INZRAK

Enhanced environmental protection inspection for efficient control of air quality monitoring and of all entities under obligation within system of greenhouse gas emission allowance trading, in order to achieve better quality of air in Republic of Croatia

REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
MINISTARSTVO ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA I ENERGETIKE

EKONERG

safu SREDIŠNJA AGENCIJA ZA FINANCIRANJE I UGOVARANJE

This project is funded by the European Union

TOPIC 11: Inspection monitoring

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

CROATIAN ACCREDITATION AGENCY

Accreditation is a measure of establishing trust in the product and service market, as it means an independent and impartial assessment of the qualifications of bodies that perform calibration, testing, certification of products, processes and services, management systems, staff, inspection, organization of capacity testing, verification of greenhouse gas emissions and verification in the EMAS system.

Accreditation activities in the Republic of Croatia are carried out by the Croatian Accreditation Agency (CAA).

The Croatian Accreditation Agency is a public non-profit institution operating under the Accreditation Act (Official Gazette No. 158/03 and Official Gazette No. 75/09, 56/13).

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

CROATIAN ACCREDITATION AGENCY

The CAA was established for the implementation of Croatian technical legislation, which is in line with the acquis communautaire of the EU. Technical regulations regulate product safety and freedom of movement in the internal market, the protection of citizens' health, consumer protection, environmental protection and other areas of public interest.

The CAA is an independent, non-profit and non-commercial national accreditation institution and meets all international and European standards for accreditation bodies and is accepted in the Republic of Croatia as the Croatian standard HRN EN ISO / IEC 17011: 2005 and the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the establishment of applications for the accreditation and supervision of markets in respect of product placing on the market.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

CROATIAN ACCREDITATION AGENCY

The CAA represents the Republic of Croatia in European and international accreditation organizations and participates in their work.

The CAA is a full member of **EA** and a signatory of EA MLA (European Accreditation Cooperation).

The CAA is a full member of **ILAC** and a signatory of ILAC MRA (International Organization for Laboratory Accreditation).

The CAA signed the Multilateral Agreement on recognition of accreditation equality with EA - **EA MLA** - **for 6 Accreditation Schemes of 29 April 2010** and for the accreditation area of greenhouse gases verifiers on 3 October 2014 and with ILAC (ILAC MRA) it signed the Agreement on Mutual Recognition of Laboratory Accreditation on April 29, 2010 and for the inspection area in 2012.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

European co-operation for Accreditation

EA MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT

HAA

Croatian Accreditation Agency

is a signatory to the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) Multilateral Agreement (EA MLA), in compliance with the internationally accepted criteria ISO/IEC 17011 for accreditation of:

	Date of Agreement
Calibration Laboratories	29. 04. 2010
Testing Laboratories	29. 04. 2010
Certification bodies, products	29. 04. 2010
Certification bodies, quality systems	29. 04. 2010
Certification bodies, persons	29. 04. 2010
Certification bodies, environmental management systems	29. 04. 2010
Inspection bodies	29. 04. 2010

Authorised signature on behalf of EA MLA Signatories:
Thomas Facklam
Chair of the EA MLA Council

