

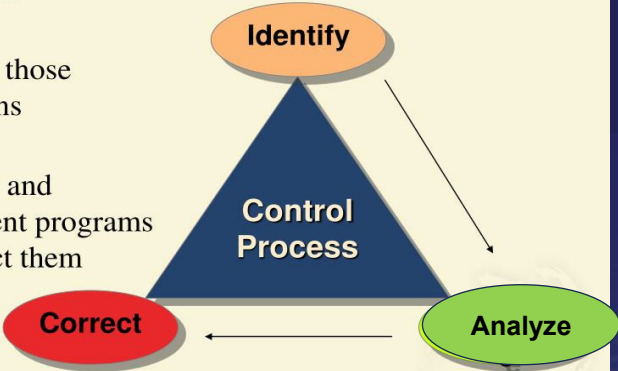
# How to Complete the CAR Form

Laboratory Accreditation  
11/2023 Rev. 1.0

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## Corrective Action

- Identify performance deviations
- Analyze those deviations
- Develop and implement programs to correct them



1.3

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[corrective-action-1.jpg \(1024x768\) \(slideserve.com\)](#)

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## Step one: Accessing the CAR form

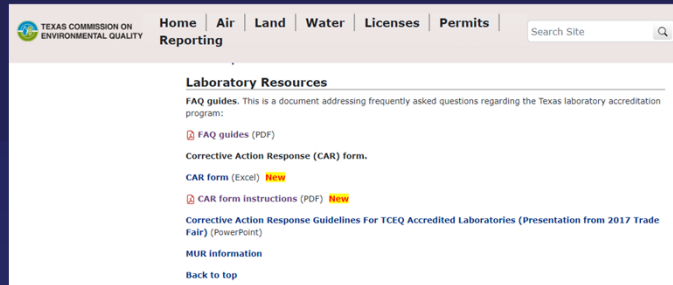
The CAR form (LAPF-012) can be found on the TCEQ Environmental Laboratory (NELAP) Accreditation Website:

[Environmental Laboratory \(NELAP\) Accreditation - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality - www.tceq.texas.gov](http://www.tceq.texas.gov)

Towards the bottom of page under Laboratory resources

Also present:

- CAR form instructions
- CAR guidelines - PowerPoint



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## Step 2: Completing the CAR form

- 2a. Heading
- 2b. Incident Deficiency
- 2c. Root Cause Analysis
- 2d. Corrective Action Items
- 2e. Customer Notification
- 2f. Verification of Effectiveness



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## What Is Root Cause Analysis (RCA)?

Root Cause Analysis (RCA) is a useful popular tool that helps determine the basic, underlying cause of a problem through a series of specific steps. A factor is considered a root cause if its removal from the problem-fault-sequence prevents the final undesirable event from recurring.

The successful application of the determination of the root cause should ultimately result in the elimination of the problem.

**When Should Root Cause Analysis be Performed?**

- When human errors occur during a workflow process
- When performance is below standard
- When equipment failures or adverse events occur during certain work processes

### Steps of RCA

**Step 1:** Identify the Problem

**Step 2:** Select Team

**Step 3:** Collect Data

**Step 4:** Identify Possible Factors

**Step 5:** Identify Root Cause(s)

**Step 6:** Define and Implement an Action Plan

**Step 7:** Monitor and Assess Results

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[6sigma.com-Infographic4.jpg \(792x612\)](http://6sigma.com-Infographic4.jpg)

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## 2a. Heading

Corrective Action Report					
Green cells need to be filled in			Yellow cells may need to be filled in		
Laboratory:	LAB NAME	NC Number (M-# or T-#):	M-# or T-#	Repeat NC (Yes or No):	*
Corrective Action Response for TNI Assessment # (A2#-##):		A2#-##	TNI 2016/Method Reference:	TNI Citation - V1M# or Method	
Date NC observed/identified:	Typically the date the assessor noted the issue if found on-site				
Laboratory Related Policy/Method/Procedure/Form affected:			What was affected in the laboratory? **		

