

“Accreditation News” issue 56

Second Quarter 2011

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NEW ACCREDITED BODIES

TESTING LABORATORIES

Environmental tests

FUNDACIÓN TECNALIA RESEARCH & INNOVATION - 4/LE1820

LABORATORIO DE ENSAYOS TÉCNICOS, S.A. - 872/LE1620

INVESTIGACIÓN Y CONTROL LUGO, S.L. - 882/LE1785

LABORATORIOS TECNOLÓGICOS DE LEÓN, S.L. - 885/LE1746

LABORATORI D'ANALISIS DRA. R. REIG, S.L. - 904/LE1446

Agrifood products

LABORATORIOS NUEVAS TECNOLOGÍAS, S.L. (LANUTEC) - 796/LE1827

MATADEROS INDUSTRIALES SOLER, S.A. - 897/LE1685

INSTITUT DE RECERCA I TECNOLOGIA AGROALIMENTÀRIES (IRTA) - 900/LE1797

VITAB LABORATORIOS, SL. - 902/LE1684

GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL Y ANÁLISIS GRANADA, S.L. - 903/LE1598

FUNDACIÓN CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA DEL VALLE DE LOS PEDROCHES – CICAP - 876/LE1704

LABORATORI CAT-GAIRIN, S.L. - 883/LE1653

LABORATORIO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE AGRICULTURA DE LA DIPUTACIÓN FORAL DE BIZKAIA - 874/LE1711

CONSEJERÍA DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERÍA DE LA JUNTA DE CASTILLA Y LEÓN

LABORATORIO PROVINCIAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL DE PALENCIA - 873/LE1740

LABORATORIO PROVINCIAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL DE SALAMANCA - 878/LE1742

LABORATORIO PROVINCIAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL DE SORIA - 879/LE1741

LABORATORIO OFICIAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL DE ZAMORA - 899/LE1764

LABORATORIO PECUARIO PROVINCIAL DE CIUDAD REAL - 875/LE1834

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

LABORATORIO DE PRODUCCIÓN Y SANIDAD ANIMAL DE CÓRDOBA - 884/LE1713

LABORATORIO DE PRODUCCIÓN Y SANIDAD VEGETAL DE SEVILLA - 895/LE1721

LABORATORIO DE PRODUCCIÓN Y SANIDAD VEGETAL DE HUELVA - 898/LE1723

DEPARTAMENT D' AGRICULTURA, RAMADERIA, PESCA, ALIMENTACIÓ I MEDI NATURAL DE LA GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA

LABORATORI DE SANITAT RAMADERA DE

TORTOSA - 888/LE1736

LABORATORI DE SANITAT RAMADERA DE LA SEU DE URGELL - 889/LE1731

LABORATORI DE SANITAT RAMADERA DE GIRONA - 890/LE1733

LABORATORI DE SANITAT RAMADERA DE VIC - 891/LE1737

Acoustics

BUSINESS STRENGTHS ENGINEERING, S.L. - 720/LE1779

LABORATORIO DE ENSAYO Y CERTIFICACIONES, S.L. - 871/LE1411

SAINT - GOBAIN WANNER, S.A. - 881/LE1817

AUDIOLID, S.L. - 886/LE1850

AVALUA, S.L. - 887/LE1774

ACUSTIC CONTROL, S.L. - 893/LE1747

LABORATORIO DE METROLOGÍA Y CALIBRACIÓN DIMENSIONAL DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID - 894/LE1814

Electromagnetic compatibility

IDNEO Technologies, S.L. - 827/LE1882

Clinical chemistry: toxicology

LABORATORIO DE SALUD PUBLICA DE GUIPUZCOA - 137/LE1823

Forensic genetics

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TOXICOLOGÍA Y CIENCIAS FORENSES. DEPARTAMENTO DE SEVILLA - 297/LE1833

Haematology

HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO VIRGEN DE LAS NIEVES - 536/LE1776

Clinical biochemistry, microbiology and pathology

SERVICIO ARAGONÉS DE SALUD. HOSPITAL DE BARBASTRO. Laboratorios Clínicos - 742/LE1810