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

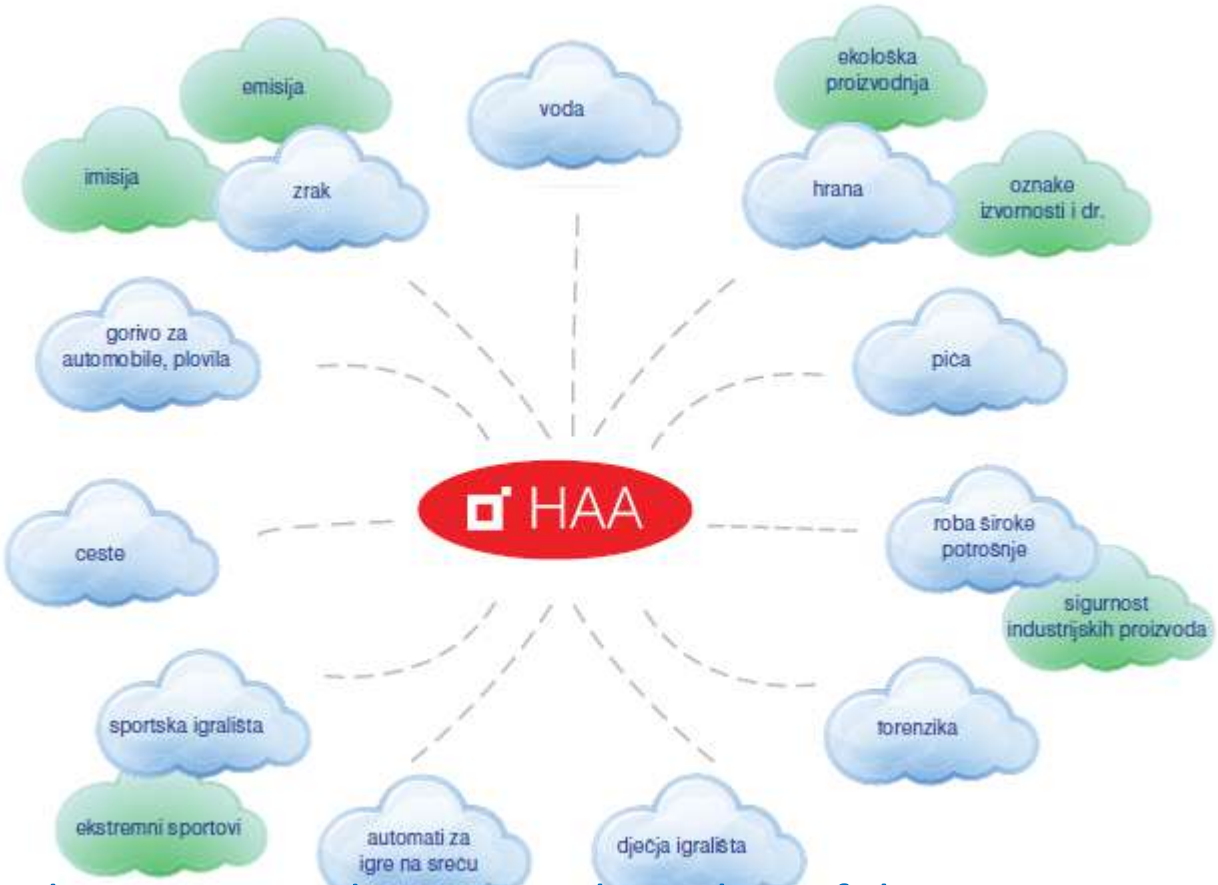
CROATIAN ACCREDITATION AGENCY

The conformity assessment of products, processes and services with technical regulations and standards is carried out by professionally and technically trained laboratories, certification bodies, inspection bodies and other bodies.

The internationally accredited way of demonstrating qualification for assessment is accreditation.

