



Guidelines Concerning the Validity of Calibration Certificates PB07L

Prepared by: Calibration Laboratories Accreditation General Manager
Alaa Ismail

Reviewed by: EGAC Accreditation Director
Mohamed Osman

Authorized by: EGAC Executive Director
Hany El Desouki



**Egyptian Accreditation Council
EGAC**

INDEX

- 1. PURPOSE**
- 2. SCOPE**
- 3. BACKGROUND**
- 4. REFERENCES**
- 5. DEFINITIONS**
- 6. VALIDITY**



Guidelines Concerning the Validity of Calibration Certificates

1. PURPOSE

This document defines for legal purposes the circumstances under which the Calibration Certificates issued by EGAC accredited calibration laboratories become invalid.

2. SCOPE

This document covers those statements which should be made on Calibration Certificates in order to limit validity under certain circumstances.

3. BACKGROUND

ISO/IEC 17025 Latest version precludes a Calibration Laboratory from making any recommendation on the calibration interval **except** where it has been agreed with the client, or where an expiry date is a legal requirement (by authorities). In spite of the above requirement, circumstances may exist where the validity of a calibration certificate is curtailed.

4. REFERENCES

ISO/IEC 17025:2005 'General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories'

5. DEFINITIONS

Expiry date: The expiry date of a Calibration Certificate is the date after which it is no longer valid. (Reference should be made to ILAC-G24 Latest version calibration interval)

6. VALIDITY

A calibration certificate issued by a EGAC accredited laboratory is a legal document. Under certain circumstances it becomes immediately invalid. These include:

- If the instrument or gauge is tampered with, adjusted or abused in any way;
- If accidentally dropped or exposed to excessive shock of any kind (mechanical, thermal, etc.)
- If it is repaired;
- When an **expiry date** included on the certificate of calibration or calibration label, in terms of ISO/IEC 17025 requirements, has been passed.