Protective materials and clothing for thermal dangers from an electric arc

ASOCIACIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN DE LA INDUSTRIA TEXTIL (AITEK) - 12/LE1826

Photovoltaic modules and panels

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNICA AEROESPACIAL “ESTEBAN TERRADAS” (INTA) - 456/LE1790

Personal dosimetry (External)

INSTITUTO DE FORMACIÓN CIENTÍFICA Y TECNOLÓGICA S.A. - 593/LE1701

Road marking equipment

ASOCIACIÓN PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LAS TECNOLOGÍAS DE EQUIPAMIENTO DE CARRETERAS, S.A. - 877/LE1781

Sand and cement testing
GEDESMA, GESTIÓN Y DESARROLLO DEL MEDIO
AMBIENTE DE MADRID, S.A. - 892/LE1658

Wind power generators
WINDTEST IBERICA, S.L. - 896/LE1802

Windows
CIDEMCO MADRID, S.L. - 901/LE1831

CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

Temperature and humidity
ATISAE MANAGEMENT & TESTING, S.A. - 156/LC528

INSPECTION BODIES

Environmental inspection
TECNO AMBIENTE, S.L. - 29/EI432
TAUW IBERIA, S.A. - 238/EI414
LABORATORIO ANALÍTICO BIOCLÍNICO, S.L. - 239/
EI417

Agrifood Sector
INCEDECA, S.L. - 236/EI308
BUREAU VERITAS CERTIFICATION, S.A. - 237/EI427
SAI GLOBAL ASSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED,
OFICINA DE REPRESENTACIÓN EN ESPAÑA - 241/
EI317

Industrial sector
SERVICIOS DE CONTROL Y CALIDAD 2007, S.L.
(sole proprietorship) - 240/EI299

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

Agrifood sector
ASOCIACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE NORMALIZACIÓN Y
CERTIFICACIÓN (AENOR) - 1/C-PR213
LABORATORIO INTERPROFESIONAL LECHERO DE
CANTABRIA (LILC) - 73/C-PR167
CONSEJO REGULADOR DE LA "CEREZA DEL
JERTE" - 70/C-PR180
CONSEJO REGULADOR DE DO BINISALEM - 71/C-
PR183
CONSEJO REGULADOR DE LA DO "SOMONTANO" -
72/C-PR189
CONSEJO REGULADOR DE LA DO "ALCACHOFA DE
BENICARLÓ" - 74/C-PR177

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADE ALLOWANCE VERIFIERS

SGS TECNOS, S.A. (Unipersonal) - 8/VCDE012

PROFICIENCY TESTING PROVIDERS

TELEACUSTIK INGENIEROS, S.L. - 4/PPI008

CONTROL BODIES

Safety of industrial facilities
CONTROL E INSPECCIÓN TÉCNICA, S.L. - OC-I/247
SERVICIOS DE CONTROL Y CALIDAD 2007, S.L.
(Unipersonal) - OC-I/114

National metrological monitoring
PISTAS ITEUVE, S.A. - OC-I/205
COMPAÑÍA VALENCIANA DE REVISIONES, S.L.
(Unipersonal) - OC-I/183

GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE

Laboratory testing of chemicals
FUNDACIÓN TECNALIA RESEARCH & INNOVATION
- 32/BPL038
LABORATORIOS MUNUERA, S.L. - 33/BPL046

Plant health product testing
LABORATORIOS MUNUERA, S.L. - 33/BPL045

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ENAC from the inside

CHANGE IN ENAC SECRETARIAT

After twenty-five years, Eugenio Salinero is standing down from the secretariat of ENAC, a position that he had been doing due to consecutive re-appointments by members of the organisation. Marta Villanueva, managing director of the Spanish Quality Association (AEC) is to take up the post.

Thank you, Eugenio

Eugenio Salinero, ENAC secretary since its foundation in 1986, steps down from his position and one unrepeatable legacy: to have been a key part of building up the Spanish accreditation system and, in short, the shaping of ENAC.

Eugenio Salinero forms part of the group of professionals who 25 years ago showed themselves to have the foresight to understand the importance that accreditation should have in our society, and to clearly see how conformity assessment should be approached in Spain.