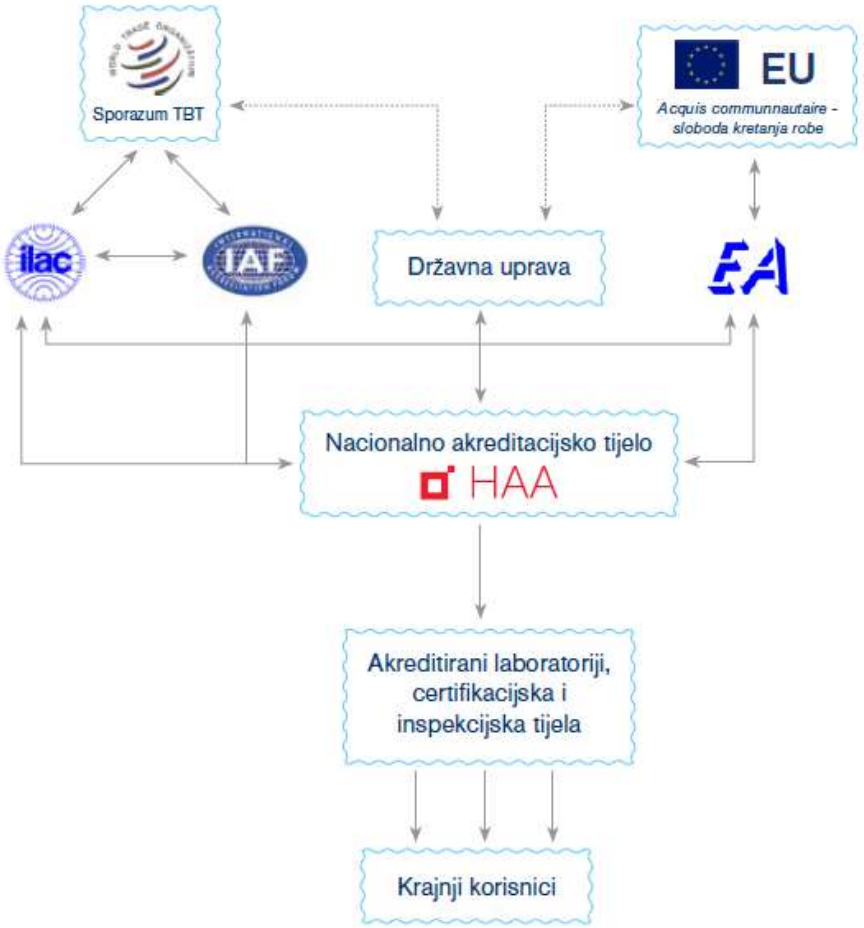
Accredited bodies trust the services of testing, certification, inspection, calibration, capability testing, verification regardless whether it is a legally regulated area or in a voluntary field.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection



CAA accreditation is used in various branches of the economy, environmental protection, health protection and consumer protection.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection



CAA's role in international exchange of goods and services

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

CROATIAN ACCREDITATION AGENCY

The CAA performs accreditation and accreditation maintenance procedures determined by the following national, European and international norms and normative documents:

Scheme	Criteria
Testing laboratories	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17025
Calibration laboratories	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17025
Medical laboratories	HRN EN ISO 15189
Certification bodies for products	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17065
Certification bodies for management systems	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17021-1
Certification bodies for staff	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17024
Inspection bodies	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17020

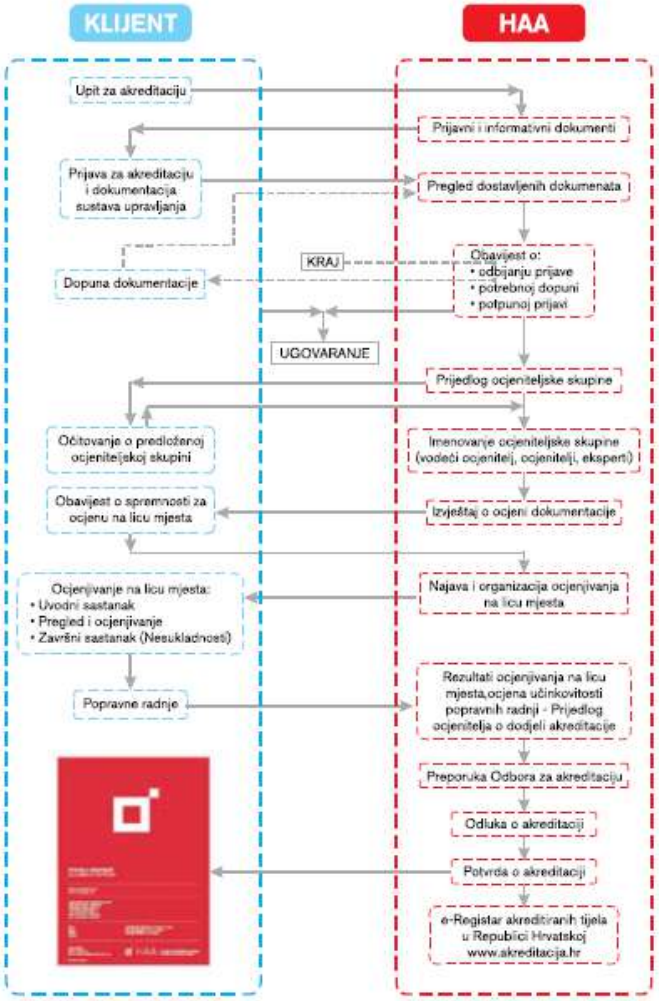
11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