- \* = drop-down
- \*\* = When investigating non-conformances, be sure to look laboratory-wide to ensure findings are not repeated in other areas

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## Conformity vs. Nonconformity Table

Characteristics	Conformity	Nonconformity
Definition	Refers to the act of matching behaviors to a standard, a specification or a method	Refers to a deviation from a standard, a specification, or method

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## 2b. Incident Nonconformancy

### Incident Nonconformity

Copy and paste from the report. May summarize lengthy nonconformities.

Example 1: The Quality Policy Statement in section 5.3 of the laboratory's QM did not include a commitment by laboratory management to continually improve the management system's effectiveness.

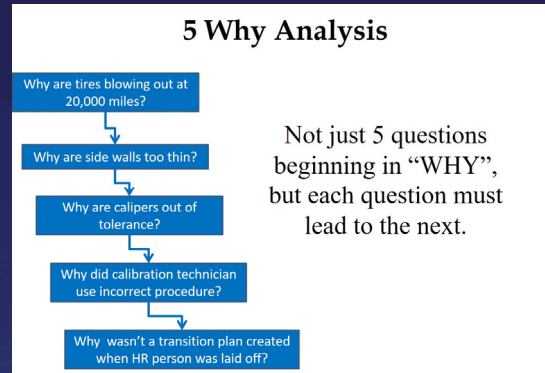
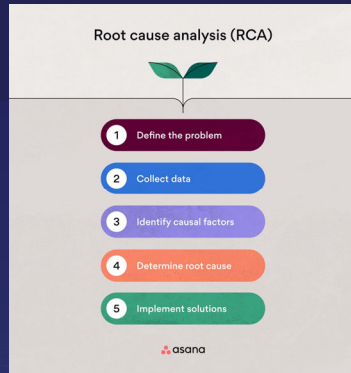
Example 2: The following SOPs did not include or reference a procedure for the determination of a measure of relative error (%RE) and acceptance criteria for relative error as required by TNI V1M4-1.7.1.1.k.ii.

-SOP Method 200.7

-SOP Method 300.0

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# Root Cause Analysis with the 5 Why Analysis Method



[inline-project-planning-root-cause-analysis-1-2x.jpg \(1800x1918\) \(asana.biz\)](#)

[5-why-analysis-for-root-cause-analysis.jpg \(1423x973\) \(medicaldeviceacademy.com\)](#)

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## 2c. Root Cause Analysis

### Root Cause Analysis

Document the outcome of the root cause analysis. It requires the laboratory to ensure the main issue has been identified. Usually the "5 Whys" is utilized to get to the root of the issue. The response cannot be "error," "be more careful," "oversight," or placing blame on an individual. The root cause must be documented.

Example 1: The Quality Manager utilized the example quality policy statement found in the TNI-QM-2017-v3.1 without reviewing the requirements of the standard.

Example 2: The Quality Manager was unaware of the new (2016) requirements for calibration for the root cause.

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# Reminder:

**Differences between correction, corrective action and preventive action**



**Correction**  
Put fire out  
(at the time)



**Corrective Action**  
What caused fire  
and how to prevent  
recurrence  
(after event)



**Preventive Action**  
Stop fire from  
happening  
(before event)

[Correction-corrective-action-and-preventive-action.jpg](#)

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## 2d. Corrective Action Items

