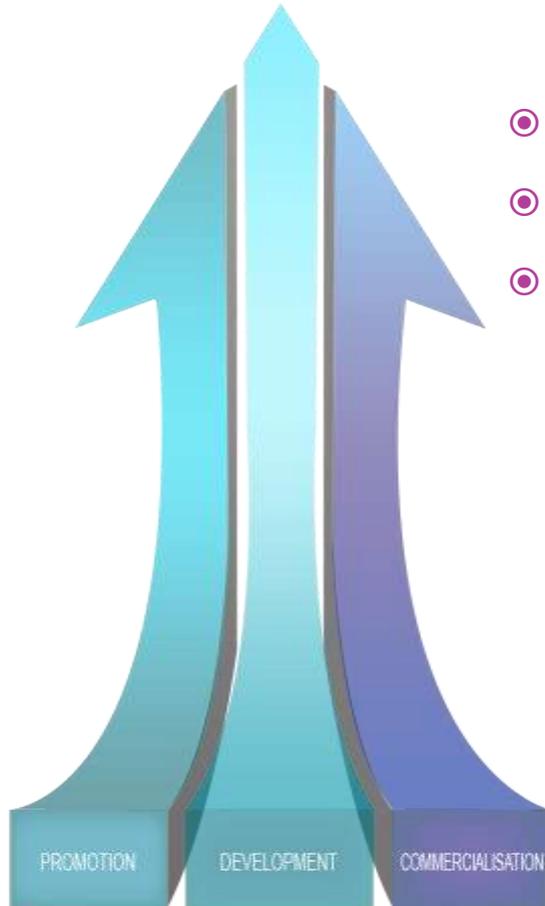
with objective to ensure transparent and credible accreditation system.

- ◉ Each Board functions independently with its own Chairperson appointed by the QCI Chairman and with the members representing various stakeholders.

QCI - QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA



NABL (NATIONAL ACCREDITATION BOARD FOR TESTING AND CALIBRATION LABORATORIES)



- ◉ is an autonomous body
- ◉ registered under Societies Act in 1992
- ◉ under the aegis of Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.

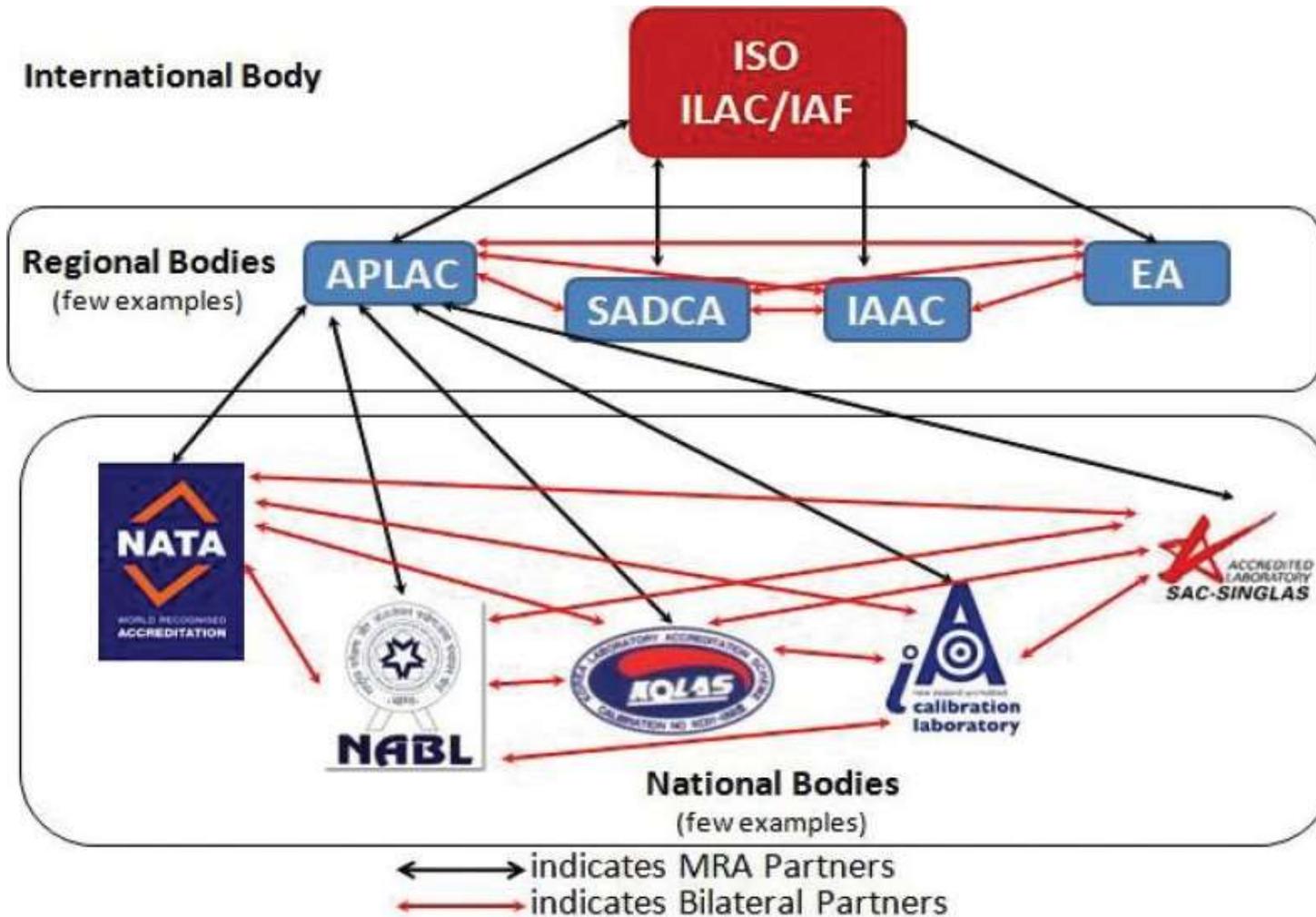
**Department of Science
and Industrial Research**