Since he began in his office at the laboratory (the LCOE) until now, thanks to the endeavour, foresight, and decisiveness of professionals such as Eugenio, we have a national accreditation organisation fully engaged in the business and economic spheres that is nationally and internationally renowned.

In these twenty-five years, Eugenio has always been there. He has been a professional inspiration for everyone and a driver in daily activity. To this we can add his camaraderie, his ability to value the team and make each of the organisation's professionals feel that they are an essential part.

Appointment of Marta Villanueva

Marta Villanueva, managing director of the Spanish quality association (AEC), is the new secretary of ENAC.

Her participation in ENAC's governing bodies goes back to 2008, when she joined the organisation's standing committee as treasurer. At the last meeting of the general assembly, on 8 June 2011, she was chosen by the standing committee to be secretary of ENAC.

A business graduate from the Complutense University of Madrid, with an MBA in human resource management from UNED, Marta has a long-standing career within the AEC.

ENAC AND NATIONAL METROLOGICAL MONITORING

National metrological monitoring seeks to ensure that the measuring instruments in commercial transactions are measured properly. This guarantee is essential for such transactions to be made in a suitable framework of safety and confidence. This is why the public authorities have been regulating and monitoring measurements relating to the goods market.

In preindustrial societies, balances were controlled for sales in weight, measurements of length for sale of fabric, for example, and measures of capacity for liquids and cereals. This helped avoid conflict between the parties involved in the transactions and ensured the correct calculation of taxes or duties.

In modern societies metrological monitoring continues to be used for traditional instruments like scales and other weighing instruments, petrol pumps, or electricity, water or gas meters.

And it has currently also extended to other areas, such as environmental or consumer protection, and health and safety, and instruments like gas testers and opacimeters used to monitor emissions from vehicles, sound level meters, breathalysers, radars, and temperature recorders to ensure, for example, the maintenance of cold chain transportation and food storage, are subjected to metrological monitoring.

The internationalisation of trade requires that public activity to ensure equality in the market, environmental protection, and health and safety does so by harmonising the requirements determined for instruments and their assessment methods as far as possible. Thus, with the development of the Single Market, the European Union published Directive 2004/22 EC to adapt existing legislation on measuring instruments.

National metrological monitoring

In Spain this Directive was implemented in Spanish law by Royal Decree 889/2006, of 21 July, adding the principles of the New Approach Directives to national requirements. Two phases are established in it in which national metrological monitoring is performed: the marketing and commissioning phase of the measuring instruments to be monitored and the phase of commissioned instruments.

The first phase covers a variety of activities geared to making the measuring instruments which are marketed comply with the essential metrological and technical requirements established, for which a modular conformity assessment system is defined, in which the person responsible (i.e., the manufacturer or distributor) selects one or more modules to demonstrate compliance of the measuring instrument.

In the national legislation we have chosen this modular system so that the course of action is the same for the user and manufacturer regardless of whether a European directive is in place. It establishes two types

of conformity assessment body: notified bodies (acting within the scope of the directive) and metrological monitoring bodies (acting within the scope of national regulations). Both follow the same requirements and guidelines for action, the only difference being the name, which depends on the instrument on which it intervenes.

The commissioned instrument phase covers activities such as inspection after repair or modification and routine inspection. At this phase it is Spanish regulations which stipulate applicable requirements. The autonomous communities hold executive powers and are, therefore, liable for complying with it and enforcing it across its geographical area. They may do this directly or appoint authorised metrological monitoring bodies to carry out these activities.

All this is to ensure that members of the public feel secure in their daily business transactions (water, gas and electricity use, buying at supermarkets or filling up their cars) and in the most special (wholesale purchases), that the measurements made are reliable and that all public policies for protection of the environment or health and security are based on reliable measures.

ENAC accreditation

For the purpose of ensuring that the bodies designated by the various autonomous communities act under the same principles and rules of operation, Directives 1/2006 and 1/2007 were published establishing the requirements and technical conditions to be met and determine the procedure for their designation.