CROATIAN ACCREDITATION AGENCY

Scheme	Criteria
Organizers of Capability Testing	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17043
Verifiers of greenhouse gas emissions	HRN EN ISO 14065 Regulation EC/600/2012 Regulation EC //2016/2072 Regulation EC //2015/757
EMAS verifiers	HRN EN ISO/IEC 17021-1 Regulation (EC) 1221/2009

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE



11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

PRE-APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

An organization interested in obtaining accreditation by a national accreditation body, which is represented in the Republic of Croatia by the CAA, should send a **request** to the agency about the scheme and the area in which it is interested.

REQUEST can be submitted:

- via the CAA website (http://www.akreditacija.hr/eupit)
- via e-mail
- by telephone
- a personal visit to CAA

No later than one week after the receipt of the request and no matter how the request submission is made, the CAA will evaluate it and submit the **application and information documents** to the party.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

ACCREDITATION APPLICATION

As a rule, an accreditation application is submitted when a party can provide evidence that it has a **documented, implemented and maintained** management system based on the relevant standard and other accompanying documents, which means that it is prepared for evaluation.

The organization interested in accreditation submits the application documents to the **CAA.**

The CAA initiates the accreditation procedure and contracting with the party after the application documents are complete and valid.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EVALUATION

After the CAA determines that the application is complete and valid, the accreditation process is initiated, which in the first step after contracting requires the selection of an evaluation team.

The evalouation team that conducts the evaluation consists of a lead evaluator and one or more evaluators and / or experts. The number of evaluators depends on the scope of the area applied for accreditation.

All members of the evaluation team, including experts and trainee evaluators, are required to meet the requirements of impartiality, independence and confidentiality of confidential documents and data.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EVALUATION

DOCUMENTATION EVALUATION

The documentation evaluation of the organization management system shall specify the conformity of documents and records with the requirements of the relevant standard and with the regulations and rules relating to the accreditation process.

Further accreditation procedure runs after elimination of non-compliances established during the documentation evaluation.

Only when the entire documentation complies with the relevant criteria (e.g. Laboratory Documentation according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025) the evaluation shall commence on site.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EVALUATION

ON-SITE EVALUATION

On-site evaluation is a key part of the accreditation process.

The assessment is carried out in the manner defined by the standard HRN EN ISO 19011, and consists of three basic phases:

- an introductory meeting,

- review and evaluation,

- final meeting.

At the introductory meeting, before the start of the review and evaluation, the evaluators and representatives of the applicant confirm, inter alia, the evaluation plan and the final assessment area that can no longer be changed afterwards.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EVALUATION

ON-SITE EVALUATION

The review and assessment cover various evaluation methods and techniques by which the CAA evaluation group collects information on an organization's qualifications according to the relevant criterion (e.g. HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025) in a defined area of accreditation (e.g. Air Quality Test by standard test methods).

The final meeting is the final step of the on-site evaluation where a group of evaluators notifies the applicants' representatives on the results of the evaluation carried out (the recommendation what is accepted in the accreditation, subject to the elimination of the noncompliances that have been established during the review).

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EVALUATION

DECISION ON ACCREDITATION

Once all the deficiencies have been removed and the evaluation group has agreed on the final accreditation area of an organization, all accreditation reports and records are submitted to the Accreditation Committee which reviews the entire accreditation process.

The Accreditation Board makes the final recommendation regarding accreditation.

Based on the recommendations of the Accreditation Board, the CAA Director makes a decision on accreditation.

ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE is issued after the positive decision on the accreditation.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

ACCREDITATION

A certificate of accreditation is a public document.