सत्यमेव जयते

**Technopreneur
Promotion Programme**

THE INTERNATIONAL PICTURE





ILAC : International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation

IAF : International Accreditation Forum

APLAC : Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation

SADCA : The Southern African Development Community
Cooperation in Accreditation

IAAC : The Inter American Accreditation Cooperation

EA : The European cooperation for Accreditation

NATA : National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia

IANZ : International Accreditation New Zealand

HOKLAS : Hong Kong Accreditation Service

NABL : National accreditation board for testing and
calibration laboratories



THE INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

- ✓ NABL ,as an accreditation body, operates its own system as per ISO/IEC 17011 .
- ✓ NABL is signatory to APLAC / ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA) since 2000 after its first evaluation by APLAC .
- ✓ Second & Third evaluation by APLAC in 2004 & 2008 respectively.
- ✓ Fourth evaluation Completed in Sep. 2012



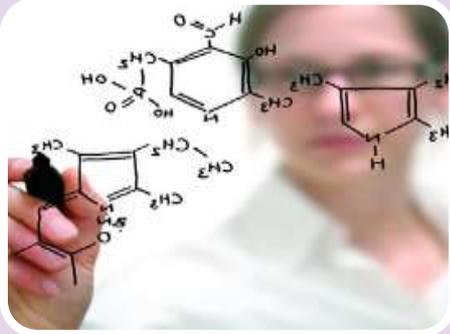
SCOPE OF NABL ACCREDITATION

- NABL Grants accreditation in almost all areas of science, engineering and medical testing.
- The international standards followed are :
 - ISO 15189:2007 (for Medical Testing) ,
 - ISO/IEC 17025:2005 (for Testing, calibration)
 - ISO 17043:2010 (for PT providers)



SCOPE OF NABL ACCREDITATION

Testing Laboratories



Biological,
Chemical,
Electrical,
Electronics, Fluid-
Flow, Mechanical,
non-Destructive
Testing,
Optical &
Photometry,
Radiological,
Thermal, Forensic

Calibration Laboratories



Electro-Technical
Mechanical
Radiological
Thermal
Optical
Fluid-Flow

Medical Laboratories



Clinical Biochemistry
Clinical Pathology
Genetics
Cytopathology
Hematology & Immuno-
haematology
Histopathology
Microbiology & Serology
Nuclear Medicine (only
in-vitro tests)

CERTIFICATION VS ACCREDITATION



- Certification is a comprehensive evaluation of a process, system, product, event, or skill typically measured against some existing norm or standard.
- Certification does not make any statement about the technical competence of the laboratory.
 - Example ISO 9001:2005 Certification
- Accreditation is the formal declaration by a neutral third party that the certification program is administered in a way that meets the relevant norms or standards of certification program
- Uses criteria specifically developed to determine technical competence of the laboratory.
- This is an independent evaluation of laboratory's technical competence
 - Accreditation-Example ISO 17025

CERTIFICATION

ACCREDITATION



Benefits of Accreditation

Customer
Laboratory
Others

Accreditation benefits all stake holders.

BENEFITS OF ACCREDITATION CUSTOMER



- ◉ Customers can search laboratories
 - ◉ Customers can search and identify the laboratories accredited by NABL for their specific requirements from the NABL website or Directory of accredited laboratories.
- ◉ Increased confidence in reports
 - ◉ The labs are required to participate in proficiency testing which is again demonstration of competence. So, there is increased confidence in the reports released by the laboratory.
- ◉ The customers get services by credential staff.
- ◉ Savings in terms of time and money as it reduces or eliminates the need of re-testing.

BENEFITS OF ACCREDITATION LABORATORY



- ◉ Use of NABL symbol
 - ◉ The accredited laboratories can issue test reports bearing the accreditation body's symbol or endorsement, as an indication of accreditation.
- ◉ International Recognition
 - ◉ Lab accreditation is highly regarded both nationally and internationally as an indicator of technical competence
- ◉ Satisfaction of the staff
 - ◉ The staff in an accredited laboratory is satisfied as it provides for continuous learning ,good working environment, leadership.

BENEFITS OF ACCREDITATION LABORATORY



- ◉ Continuous improvement
 - Accreditation to a laboratory stimulates continuous improvement .It enables the laboratory in demonstrating commitment to quality test reports.
- ◉ Systematic Control of lab work
 - Better control of laboratory operations and feedback to laboratories
- ◉ Benchmark with best laboratories
 - It also provides opportunity to the laboratory to benchmark with the best
- ◉ Rise in business
 - There is marked increase in the business of the labs as the accredited status can be seen by the clients on NABL website.



BENEFITS OF ACCREDITATION - OTHER

- ◉ It raises community confidence in the services provided by the laboratory.
- ◉ Finally, Accreditation provides an objective system of empanelment by insurance and other third parties.