These directives, in line with European Commission guidelines, establish that accreditation is the procedure best suited to prove the technical competence of the bodies wishing to operate in this field, and for their subsequent inspection and monitoring. ENAC accreditation becomes a tool for autonomous communities.

For this, and in line at all times with applicable European documents, together with the accreditation procedure, ENAC has established General Accreditation Criteria, approved by the Legal Metrology Commission. It also has a team of people with the training and experience needed to conduct the process, namely lead assessors specially qualified in legal metrology and technical experts approved by the Legal Metrology Commission and qualified by ENAC.

The definition of accreditation requirements for bodies acting in the marketing and commissioning phase has tried to make the system as flexible as possible. Organisations can be accredited under several standards. For example, inspection per unit may be made based on UNE-EN 45011, UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17020 or UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025. In this way we facilitate the process of bodies engaged in other activities in the framework of some of these rules or which need to complete more than one phase of the conformity assessment process.

Since this activity began, 32 institutions have been accredited for the commissioned instrument phase and 11 for conformity assessment activities in the marketing and commissioning phase.

FIRST ACCREDITATION FOR LEGAL METROLOGY UNDER UNE-EN 45011

Last February accreditation was awarded to the Instituto Tecnológico de la Energía – ITE- (Technological Institute of Energy), for conformity assessment according to modules B (examination of model), D (examination of manufacturer's quality system) and F (product inspection) electricity meters, in all modes, whether active or reactive and with telemetry and remote control, up to 15 kW.

For further information: rporres@enac.es

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ACCREDITATION IN ANIMAL HEALTH

The development and conduct of diagnostic analysis has a decisive impact. The laboratories conducting it work in an environment of growing demand and responsibility - legal and social - requiring a high level of quality and trust.

In Spain, animal health is governed by Ley 8/2003 de 24 de abril de Sanidad Animal (the Animal Health Act 2003) and Royal Decree 1940/2004, of 27 September, on the monitoring of zoonosis and zoonotic agents. There are also numerous regulatory references for specific issues under animal health inspection, namely Royal Decree 2611/1996, of 20 December, governing the national programmes for eradicating animal diseases (amended by Royal Decrees 1047/2003 and 51/2004).

In addition to the above, the guidelines of international organisations such as the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) should also be considered. Its Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals and the Aquatic Animal Health Code give guidelines on diagnostic control in animal health.

Both testing methods and the laboratories that conduct them should assure the reliability of results at the highest possible level allowed by scientific development. This means that, besides meeting the technical criteria to ensure validity, they must be conducted with a view to guarantee comparable results, irrespective of the laboratory conducting them.

This is why its accreditation has undergone a sharp increase. A total of 44 laboratories are accredited to carry out diagnostic tests in animal health and a further 6 laboratories are currently in the accreditation process. It is fair to say that by the end of this year most of the laboratories involved in animal health diagnosis will be accredited.

This includes official laboratories in the national animal health network that are attached to autonomous communities, from which the bulk of disease control is performed; national reference laboratories, and EU reference laboratories for numerous diseases.

The accredited tests largely correspond to those included in national disease eradication plans drawn up on a yearly basis.

ACCREDITATION GUIDELINES

The structure of animal health is highly complex. Diagnostic tests have characteristics of a special nature that, from the standpoint of accreditation, require a very specific approach.

Due to these special characteristics, the Task Force on the Calidad de la Coordinación General de Laboratorios de Sanidad Animal –MARM- (Quality of the General Coordination of Animal Health Laboratories of the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs - MARM), the Asociación Empresarial Española de la Industria de Sanidad y Nutrición Animal –VETERINDUSTRIA- (Spanish Business Association of the Industry of Animal Health and Nutrition - VETERINDUSTRIA), and ENAC have been working to compile a joint technical document examining the guidelines that animal health laboratories should follow for accreditation in diagnostic tests of infectious disease. This document was completed in February with the approval of Technical Note 56 (available at www.enac.es).

FRAMEWORK LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS REGISTERED FOR EXPORT

The meat industry, with over 2,000 SMEs, is the fourth industry in Spain. It has a turnover of over 20% of the entire agrifood sector.

Export focuses on fresh meat and offal from cows, pigs and sheep. In recent years, however, a sharp rise in sausage and cured ham has been seen.

