



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

**An Autonomous Institution
Coimbatore - 35**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NACC – UGC with 'A+ Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

19FTT302– FOOD SAFETY & QUALITY REGULATIONS

III – YEAR V SEMESTER

**UNIT 4 – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FOOD LAWS AND
STANDARDS**

TOPIC 5- NABL



INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE NEED OF NABL?





INTRODUCTION



- NABL grants accreditation to testing & calibration laboratories as per ISO/IEC 17025 and medical laboratories as per ISO 15189.
- NABL operates its own system as per ISO/IEC 17011:2004 Conformity Assessment: General Requirements for Accreditation Bodies accrediting Conformity Assessment Bodies
- NABL Accreditation is a voluntary program





Key Requirements for Demonstrating Food Safety

- ❖ Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000, HACCP)
- ❖ Regular Surveillance mechanism
- ❖ Credible testing laboratories (ISO17025; ILAC-MRA)



HOW CAN WE DEFINE ACCREDITATION

□ Procedure by which an Authoritative Body (NABL) gives formal recognition that a Body (laboratory) is competent to carry out a specific task (testing/calibration)





How 'Accreditation' critical to 'Food Manufacturer/Supplier

- ❑ **Minimizing Risk of producing Faulty Food Products entering the market**
- ❑ **Avoid Expensive Retesting**
- ❑ **Ease Export & import issues regarding Food safety**





Need for Food Laboratory Accreditation



- To ensure accurate, reliable and reproducible test results and measurement data.
- To achieve consistency and uniformity in test results and measurement data.
- To have confidence in the quality of goods and services we use.
- To meet Customer's requirement who specify testing by accredited laboratories.
- To meet requirements of Regulatory and Government agencies who sometimes require testing by accredited laboratories.
- To ensure equivalence of results produced by different laboratories.





Now Recognition by Government & Regulators

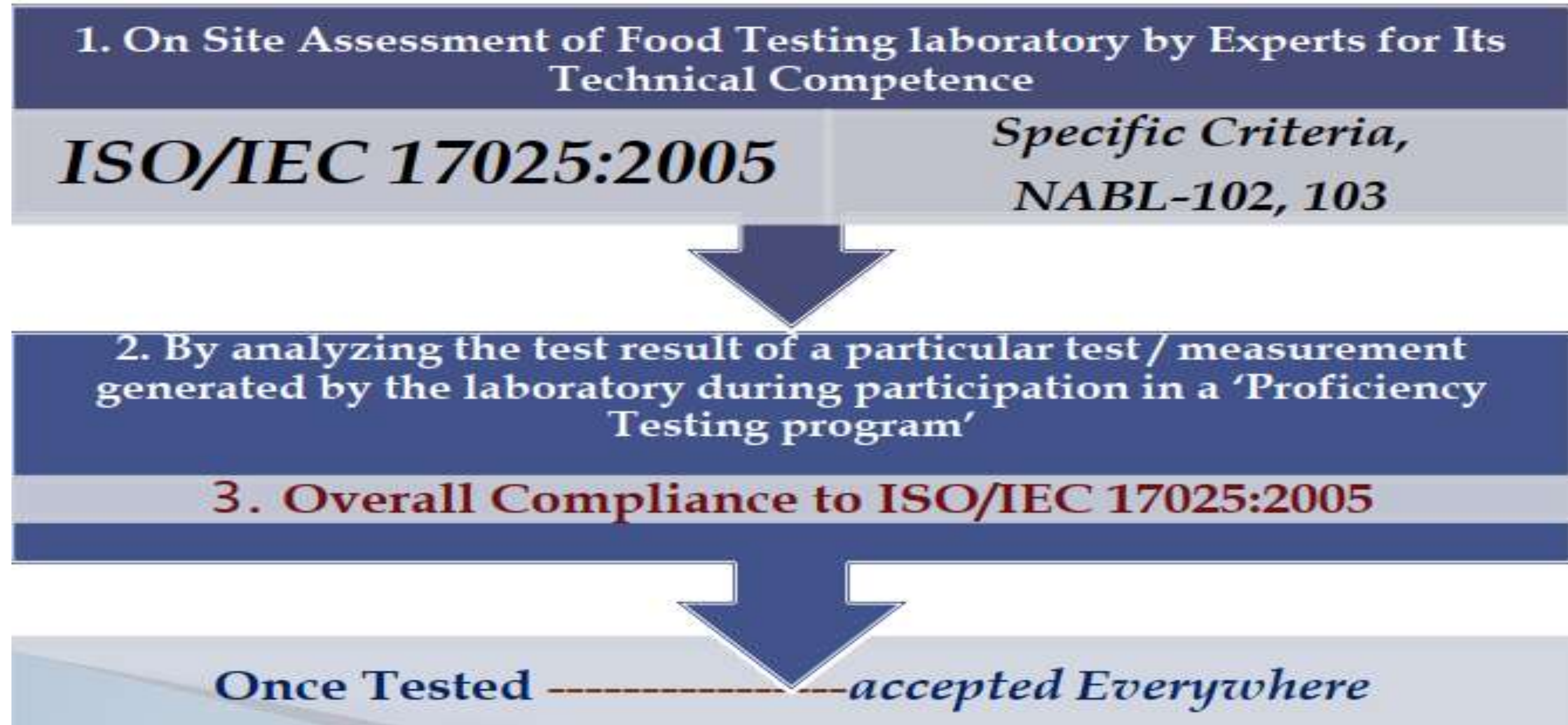


- **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)**
- **Ministry of Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution**
- **Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Dev. Authority (APEDA)**
- **Export Inspection Agency (EIA) & Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)**
- **Tea Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board**