ACCREDITATION PROCESS

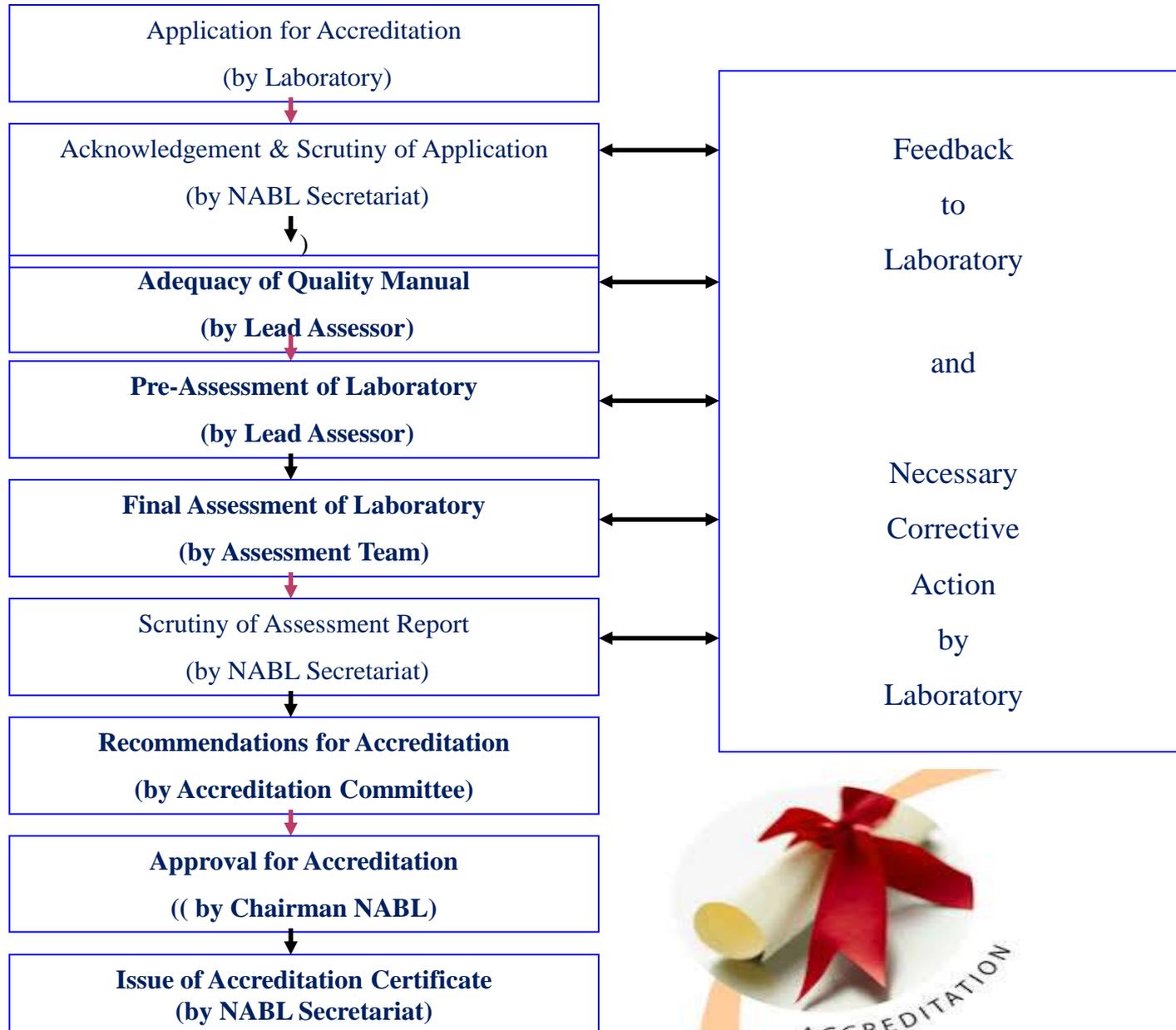
THE TYPICAL ACCREDITATION "PROCESS"

- 1 • Internal "Review"
- 2 • Self-Evaluation Report
- 3 • Site Visit & "Audit"





ACCREDITATION PROCESS





PART - II

ISO 17025 : 2005



DEFINITIONS



◉ Testing

- ◉ Examination of a product design, product , service , process or plant and determination of their conformity with specific requirements or on the basis of professional judgment, general requirements.

◉ Calibration

- ◉ Calibration is set of operations which under specified conditions, establish the relationship between values indicated by measuring system and the corresponding known values of a measured.
- ◉ It is essentially comparison with higher standard which is traceable to national / international standard

◉ Management System

- ◉ Quality, Administrative and technical systems that governs the operations of a laboratory.

◉ Accreditation

- ◉ Assurance of Competency to perform operations.

DEFINITIONS



○ Quality

- Good quality does not necessarily mean high quality. Instead it means a predictable degree of uniformity and dependability at low cost with a quality suited to the market (Deming)
- Degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements(ISO 9001;2008)

○ Quality Assurance

- “part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled” (ISO 9001:2008)



4.1 ORGANIZATION



- ◉ Should be a legal identity
- ◉ If Laboratory is part of a larger organization having activities other than calibration or testing, responsibilities of key laboratory personnel shall be defined in order to identify conflicts of interest.
- ◉ Can be operated from Permanent facilities, at sites, or in associated temporary or mobile facilities.

