



**PL SM 7.0-2015**

**POLICY ON METROLOGICAL TRACEABILITY  
OF MEASUREMENTS RESULTS**

Developed by	Department for Accreditation No2
Responsible for updating	Department for Accreditation No2
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Entered into force	from 17.04.2015
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*This document defines the policy of the Republican Unitary Enterprise “Belarusian State Centre for Accreditation” (hereinafter – BSCA) with regard to maintaining confidence in results of calibration, testing, measurements, inspections which are performed by accredited laboratories and inspection bodies and with regard to uniformity of measurements through demonstration of metrological traceability.*

1. The present policy is developed in compliance with ILAC P10:01/2013 ILAC Policy on Traceability of Measurement Results.

2. Accredited laboratories and inspection bodies (as well as applicants) shall demonstrate metrological traceability to the international reference standards.

3. SI units are provided through an unbroken chain of calibrations.

4. Equipment and reference standards used by accredited bodies (and applicants for accreditation) shall be calibrated if it is established that the calibration-related input contributes significantly to the overall uncertainty of the measurement result.

5. Accredited bodies and applicants for accreditation shall establish the frequency of calibrations of standards, calibrations of measuring instruments that affect the measurement result, in accordance with the guidance given in ILAC-G24:2007.

6. To ensure metrological traceability BSCA recognizes calibration performed by

a) the National Institute of Metrology of the Republic of Belarus (BelGIM) and National Metrology Institutes of other countries if there are appropriate to current calibration needs (taking into account the measurement ranges and uncertainties) and are included in the database for key comparisons of CIPM MRA<sup>1</sup>;

or

b) calibration laboratories, whose services are appropriate to current calibration needs (that is, the appropriate calibration is included in the scope of accreditation), and which are accredited by accreditation bodies that are ILAC MRA signatories or other regional agreement recognized by ILAC, as well as accredited by BSCA and can demonstrate metrological traceability to international reference standards.

7. In the fields of measurement where it is technically impossible to provide traceability to the SI units, metrological traceability is ensured through:

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<sup>1</sup> Types of services covered by the CIPM MRA can be found in Annex C of the key comparisons database (KCDB) <http://kcdb.bipm.org/appendixC/default.as>. The data includes the values for intervals and uncertainties for each of the services listed.

- use of certified reference materials provided by a competent supplier with a certificate where measurement uncertainty is stated;

*Note:*

*1) Reference standards included in KCDB BIPM or produced by producers accredited in accordance with ISO 17034:2016 in combination with ISO/IEC 17025:2005 are considered as providing traceability;*

*2) Certified reference materials included in the JCTLM database are also considered to provide traceability.*

*3) Reference materials and certified reference materials produced by other manufacturers. In this case, the reference material is considered to be a critical consumable, and the laboratory shall confirm that each such reference material or certified reference material is suitable for its intended use in accordance with the requirements of 6.6 ISO/IEC 17025 standards/p. 4.6 ISO 15189*

- application of agreed methods and (or) harmonized standards that are recognized by all stakeholders.

**8.** Clause 7 is applied by accredited bodies only in cases where the CAB was able to confirm that the requirements of clauses 1 to 6 cannot be met for justified reasons.

In this case, the accredited body is responsible for choosing how to implement the provisions of paragraph 7 and providing evidence to prove their observance. Such evidence shall be documented.

**9.** The BSCA policy is as follows:

- if calibration of the measuring instruments used in the tests contributes significantly to the uncertainty of the measurements, clauses 1-6 of this policy are applied;

- if the calibration does shall have quantitative evidence to confirm that the relevant calibration contribution does not affect (or slightly affects) the measurement uncertainty, then it is not necessary to confirm the metrological traceability.

**10.** Accredited bodies (as well as applicants for accreditation) which do not ensure metrological traceability of measurement results are considered as not demonstrating the necessary technical competence.