On 5 March 2008 Royal Decree 265/2008 was published. This decree set out a framework list of establishments registered for the export of meat and meat products to non-EU countries.

This regulation, besides establishing a voluntary register of an administrative nature, sets out the additional requirements to be met by companies wishing to be entered - slaughterhouses, quatering rooms, meat industry, re-packaging centres of meat products and fresh meats as well as cold-storage warehouses - and that include criteria on food safety and hygiene, traceability and animal well-being, in accordance with the requirements of its country of destination.

It also includes the mechanism involved to authorise meat establishments wishing to export to these countries, including the verification of protocol compliance by accredited inspection bodies.

ENAC has worked with competent authorities in this field (Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs and Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality) to draw up inspection protocols used by control bodies and protocols for their authorisation.

At present there are 6 accredited inspection bodies and a further 4 in the accreditation process. In this way the Government has a key tool to increase the guarantees offered to veterinary authorities in other countries, as regards the export of meat and meat products, which ultimately benefits the Spanish meat industry.

For further information: pperez@enac.es

QUALITY, HYGIENE AND SAFETY IN THE DAIRY SECTOR

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR FARMS

The dairy sector has undergone a radical change as regards its management, which has a direct effect on obtaining a quality end product. Together with the MARM a raft of guidelines for good practice in farm hygiene have been drawn up with requirements, beyond mere legal compliance, that include aspects related to both animal health and well-being and the environment, meaning the production system meets with consumer needs, with everything being overseen by certifiers on a routine basis.

ENAC has awarded the first accreditation to the Laboratorio Interprofesional Lechero de Cantabria (Interprofessional Dairy Laboratory of Cantabria) to certify guidelines on best practices in dairy cows, sheep and goats.

FIRST ACCREDITATION UNDER THE "LETTER Q" SCHEME

In March 2010 Royal Decree 405/2010 was published. This decree governed the optional use of the "Letter Q" logo on labels for milk and dairy produce which ensures the origin and traceability of the product, providing the sector with a tool to guarantee the safety of these types of products, further supported by accredited certification.

ENAC collaborated with the MARM on rolling out this scheme, with AENOR being the first accredited body for the certification of this optional logo.

For further information: egredilla@enac.es

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REACH REGULATION

The growing concern with protecting human health and the environment led the European Union to revise its chemical legislation to curb its negative effects and facilitate free circulation. It approved Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 establishing the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH).

Its aim is to improve environmental protection and people's health by correctly identifying the properties of chemicals.

To do this, manufacturers and importers need to gather information on these properties, which will help them handle them safely, and specify the risks posed. This information must be available to the authorities that register the product.

To ensure the validity and quality of the data gathered, some types of studies should be conducted in accordance with the principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) established by the OECD, which is already being used in other areas to gather data on properties and risks for people, animals and the environment of all chemicals.

To ensure GLP is followed at the testing bodies using them, national GLP compliance programmes were devised which, by signing mutual acceptance of data (MAD) agreements, of which Spain is a signatory, further ensure that the results of these tests are recognised by other member countries of the EU and OECD.

FIRST CERTIFICATE IN GLP FOR ECOTOXICOLOGICAL TESTING ON CHEMICALS

Within the tests performed, those to elicit the toxic effects of chemicals on the environment are of particular importance.

They are conducted on organisms such as algae, daphnias (small crustaceans), fish and earthworms that due to a wide geographical distribution, easy culture in the laboratory, a short life cycle, reproductive features that ensure uniformity in response, and large breeding numbers, are the most commonly used as organisms that represent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in toxicity tests, as they enable information on chemicals to be collected quickly.

ENAC as a control body designated to evaluate and certify compliance with GLP principles in studies on plant health products and the Industrial chemicals by the relevant authorities, has awarded the first certificate in GLP for ecotoxicological testing with aquatic and terrestrial organisms for chemicals and biocides to the wood and polymer laboratory of Fundación Tecnalia Research & Innovation, making it the first laboratory providing chemical manufacturers with ecotoxicity data.