4.1 ORGANIZATION



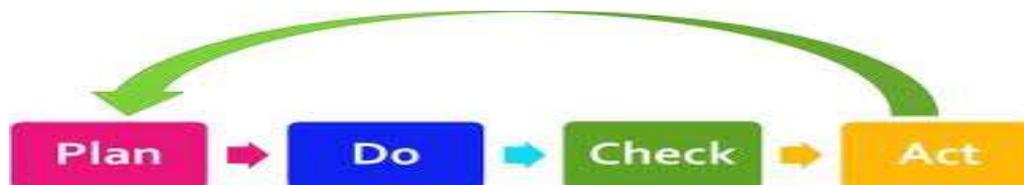
⦿ Laboratory shall have

- Managerial and technical personnel with authority and resources
- Personnel free from pressures and influences.
- Policy & Procedure to Protect customer's confidential information including results.
- Policy & Procedure to safeguard competence, impartially, operational integrity.
- Defined organization structure
- Adequate supervision
- Technical management - overall responsibility of technical operations.
- Quality manager-responsibility of implementation of management system.



4.2 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- ◉ Establish and maintain a management system appropriate to the scope of its activities.
- ◉ Document its policies, system, programs procedures and instructions to the extent necessary to assure the quality of test / Calibration results.
- ◉ A Quality Policy statement and objectives shall be defined.
- ◉ Top management roles and responsibilities for meeting system requirements including commitment to good professional practices
- ◉ Quality System **Documentation** : Quality manual, procedures, structure, roles and responsibility of technical management and Quality manager



4.3 DOCUMENT CONTROL



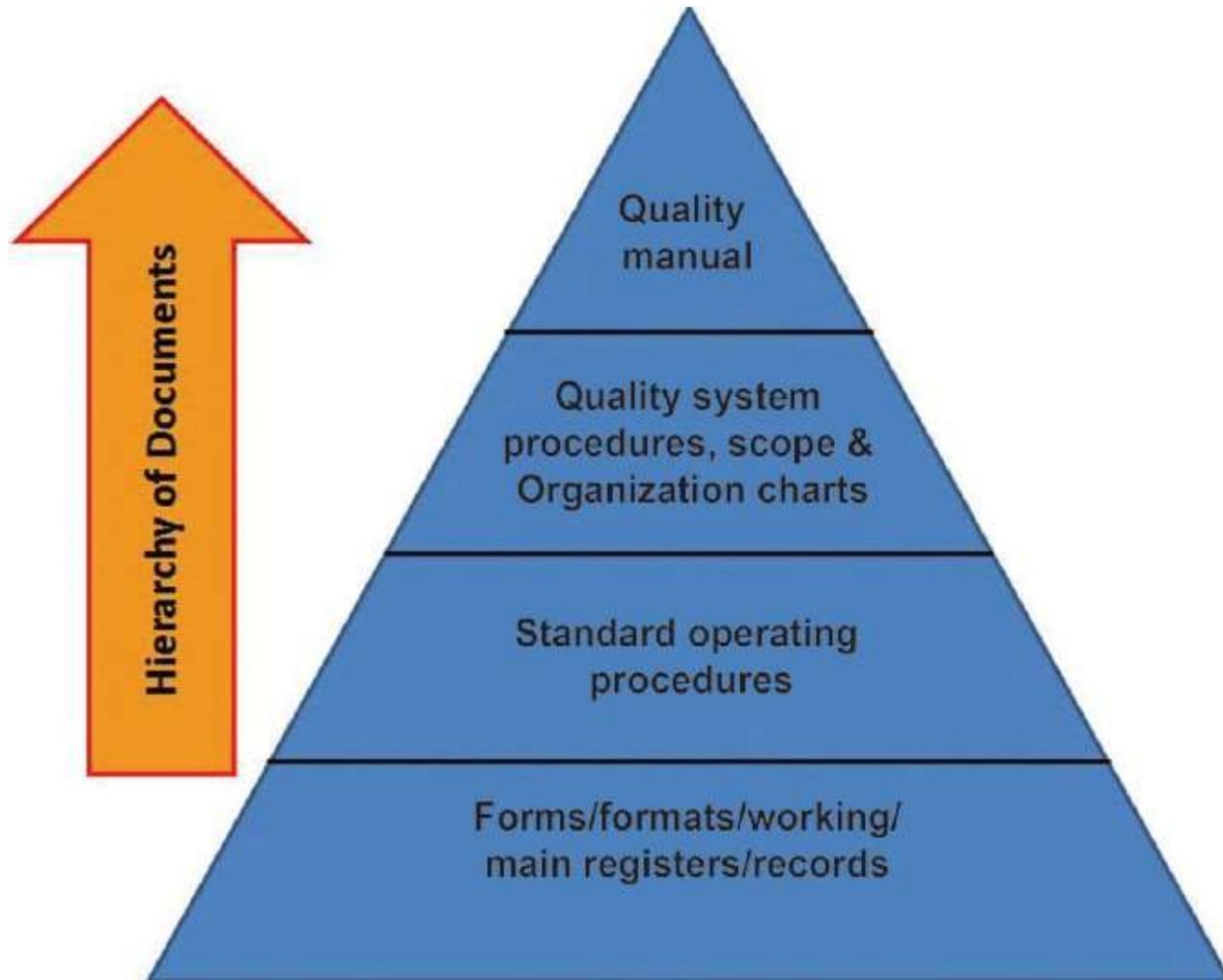
- ◉ Establish and maintain Procedure to control all the documents
- ◉ (Externally/internally generated).

Document approval and issue
Document changes

Controls required are similar to ISO 9001

- ◉ Additional requirements for Labs:
 - Master list of documents (suggested)
 - Document identification shall include
 - date of issue and/or revision identification
 - page numbering
 - the total number of pages or a mark to signify the end of the document,
 - issuing authority.

