



Standard Guide for Laboratory Monitors¹

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INTRODUCTION

This guide is for use by laboratory monitors who observe interlaboratory testing performed by participating organizations that validate the legitimacy of test methods and also establish a base of data from which precision and bias statements are to be written. Interlaboratory testing is done to determine the validity of a test standard. Such testing requires diligence by adhering to the protocol established for performing the test in order to minimize variability which often exists between laboratories. Because laboratories differ in size, organization, management, personnel, facilities and environment there is always a potential for introducing variability in test results.

Laboratory monitors confirm that the participating facilities adhere to the test protocol as closely as possible, thereby improving the chances of a successful interlaboratory study. The laboratory monitor observes and assesses but does not perform the functions of an auditor or trainer; the laboratory monitor does not provide accreditation of a laboratory. Laboratory monitors should demonstrate expertise in both the content and the intent of the test method. The laboratory monitor is responsible to render a report to the appointing subcommittee. It is incumbent upon the laboratory monitor to maintain objectivity when working with participating laboratories.

Full-scale product fire tests are expensive, especially full-scale tests of bedding and home furnishings. The development of this standard is intended to ensure that the precision and bias developed for E05 standards demonstrates a high level of statistical validity.

This guide does not contain procedures for analysis of the test data obtained from an interlaboratory study. The user is directed to Practice E691, if the laboratory study includes six laboratories or more, and to Practice E2653 if the number of laboratories in the interlaboratory study is at least three, but less than six.

Using a laboratory monitor as part of an interlaboratory test program is optional. However, if a monitor is used, all of the laboratories in the project are to be included.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide provides a general outline, for use by a laboratory monitor, to assess the qualifications of a laboratory which has requested to participate in a specific ASTM interlaboratory test.

1.2 The preliminary assessment is based on observations made before initiation of any interlaboratory tests.

1.3 The subcommittee, which appoints the laboratory monitor, specifies the minimum requirements which an organization should meet to qualify as a participant for the interlaboratory test. If a pretest is to be included, see details in Section 13.

1.4 This fire standard can not be used to provide quantitative measures.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E05 on Fire Standards and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E05.15 on Furnishings and Contents. Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2008; Dec. 1, 2012. Published November 2008; December 2012. Originally approved in 2004. Last previous edition approved in 2004 as E2335-04-08. DOI: 10.1520/E2335-08; 10.1520/E2335-12.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[E176 Terminology of Fire Standards](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E1537 Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture](#)

[E1822 Test Method for Fire Testing of Stacked Chairs](#)

[E2653 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine Precision Estimates for a Fire Test Method with Fewer Than Six Participating Laboratories](#)

2.2 ISO Standards:

[ISO 13943 Fire Safety-Vocabulary](#)³

[ISO/IEC 17025:1999\(E\)/17025 :2005 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories](#)³

2.3 Other Standard:

[American Association for Laboratory Accreditation A2LA R101 General Requirements for Accreditation of Laboratories, January 1997-General Requirements: Accreditation of ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratories \(December 2011\)](#)⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this guide and associated with fire issues refer to the terminology contained in Terminology [E176](#) and ISO 13943. In case of conflict, the definition given in Terminology [E176](#) shall prevail.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *laboratory monitor, n*—a representative of a subcommittee who is appointed to determine if the qualifications, equipment, personnel, and level of skill at a test facility meet the criteria necessary to participate in an interlaboratory test protocol.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 These guidelines are intended to enable a laboratory monitor to perform onsite assessments of laboratory facilities. Accepted facilities will then participate in an interlaboratory test protocol to establish precision and bias for a particular ASTM standard.

4.2 This assessment is intended to determine that all of the participants have the necessary equipment, an understanding of the test method, and the minimum level of skill necessary to gather data which are to be used to establish precision and bias for the particular standard.

4.3 This guide is not intended to be used as a tool to qualify or accredit laboratories to perform any tests. Refer to the Referenced Documents [ISO/IEC 17025](#) and to the [A2LA R101 Document](#) for further guidance on accreditation requirements.

5. Qualifications of a Laboratory Monitor

5.1 The laboratory monitor should demonstrate a level of expertise about the test method for which the interlaboratory test will be done.

5.2 Technical understanding of the test method is imperative in order to understand the principles of the measurements to be made during the test procedure.

5.3 The laboratory monitor should demonstrate objectivity. This includes not deriving any profit, commissions, or dividends from any commercial entity which performs the same or similar type test evaluations.

6. Responsibilities of a Laboratory Monitor

6.1 Develop a checklist specific to the subject test method.

6.1.1 This checklist is to serve as a guide for the inspection of the laboratory during the initial qualification phase.

6.2 The laboratory monitor performs an inspection of the test laboratories to determine if the equipment conforms with that required to perform the test method, and if adequate training of the operators has been done.

6.3 Verify that the data acquisition system used by the laboratory is compatible with the data to be acquired; and that analysis of the data will provide results which are reliable and comparable to data obtained from other participants.

6.4 Following completion of every laboratory inspection, an assessment report, based on the Checklist described in Section 7, shall be completed and forwarded, with recommendations, to the sponsoring ASTM Subcommittee.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1 rue de Varembe, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland.

⁴ Available from American Association for Laboratory Accreditation, 5301 Buckeytown Pike, Frederick, MD 21704-21704; www.a2la.org