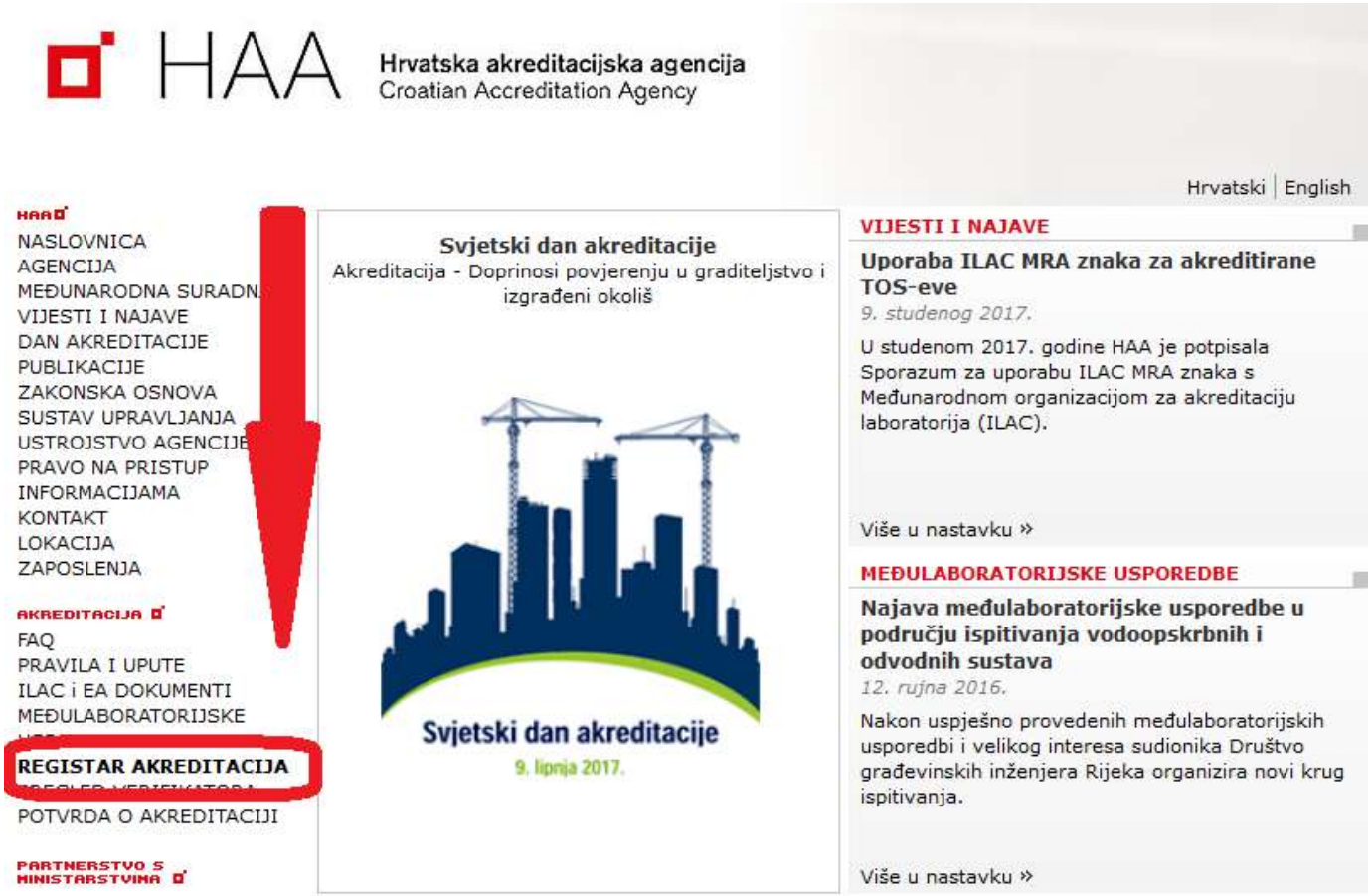
After obtaining the accreditation certificate, the organization that has acquired it can refer to the status of accreditation – by a statement or accreditation symbol.

The Accreditation Register is publicly available at
http://www.akreditacija.hr/registar

It can be searched for status information and accreditation area.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

ACCREDITATION



11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

ACCREDITATION

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

INSPECTION

The CAA carries out inspection over the accredited bodies in order to **ensure constant compliance with the prescribed requirements** for performing the tasks for which accreditation has been granted.

The condition for maintaining the accreditation certificate is the permanent and full compliance with the accreditation criteria.

Inspection is carried out throughout the entire inspection period from the date of issue of the accreditation certificate until the expiry date of its validity (5 years).