HIERARCHY OF DOCUMENTS IN LAB QMS REQUIRED FOR ACCREDITATION



4.4 REVIEW OF REQUESTS, TENDERS AND CONTRACTS



- ◉ Procedures for
 - ◉ Defining, documenting and understanding the testing requirements including test methods
 - ◉ Confirming that the Laboratory has the capability & resource to meet the requirements
 - ◉ Selection of Appropriate Test / Calibration method which is capable of meeting Customer's requirement.
- ◉ Any difference between request or tender and contracts shall be resolved before start of work
- ◉ Records of review, including any significant changes shall be maintained
- ◉ Review should also cover any work that is sub-contracted
- ◉ Customer shall be informed of any deviation from contract

4.5 SUB CONTRACTING OF TESTS & CALIBRATIONS



- Laboratory can subcontract work because of
 - work load increase
 - temporary in-capability,
 - need for other expertise or
 - continuing basis through permanent arrangements
- Work can only be subcontracted to competent laboratory
- Customer has to be informed regarding subcontracting
- The laboratory shall always remain responsible for subcontractor's work





4.6 PURCHASING SERVICES & SUPPLIES

- Laboratory has to ensure that the quality of consumables such as reagents that are used for testing / calibration are of appropriate quality
- Laboratory can ensure the quality through
 - Inspection of the consumables
 - Other forms of verification
 - Evaluating suppliers of consumables (mandatory for critical consumables)
- The laboratory needs to maintain records of inspection, verification, purchase orders describing specifications and other quality requirements, and records of supplier evaluations



4.7 SERVICE TO THE CUSTOMER

- ◉ Laboratory shall be willing to co-operate with the customer in clarifying his request and in monitoring laboratory's performance in relation to work performed.
- ◉ Laboratory shall obtain customer feedback, use and analyze this feedback to improve management system and customer service.





4.8 COMPLAINTS



- Laboratory shall have Policy & Procedure for resolution of complaints received from customers and other parties.
- Record shall be maintained of all complaints, investigations, and corrective actions taken

4.9 CONTROL OF NON-CONFORMING TESTING / CALIBRATION WORK.



- ◉ The Laboratory needs to have procedures to deal with situations when any aspect of its work or test / calibration results do not confirm to its own procedure or with customer requirements
- ◉ The procedure needs to
 - Define who will be responsible to handle the non conforming work after it is detected
 - Provide for an evaluation of significance of non-conforming work - criticality analysis
 - Provide for immediate Corrections to deal with the situation
 - Provide for Informing customer if necessary and recall any issued reports etc
 - Evaluate need for Corrective actions if the non conformity is estimated to recur frequently



4.10 IMPROVEMENT

- Similar to ISO 9001, the Laboratory's Quality System shall continually improve its effectiveness through the application of

- Quality Policy / Objective.
- Audit Results / Management Review
- Analysis of data ,
- corrective / preventive actions





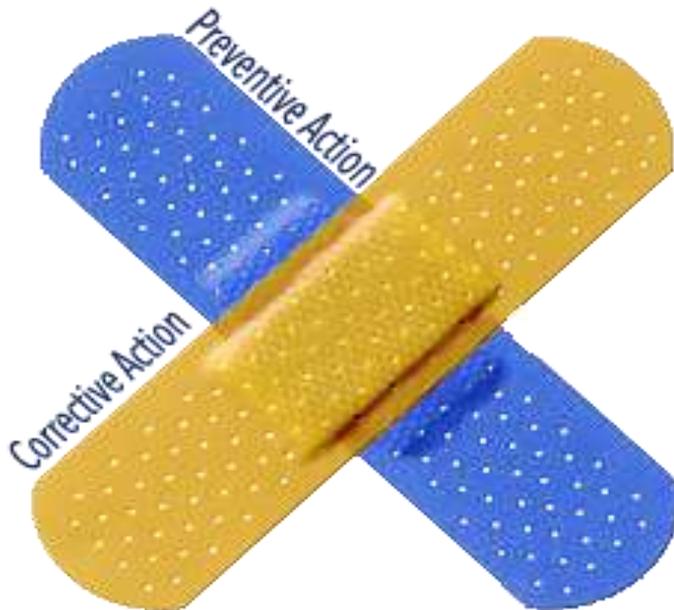
4.11 CORRECTIVE ACTION

- ◉ The Laboratory needs to establish policy and procedure for implementing corrective action when non-conforming work has been identified or departure from policies and procedure in management systems or technical operation has been observed
- ◉ The requirements for taking Corrective and Preventive actions are similar to ISO 9001. Steps include
 - Root cause analysis
 - Identification and selection of potential corrective actions for elimination of problem and to prevent recurrence.
 - Documenting and implementing any change resulting from corrective action
 - Monitoring of corrective actions
 - Monitoring effectiveness.
- ◉ ISO 17025 recommends additional internal audits in case identification of any non-conformance or departures casts doubts on laboratories compliance with its own policies and procedure