Checking the Competence of a Laboratory





Accreditation Of PT-Providers



➤ **NABL has commenced the new program for the convenience of Laboratories-----**

“Accreditation of ‘Proficiency Testing Providers’ in accordance with ISO/IEC 17043:2010 on the eve of ‘World Accreditation Day-9th June 2011’”

➤ **Also Potential PT providers are being identified in the area of Food Testing**



Management Requirements of ISO/IEC 17025

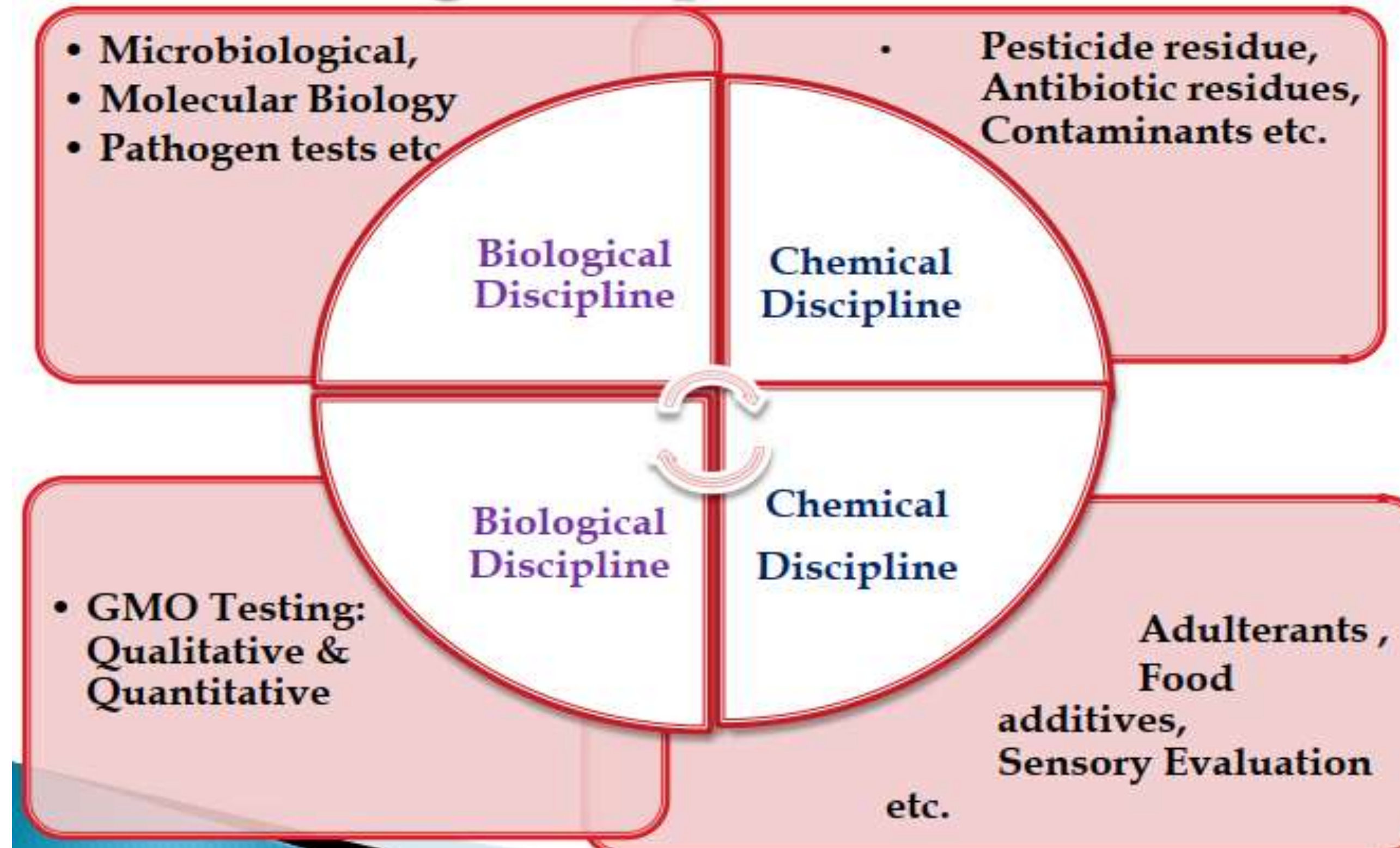


- Organization
- Documentation
- Review of requests and sub-contracting
- Purchasing services
- Service to the client & Complaints
- Control of non-conforming work
- Corrective & preventive action
- Technical Records
- Internal audit & Management review etc

- ❖ Technical competence of staff
- ❖ Testing environment & accommodation
- ❖ Test methods and validation
- ❖ Equipment
- ❖ Measurement Traceability
- ❖ Measurement uncertainty(laboratory must know how far its results are from True values)
- ❖ Sampling, handling and transportation of test items
- ❖ Quality assurance, Proficiency Testing
- ❖ Test reports



Food Testing Discipline





Benefits from Laboratory Accreditation



1. Using an accredited laboratory benefits

Government and Regulators by:

- Increasing confidence in data that are used to establish baselines for key analyses and decisions
- Reducing uncertainties associated with decisions that affect the protection of human health and the environment
- Regulators can reduce their In-house Inspectorate and specialist assessment personnel to reduce the cost or target their inspection more effectively
- Increasing public confidence, because accreditation is a recognisable mark of approval

2. Using an accredited lab also increases the confidence that :

- ❖ Decisions regarding multiple facilities are based on comparable data
- ❖ Purchases received from suppliers are safe and reliable
- ❖ Costs associated with laboratory problems, including re-testing, re-sampling, and lost time are minimised
- ❖ False positives and negatives, which can directly affect compliance with regulations, are minimised
- ❖ Facilitates trade and economic growth



THANK YOU