For further information: megarcia@enac.es

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ACCREDITATION OF THE CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT OF MACHINERY

ENAC awards first accreditation under Directive 2006/42/EC on machine safety

Automation has often led to an improvement in the quality of the work. However, it has also led to greater risks from operating machinery and equipment. This is why occupational health and safety has become a priority for the authorities, their association with the safety of machinery being very strong.

Machine safety is considered a key safety element of all those activities involving its use.

European legislation on a wide range of products that may freely circulate around the European market has established requirements to ensure the appropriate safety level when designing, manufacturing, installing, maintaining and using machinery.

Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery is an improvement on earlier legislation and has specifically defined the area and some of the concepts applied. Royal Decree 1644/2008, of 10 October, laying down the rules for marketing and commissioning machinery, incorporates the provisions of this Directive into Spanish law.

These rules define the basic safety requirements that machinery must meet for it to be marketed, including conformity assessment procedures to be followed by the manufacturer, and the intervention of notified bodies, according to inherent risks.

As in other areas where the participation of notified bodies is mandatory, ENAC has devised an accreditation process to cater to bodies requesting it, in which the definition of the scope of the accreditation is based on defining areas of know-how by machinery type.

This process was completed in April with the awarding of the first accreditation as a control body for Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery to the organisation ECA, Entidad Colaboradora de la Administración S.A.

MACHINERY GROUPS BY TYPE
Manufacturing machines
Presses
Machines for underground work
Vats
Protective structures and guards
Lifting machinery
Portable impact machinery
Protection devices

For further information: mcastilla@enac.es and droman@enac.es

CHARACTERISATION OF INSTALLATIONS FOR THE HEAT TREATMENT OF WOOD

The international regulations adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to reduce the risk of introducing and disseminating pests, insects or parasites contained in wood from other countries requires, amongst applicable requirements, wood packaging to hold a certificate for its disinfection treatment (heat or chemical).

The signatory countries of these regulations are entitled to refuse entry at its borders to goods in wooden pallets, boxes or packaging that have not been treated, labelled and certified as per the regulations. These regulations have been included in both Community and Spanish legislation.

The Laboratorio Oficial de Metrología de Galicia _LOMG_ (Official Metrology Laboratory of Galicia) was recently awarded the first accreditation to characterise facilities for the heat treatment of wood to check whether these facilities meet the required conditions for treating the wood.

For further information: egonzalez@enac.es

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Highlights

ENAC'S 25 ANNIVERSARY. A LOOK BACK IN TIME

This year ENAC celebrates its twenty fifth anniversary. These have been years of intense activity, a great deal of novelties and many milestones reached. We still have a long way to go, but having reached this point, we want to have a look back at our first 25 years based on our main achievements.

1986

Creation of the Red Española de Laboratorios de Ensayo -RELE-, the Spanish network of testing laboratories.

1988

First accreditations for testing laboratories.

1992

Signing of the first Multilateral Recognition Agreement in Europe for testing activities.

1993

First accreditations for calibration laboratories.

1994

Accreditation activity extended to certifiers and inspection bodies. RELE changed its name to ENAC, Entidad Nacional de Acreditación ("national accreditation body").

1995

ENAC is recognised and designated as a National Accreditation Body, (Royal Decree 2200/95). Signing of the European Multilateral Recognition Agreement for calibration activities.

1996

Entities of inspection and certification of quality and environmental management systems. First accreditations.

1997

ENAC is designated to certify GLP for plant health products. The first accreditation is awarded to an environmental verifier. Signing of the Multilateral Recognition Agreement in Europe for certification of quality management systems.

1998

First accreditation for personnel certification bodies. First certificate in GLP compliance. Signing of the multilateral recognition agreement in Europe for certification of environmental management systems.

1999

Product certification bodies: first accreditations.

2000

Over 600 accreditations at the service of companies

2001

Multilateral Recognition Agreements for testing and calibration extend to the international arena (ILAC).

2002

Start of activity in new sectors: Aerospace and environmental inspection; agrifood inspection; breathalyser calibration; electromagnetic radiation exposure; screen inspection; railway infrastructure certification.

2003

First accreditation for certification in R&D projects.