4.12 PREVENTIVE ACTION

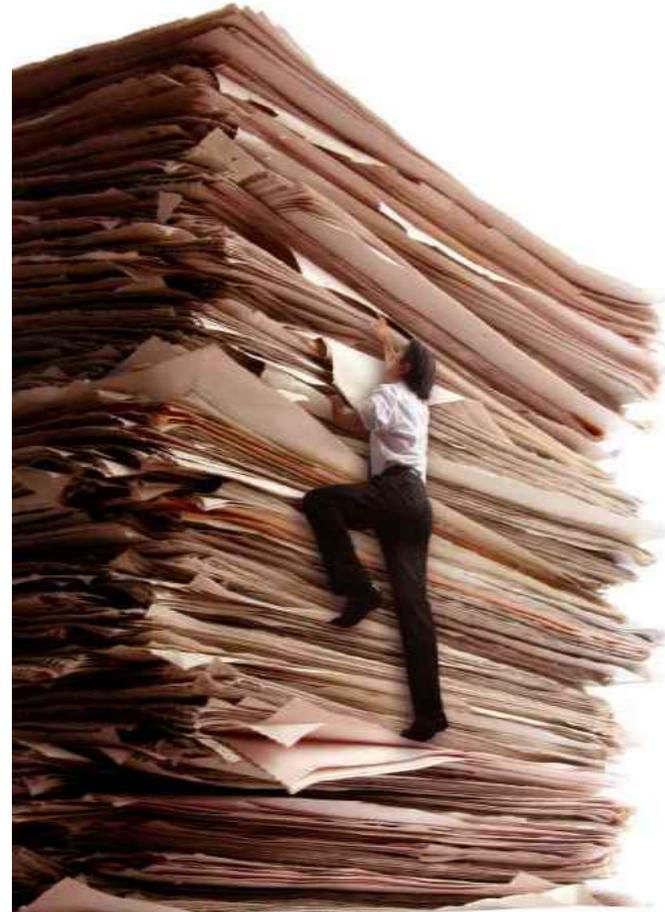
- ◉ Laboratory shall identify the improvements needed and the potential sources of non-conformance
- ◉ Develop action plans to reduce the likelihood of re occurrence
- ◉ Application of controls to ensure that they are effective.





4.13 CONTROL OF RECORDS

- ◉ Establish and maintain Procedure to control records
- ◉ Controls required are similar to ISO 9001
- ◉ ISO 17025 additionally requires the following
 - Procedures to protect and back up electronically stored records and prevent unauthorized access
 - All records to be held securely and in confidence





4.13.2 TECHNICAL RECORDS



- Laboratory must retain the following technical information:
 - Records of original observations / derived data,
 - Calibration records
 - Staff records
 - Copy of each test / calibration reports issued
 - Uncertainty records
 - Records of persons who carried out the test
- All recording to be done immediately
- Errors / mistakes shall not be erased / replaced, but crossed out and new value entered by the side



SOME IMPORTANT RECORDS THAT NEED TO BE MAINTAINED DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF ISO /IEC 17025

- ⦿ Document control Records.
- ⦿ Contract Review Records.
- ⦿ Subcontracting Records.
- ⦿ Purchasing Records.
- ⦿ Customer feedback and analysis Records.
- ⦿ Complaint Records.
- ⦿ Non-conforming work Records.
- ⦿ Improvement records.
- ⦿ Corrective and preventive actions Record.
- ⦿ Internal Audit Records
- ⦿ Management Review Records.
- ⦿ Personnel Records.
- ⦿ Environmental Records.
- ⦿ Calibration/ Test observations / Raw Data/ int. check records.
- ⦿ Measurement Uncertainty Records.
- ⦿ Computer /Software related Records.
- ⦿ Equipment Records/Traceability Records
- ⦿ Sampling Records
- ⦿ Handling - receipt to dispatch-Records.
- ⦿ Quality Assurance Records.
- ⦿ Test reports/Calibration Certificates.
- ⦿ Retention Record for Documents /Samples

Administrative and Quality System Records.

Technical System Records.



4.14 INTERNAL AUDITS

- ◉ Internal Audit shall be conducted on predetermined schedule to verify that its operations comply with requirements of its Management system and all elements of ISO 17025 requirements
- ◉ Quality manager is responsible for internal audits
- ◉ Audit shall be carried out by trained and qualified personnel independent of activity to be audited.
- ◉ When audit findings cast doubt on effectiveness of operations or on the correctness or validity of lab. results, laboratory shall take timely corrective action.





4.15 MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

- ◉ Laboratory's Top Management shall periodically conduct a review of lab's management system
- ◉ Review Inputs are similar to ISO 9001, except the following additional inputs:
 - reports from managerial and supervisory personnel;
 - assessments by external bodies
 - the results of inter-laboratory comparisons or proficiency tests
 - changes in the volume and type of the work
 - quality control activities, resources and staff training.
- ◉ Findings from management reviews shall be recorded and actions taken in agreed timescale





TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS





5.1 GENERAL

- ◉ The Laboratory must identify factors, which determine the correctness and reliability of test and calibration results and factors that contribute to uncertainty of measurement.
- ◉ These factors must be accounted
 - in developing test/calibration methods,
 - during training and qualification of personnel, and
 - in selection and calibration of equipment it uses.



Major Sources of Uncertainties

W – Work piece (5.7 , 5.8)

- 1 – Non-homogeneity of test material
- 2 – Instrumental Resolution (When instrument is under calibration)

S – Standard (5.5 & 5.6)

- 1 – Un-compensated Dev. from nominal value.
- 2 – Uncertainty of calibration.
- 3 – Non-homogeneity (Type A).

I – Instrument (5.5)

- 1 – Instrumental Error Acceptance Norm.
- 2 – Uncertainty of calibration
- 3 – Instrumental Resolution.
- 4 – Repeatability. (Type A)

S W I P E

P – Person (5.2) / Procedure (5.4)

- 1 – Repeatability (Type A)
(Skill of operator for positioning and measuring pressure etc.)

E – Environmental Factors (5.3)

- Temperature control limits
- Temperature variation.
- Humidity.
- Cleanliness (Type A).
- Vibration (Type A).