The CAA distinguishes between two types of inspection reviews:

- regular inspection reviews and
- special inspection.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

INSPECTION

The accreditation area may be changed during the validation of the accreditation certificate:

- narrow down
- expand.

As part of inspection reviews, or irrespective of them, competent authorities can expand, narrow down or otherwise change the accreditation area (e.g., adopt a new issue of test standard).

The accreditation area is defined in the **Attachment of the Accreditation Certificate**, which clearly indicates what the body is qualified for (e.g., specific test methods).

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Evaluation is conducted by a group of evaluators consisting of **qualified** lead evaluator and one or more evaluators and / or experts.

Evaluation of a testing laboratory is carried out in accordance with the requirements of HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025.

The lead evaluator usually evaluates the laboratory management system and the evaluators assess technical requirements and test methods.

The experts evaluate the application of the test method.

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

The lead evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

- laboratory organization
- laboratory management system
- managing documents and records
- Contracting, subcontracting and supply
- feedback and complaints
- managing non-compliance
- improvements, corrective and preventive actions
- internal audit
- management review (administrative assessment)

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

STAFF

- if a laboratory has trained staff
- how qualifications are reflected
- proof of qualification
- which are the authorizations, responsibilities and tasks of staff
- how to handle all necessary records
- how the needs for training are determined and how the training is carried out
- how to evaluate staff training ...

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

ACCOMMODATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- if a laboratory has the required infrastructure?
- if a laboratory conducts its activities in satisfactory conditions
- whether environmental conditions are being recorded
- if an account is taken that there are no disruptions that will lead to doubt the validity of the test results ...

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

METHODS OF EXAMINATION

- whether the tests are conducted in accordance with the testing standards
- whether the changes in test standards are being followed and whether they are adhered to
- whether all the criteria that the test standards require are met
- verification of the implementation of the testing method through the demonstration:
- field testing
- verification of lab testing
- verification of records and reports
- verification of budget and results reporting ...

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

EQUIPMENT

- whether a laboratory has all necessary equipment?
- whether the equipment meets the required criteria
- if the equipment records are kept
- whether the equipment is maintained
- whether the equipment is calibrated
- whether the equipment is unambiguously labelled
- whether its calibration condition is marked
- which equipment is used to carry out which tests
- how defective equipment is dealt with…

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

MEASURE TRACEABILITY

- whether the equipment is metrologically traceable
- if there is a calibration program
- whether the calibration frequency is satisfactory
- whether the equipment is maintained
- whether the equipment is calibrated
- whether the calibration certificate is traceable (issued by an accredited calibration laboratory)
- how to deal with reference standards and materials ...

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:
HANDLING WITH TESTING SUBJECTS

- how objects to be tested are handled
- whether it is ensured that traceability does not result in mixing or confusion
- whether objects are handled correctly to get the right information during testing

…

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF RESULTS

- whether internal quality control measures are being implemented
- what are the results of the internal quality
- what is being done in case of bad results
- whether the laboratory participates in interlaboratory comparisons and capability testing
- which is the frequency of participation
- whether the results of the participation are evaluated
- how to use quality assurance results in laboratory work ...

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

EXAMPLE: LABORATORY EVALUATION

Technical evaluator evaluates according to HRN EN ISO / IEC 17025 following:

RESULTS PRESENTATION

- whether test reports contain all necessary information
- whether calculations are correct
- whether there is traceability from raw data to reports
- whether test methods and possible deviations are precisely stated
- whether a report contains all relevant information specified by the test standard
- who makes and who approves reports
- how reports are delivered to the buyer
- how to deal with reporting errors ...

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE

Potvrda o akreditaciji
Accreditation Certificate

Ovime se utvrđuje da je
This is to recognize that

DVOKUT ECRO proizvodnja i istraživanje d.o.o.
Pokretni ekološki laboratorij
Trnjanska 37/IV, HR-10000 Zagreb

osposobljen prema zahtjevima norme
is competent according to
HRN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2007
(ISO/IEC 17025:2005+Cor. 1:2006;
EN ISO/IEC 17025:2006+AC :2006)
za/to carry out

Ispitivanja kvalitete zraka i emisije onečišćujućih tvari u zrak iz nepokretnih izvora
Testing of ambient air quality and testing of pollution emission in the air from the stationary sources

u području opisanom u prilogu koji je sastavni dio ove potvrde o akreditaciji.
for the scope described in the annex which is the constituent part of this accreditation certificate.