2004

Signing of Multilateral Recognition Agreements for certification in environmental systems management and product certification at the international level (IAF)

2005

First accreditation awarded to a clinical laboratory under ISO 15189 and to a Spanish proficiency testing providers.

2006

Designation and first accreditations for greenhouse gases verifiers. First accreditation of a verifier.

2007

ENAC designated to certify Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) of industrial chemicals. First accreditations for management systems of food health and safety and of information security

2008

European Regulation No. 765/2008 on accreditation is approved.

First certificate in GLP compliance for industrial chemicals (REACH Regulation). First accreditations for metrological monitoring.

2009

Over 1,800 accreditations at the service of the industry.

2010

Royal Decree 1715/2010 is approved, which designates ENAC as a National Accreditation Body under Regulation (EC) No 765/2008

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Highlights

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TRADING

The European Commission provides the first draft of the forthcoming European regulation on accreditation and verification of greenhouse gas emission allowances trading.

On 4 May the European Commission held a conference in Brussels with stakeholders to present the first draft of the forthcoming European regulation on accreditation and verification in the field of greenhouse gas emission trading, EU-ETS, which will govern the scheme in the period 2013-2020.

This Regulation is in line with European Regulation 765/2008 on accreditation, completing and describing it as required to verify emissions.

ENAC attended the conference along with delegates from Member States, industry, the verifiers and accreditation bodies.

The conference comes within the activities developed by the European Union to complete the legal development in terms of enhancing the monitoring and verification systems for greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of emissions.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Revision of Technical Note 19

ENAC recently revised Technical Note 19, compiled by a working group representing all stakeholders: the Agencia Española de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición –ASEAN- (Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency) , the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Medio Rural y Marino –MARM- (Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs) and the Asociación de Entidades de Ensayo, Calibración y Análisis -FELAB- (Association of Testing, Calibration and Analysis Bodies).

This revised edition contains up-to-date criteria to be taken into account when assessing laboratories requesting flexible accreditation for the analysis of pesticide residues in all kinds of agrifood products (vegetable products, food, feed, plant material such as leaves, shoots, etc.) thereby ensuring the necessary alignment with the latest technology for this kind of analysis.

It is important to highlight the changes in validating test methods and assurance of the quality of results taking account recent changes which occurred in the reference technical documentation, as well as in the management and control of the Public List of Tests, to ensure transparent information is available to the market on the testing capabilities of laboratories with flexible scopes.

For further information: jagarcia@enac.es

ENAC 2010 REPORT

The Annual Report 2010 on our accreditation activity last year is now available.

To request your copy, please email us at comunicacion@enac.es

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Forthcoming events

NATIONAL MEETINGS

VI ASEBIR NATIONAL CONGRESS

5 October 2011, Girona

ENAC representative: I. de la Villa

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND MANAGEMENT IN CLINICAL LABORATORIES - COMPLUTENSE UNIVERSITY OF MADRID

25 October 2011, Madrid

ENAC representative: I. de la Villa

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

EA LABORATORY COMMITTEE

14 and 15 September 2011, Budapest

ENAC representative: R. Porres

EA INSPECTION COMMITTEE

4 October 2011, Prague

ENAC representative: F. Ordeig

EA MLA COMMITTEE

18 and 19 October 2011, Bratislava

ENAC representative: B. Rivera

ENAC ASSESSORS CRITERIA CONSISTENCY CONFERENCES

In the first half of 2011, over 20 criteria consistency conferences were held in the following accreditation schemes:

- Control bodies of products and industrial safety facilities
- Certification of plant production
- Organic production
- Certification of Iberian pork and other meat products
- Certification of animal production
- Diagnosis of diseases in animal health
- Atmospheric emissions from stationary sources
- Wine and beverages certification
- Bodies operating from multiple sites. Industrial inspection
- Environmental inspection of monitoring and control.
- Certification of R&D projects
- Legal metrology control bodies
- Certification of designations of origin and protected geographic indications
- Water sampling, sample collection and analysis
- Microbiological testing. Insulation techniques in culture medium
- Technical services of refurbishments
- Road Vehicle Inspection
- Partners in planning permission management (ECLUS)