5.2 PERSONNEL

- ◉ A laboratory can use personnel either employed or under contract
- ◉ However it must ensure that personnel are competent to perform their respective task
- ◉ The laboratory is required to formulate goals with respect to education, training and skills of personnel.
- ◉ The laboratory must have procedures for trainings. The effectiveness of the training actions taken shall be evaluated.
- ◉ Job descriptions are required to be maintained for all laboratory persons.
- ◉ A formal system of authorization of personnel is required for specific tasks such as performing tests, issue of reports, giving opinions & interpretations

5.3 ACCOMMODATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.



- ◉ The laboratory needs to ensure that facilities and environmental conditions do not adversely affect tests or calibrations.
- ◉ Particular care is necessary for sampling and testing / calibration at off-site locations
- ◉ Some tests / calibrations require specified environmental conditions. The laboratory must monitor that these conditions are met and not proceed if the conditions are not met.
- ◉ In some types of tests, effective separation of Test / calibration area may be required
- ◉ Access to areas affecting quality should be controlled.
- ◉ The laboratory should install measures for good house keeping

5.4 TEST AND CALIBRATION METHODS AND METHOD VALIDATIONS



- ◉ The laboratory should normally carry out tests or calibrations using ‘Standard methods’. These are methods published in national / International standards, reputable technical organizations, or in relevant scientific texts or journals, or as specified by the manufacturer of the equipment
- ◉ Methods cover sampling, handling, transport, storage and preparation of items to be tested and/or calibrated, and, where appropriate, an estimation of the measurement uncertainty
- ◉ Laboratory can also use self developed methods for its own use
- ◉ Non-standard method, can be used for performing tests / calibrations for customers but these need to be approved by him
- ◉ Laboratory developed methods and non standard methods require validation
- ◉ Validation can be carried out through calibration with reference materials, inter-lab comparisons, systematic evaluation of influencing factors

5.5 EQUIPMENT



- ⦿ Laboratory shall be furnished with all items for sampling, measurement, and test equipment required for correct performance for test/calibration. .
- ⦿ Equipment
 - shall be capable of achieving the accuracy required
 - shall comply with specification relevant to tests / or calibrations concerned.
 - shall be calibrated .
- ⦿ Laboratory must allow use of equipment to authorized persons only
- ⦿ The operating instrumentation shall be available
- ⦿ There should be unique identification of each item of equipment.
- ⦿ The Equipment History record must include
 - Identification
 - Manufacturer's name, type identification, sr. No. Etc.
 - Dates, results and copies of report and certificates of calibration, adjustment,
 - Acceptance criteria, and due date of next calibration.
 - Maintenance plan , date of maintenance.
 - Details of any damage , malfunctioning or repairs



5.5 EQUIPMENT

- ◉ Other requirements with respect to equipment are:
- ◉ A procedure for safe handling / transportation / storage /use and planned maintenance to prevent deterioration.
- ◉ Removing from service, those equipments, which give, suspected results or have been mishandled
- ◉ Examining the impact of defects and Non-conforming test/ calibration on previous results
- ◉ Identification of the Calibration status through labeling of equipment
- ◉ Intermediate checks to maintain confidence in the calibration status.
- ◉ Safeguarding from adjustments which would invalidate the tests and/or calibration results.

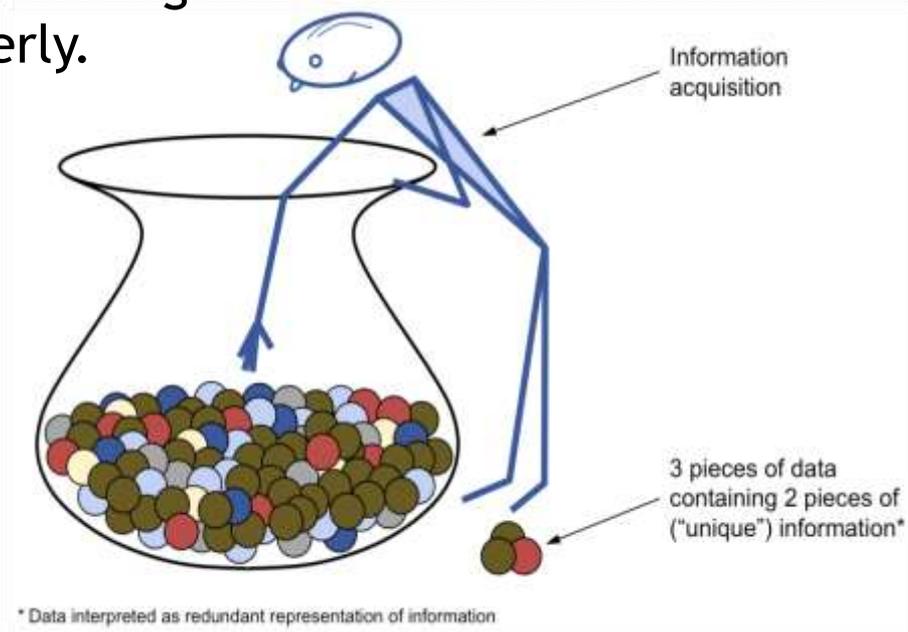


5.6 MEASUREMENT TRACEABILITY

- ◉ All equipment used for tests / calibrations, having an effect on validity of results shall be calibrated.
- ◉ Laboratory should have established program and procedures for calibration Program for calibration shall be designed to ensure that measurements are traceable to the international system of units (SI) by reference to national measurement standards
- ◉ Calibration services from laboratories that can demonstrate competence, measurement capability and traceability.
- ◉ When traceability is not possible, other methods permitted:
 - Use of certified reference material provided by competent supplier & specified methods.
 - Use of specified methods and/or consensus standards
- ◉ Reference standards shall be calibrated, made traceable to SI units,
- ◉ Reference material should be traceable to SI units or certified reference material
- ◉ Intermediate checks for maintaining confidence in calibration status of reference

5.7 SAMPLING

- The laboratory should have sampling plans & procedure for sampling when it is responsible for carrying out sampling
- The sampling process shall address the factors to be controlled to ensure the validity of test and calibration results
- Related data and operations related to sampling that forms a part of testing and calibration should be recorded properly.