Br./No.: 1232
Klasa/Ref.No.: 383-02/14-30/050
Urbroj/Id.No.: 589-02/2-15-10
Zagreb, 2015-03-15

Akreditacija ističe/Accreditation expiry: 2020-03-14
Prva akreditacija/Initial accreditation: 2010-03-15

HAA je potpisnica multilateralnog sporazuma s Europskom organizacijom za akreditaciju (EA)
HAA is a signatory of the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) Multilateral Agreement

Ravnatelj:
Director General:
Tihomir Babić, dipl. ing.

HAA **Hrvatska akreditacijska agencija**
Croatian Accreditation Agency

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

APPENDIX TO ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE

PODRUČJE AKREDITACIJE / *SCOPE OF ACCREDITATION*

Br. *No.*	Materijali/Proizvodi *Materials/Products*	Vrsta ispitivanja/Svojstvo *Type of test/Property Raspon/Range*	Metoda ispitivanja *Test method*
1.	Otpadni plin *Waste gas*	Ručna metoda određivanja masene koncentracije čestica *Manual determination of mass concentration of particulate matter*	HRN ISO 9096:2006(1) *(ISO 9096:2003)* HRN ISO 9096/Cor 1:2007 *(ISO 9096:2003/Cor 1:2006)*
2.		Ručna metoda određivanja niskih razina masenih koncentracija prašine *Manual determination of low range mass concentration of dust*	HRN EN 13284-1:2007(1) *(EN 13284-1:2001)*
3.		Mjerenje brzine i obujamskog protoka plinova u odvodnom kanalu *Measurement of velocity and volume flowrate of gas streams in ducts*	HRN ISO 10780:1997(1) *(ISO 10780:1994)*
4.		Određivanje masene koncentracije sumporova dioksida - Značajke rada automatskih mjernih metoda *Determination of the mass concentration of sulfur dioxide - Performance characteristics of automated measuring methods*	HRN ISO 7935:1997(1) *(ISO 7935:1992)*
5.		Određivanje masene koncentracije dušikovih oksida - Referentna metoda: kemiluminiscencija *Determination of mass concentration of nitrogen oxides - Reference method:* Chemiluminescence	HRN EN 14792:2007(1) *(EN 14792:2005)*

11.7 CAA's role in planning and implementation of inspection

APPENDIX TO ACCREI CERTIFICATE

Br. *No.*	Materijali/Proizvodi *Materials/Products*	Vrsta ispitivanja/Svojstvo *Type of test/Property* *Raspon/Range*	Metoda ispitivanja *Test method*
14.	Vanjski zrak *Ambient air*	Mjerenje koncentracije sumporova dioksida standardnom metodom *Standard method for measurement of the concentration of sulphur dioxide*	HRN EN 14212:2012 *(EN 14212:2012)* HRN EN 14212:2012/ Ispr.1:2014 *(EN 14212:2012/AC:2014)*
15.		Mjerenje koncentracije ugljikova monoksida standardnom metodom *Standard method for measurement of the concentration of carbon monoxide*	HRN EN 14626:2012 *(EN 14626:2012)*
16.		Mjerenje koncentracije sumporovodika ekvivalentno standardnoj metodi *Measurement of the concentration of hydrogen sulphide equivalent to standard method*	Ekvivalento/*Equivalent* HRN EN 14212:2012 *(EN 14212:2012)* HRN EN 14212:2012 /Ispr.1:2014 *(EN 14212:2012/AC:2014)*
17.		Mjerenje koncentracije dušikova dioksida i dušikova monoksida u zraku kemiluminiscencijom *Measurement of the concentration of nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen monoxide by chemiluminescence*	HRN EN 14211:2012 *(EN 14211:2012)*

EKONERG Energy Research and Environmental Protection Institute

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Disclaimer: *The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of EKONERG – Energy Research and Environmental Protection Institute, Ltd. and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union*

This project is funded by the European Union