## GLP 4

## Good Laboratory Practice for Periodic Recalibration of State Standards

A number of States have provisions in their weights and measures laws that require the periodic submission of their State standards to NIST for calibration. Those provisions are based on an early version of the Model Law (1911), which was considered appropriate for the circumstances that prevailed prior to the establishment of the New State Standards Program by NIST. Periodic calibration is necessary on a regular, periodic basis, and also when measurement control results from internal control charts or external round robins indicate questionable data.

Standards of mass, volume, and length, fabricated from modern materials, kept in the controlled environment of a State metrology laboratory under the custody of trained metrologists, are generally stable and not subject to change. Moreover, the cooperative NIST-State audit programs often identify changes in ample time for corrective action in the unlikely event that such a change should occur. These same programs provide the necessary evidence of the ability to provide traceable measurement results at a level of confidence sufficient for the need.

Moreover, the process of packing, shipping, and unpacking exposes the standards to unnecessary hazards that could result in damage, compromising their integrity. The return and re-calibration could take several months causing an unavailability of State services that would be disruptive to the performance of the mission of the State laboratories.

In order to develop a policy for the guidance of and implementation by all 50 States regarding this subject, the following actions are recommended:

- All States should recognize the fact that periodic return of their State standards to NIST for re-calibration is essential to comply with ISO/IEC 17025, GMP 11, and when: 1) data regarding traceability is unavailable;
  2) charted measurement results indicate that the standards are out of control; 3) measurement results on round robins or performance tests are suspect; or 4) NIST advises the State of the need.
- 3. References to the periodic re-calibration of State standards in the law such as,

"He (the director) shall maintain the State standards in good order and shall submit them, at least once in ten years, to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for calibration,"

should be followed if present and may be amended to reflect a regular interval, plus identified needs. In lieu thereof, the wording of Sections 3 and 12 of the present Uniform Law may be substituted:

SECTION 3. <u>PHYSICAL STANDARDS</u>. -- Weights and measures that are traceable to the U. S. prototype standards supplied by the Federal Government, or approved as being satisfactory by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall be the State primary standards of weights and measures, and shall be maintained in such calibration as prescribed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. All secondary standards may be prescribed by the director and shall be verified upon their initial receipt and as often thereafter as deemed necessary by the director.

## SECTION 12. <u>POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR</u>. -- The director shall:

12 (a) Maintain traceability of the State standards to the National Institute of Standards and Technology, *as evidenced by laboratory Recognition*.

The approach described above is recommended by NIST because each State that participates in the Weights and Measures Division Laboratory Recognition Program has the capability of evaluating its own State standards with the necessary documentation referencing the national standards. The Laboratory Recognition Program provides interaction between the State standards laboratories and NIST, ensuring satisfactory laboratory conditions suitable for primary standards in addition to the proper use of NIST procedures in standards calibration. Thus, each State program is evaluated and, if found in compliance, is Recognized as being capable of performing the measurements listed on the Certificate of Measurement Traceability.