5.8 HANDLING OF TEST / CALIBRATION ITEMS



- ◉ The laboratory should have a procedure for transportation / handling / storage / disposal of test / calibration items
- ◉ In case any abnormalities / departures from normal functioning or normal conditions are observed these shall be recorded.
- ◉ There should be a Procedure for avoiding deterioration, loss or damage to Test / calibration item while it is in the custody of the laboratory





5.9 ASSURING THE QUALITY OF TEST AND CALIBRATION RESULTS

- ◉ The laboratory must have an internal quality control procedure for monitoring the validity of calibrations undertaken.
- ◉ Results data shall be recorded in such a way that trends are detectable: where practicable statistical techniques shall be applied.
- ◉ Monitoring methods used:
 - Internal quality control using secondary reference materials
 - Participation in inter-laboratory comparison or proficiency testing programme
 - Replicate testing
 - Retesting of returned items
 - Correlation of item using different characteristics of the item





5.10 REPORTING OF RESULTS

- ◉ Test report / calibration certificate should be reporting the results accurately and clearly.
- ◉ The report must contain
 - Title of the report
 - Name and address of laboratory,
 - Report I.D. on each page
 - Name and address of client
 - Identification of method used,
 - Unique item identification, description and condition
 - Dates of item receipt, test or calibration conducted
 - Sampling plan and procedures used,
 - The test or calibration results
 - Identification of person(s) authorizing the test report or calibration certificate
 - Details of environmental conditions during test / calibration
 - Uncertainty in case of calibration reports



5.10 REPORTING OF RESULTS

- ⦿ Opinions and interpretations can be given but shall document the basis up on which the opinions and interpretations have made.
- ⦿ Results of test performed by subcontractor shall be clearly identified.
- ⦿ Electronic transmission of results can be done but requirements of this standard shall be met
- ⦿ The format for report and certificate shall be designed to accommodate each type of test and calibration
- ⦿ Amendment to the test and calibration certificate
 - Can be issued as a supplement to test / calibration report
 - Complete issue shall be uniquely identified and shall contain reference to the original that it replaces.

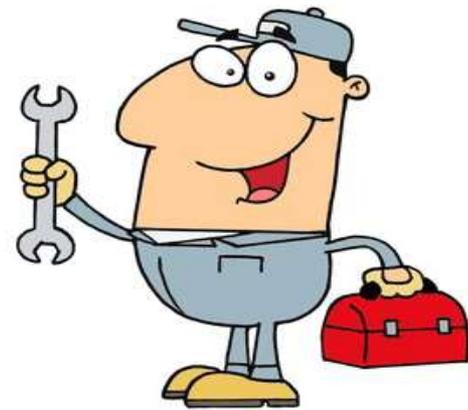


MAJOR ROLE OF QUALITY MANAGER



- ◉ Implementation, maintenance of Management system complying to ISO/IEC 17025.
- ◉ Maintenance of Impartiality, integrity, confidentiality and customer's proprietary rights in lab operations.
- ◉ Ensure control for all documents internally generated as well as externally generated.
- ◉ Review of customer requests, tenders & Contracts.
- ◉ Evaluation, selection of Suppliers.
- ◉ Effective resolution of Customer complaints.
- ◉ Organizing Internal audit as per scheduled plan.
- ◉ Initiating corrective actions against every non-compliance identified in external and internal audit and maintenance of all management system records.

MAJOR ROLE OF TECHNICAL MANAGER



- ◉ Selection, documentation and approval of test/ calibration methods
- ◉ Periodic Updation of test results / calibration activities , as and when changed.
- ◉ Ensure Traceability of all the lab equipment and reference standards and their fitness for subsequent use.
- ◉ Management and training of staff
- ◉ Evaluate and ensure staff competency
- ◉ Design and implementation of the QC program
- ◉ Stopping work when QC criteria are violated
- ◉ Attention to matters relating to impartiality and confidentiality.
- ◉ Ensure technical validity of the results
- ◉ Liaison with the quality manager in matters of common concern, affecting testing or calibration.



MAJOR ROLE OF AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

- ◉ The testing laboratory is obligated to
- ◉ fulfil the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 and to have approved authorized signatory who bears the full responsibility for proper execution of the test or calibration and correctness of the data in the test report/ Calibration Certificates .
- ◉ Lab has to have at least one approved authorized signatory for each specific discipline.
- ◉ Authorized signatories should Carry out regular measures to assure the quality of test results are maintained.



MAJOR ROLE OF AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

- ◉ The authorized signatory should be qualified, experienced in the relevant discipline as per the specific criteria demonstrating skill for the Job assigned i.e. testing or calibration. E.g.
- ◉ NABL 102 - Specific Criteria for Biological Testing Laboratories
- ◉ NABL 103-Specific Guidelines for Chemical Testing Laboratories
- ◉ NABL 114-Guidelines for Food Testing Laboratories
- ◉ documents given by NABL and must possess the



QUESTIONS..?



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
KIND ATTENTION**