Corrective Action			
Corrective action item(s) to address the nonconformity (if additional space is needed, provide another page):	Date for implementation of correction(s) (i.e. MM/YYYY):	How was this documented?	Will this action prevent recurrence? *
The corrective action must be measurable and able to be documented. Multiple actions are usually required. If procedures or forms are revised or created, staff training is required. This should be noted in the corrective action with a completion date and a way to document the training.	Specify the date for implementation: Completed/estimate future actions. Month/year is acceptable	Specify what records were completed. Make sure the records meet the TNI requirements.	Many of the specified actions may result in "No." At least one action must prevent recurrence must be "Yes."
Example 1: Quality Manager will update the quality manual to include a commitment by laboratory management to continually improve the management system's effectiveness.	07/2023	Quality Manual revision notes and Laboratory Document Master List	Yes
Example 1: Train all laboratory personnel on the changes to the Quality Manual.	07/2023	Employee Training Sign-Off sheet	Yes
Example 2: The lab will revise the SOPs to include the procedure with acceptance criteria by 08/2023 with training completed.	08/2023	Updated SOP in Document Master List and Employee training completed	Yes
Example 2: The lab will do a lab wide review of other methods and revise them if needed by 10/2023 with training completed.	10/2023	Employee Training Sign-Off sheet	Yes

\* = Drop-down

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## 2d. Corrective Action Items Suggestions

- Correct the finding
  - Example:
    - Label the thermometer
    - Properly calibrate the volumetrics
- Correct the documentation which supports the action
  - Example:
    - SOP(s)
    - Form(s)

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## 2d. Corrective Action Items Considerations

- When investigating nonconformities, be sure to look laboratory-wide to ensure nonconformities are not repeated in other areas.
  - Check for (and correct) similar occurrences of the issue.
- Train staff who will be performing the tasks routinely
- **NOTE: If procedures or forms are revised or created, staff training is required**
  - This should be noted in the corrective action with:
    - Completion date
    - A form of documentation for the training
- Check back in 1-3 months to make sure this is being done correctly (verification of effectiveness)

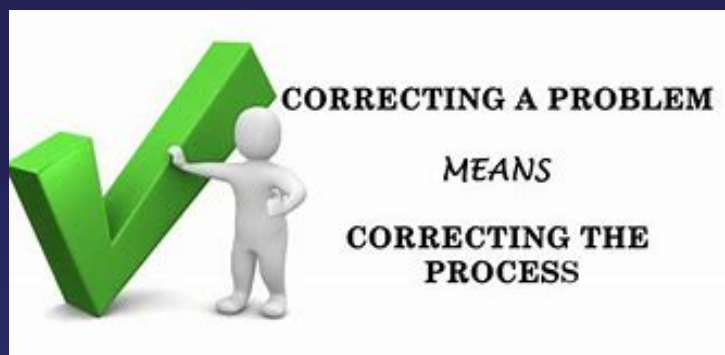
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## 2e. Customer Notification

<b>Affected Data</b>		
<b>Customer data affected?</b>	*	<b>If Yes, the cited nonconformity casts doubt on the validity of results. Complete below. If No, move to Verification of Effectiveness.</b>
<b>What work affected? (If a batch or sample affected, list the sample/batch. If no client samples affected, then mark N/A):</b>	Batch or sample #(s)	
<b>Action(s) for Client Notification:</b>	<b>Date for Client Notification:</b>	<b>How was this documented?</b>
Required if reported results would have been different if the incident had not occurred. Consider the timeframe needed.	This is when the laboratory notified the clients	

\* = Drop-down

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## 2f. Verification of Effectiveness

Verification of Effectiveness		
Action(s) for Effectiveness:	Date for Verification (i.e. MM/YYYY):	How is this going to be documented?
Verification involves checking: 1. all proposed corrective actions that occurred; 2. fixed and not reoccurred.	Must occur AFTER proposed corrective action date. Usually 1-3 months after	Usually documented via internal audit records, management review, training forms, etc.
Example 1: Quality Manager will verify the Quality Manual includes a commitment by laboratory management to continually improve the management system's effectiveness during an internal audit of TNI 2016 V1M2 annually in accordance with that year's internal audit schedule.	09/2023	TNI 2016 V1M2 internal audit assessment report
Example 1: Quality Manager will verify that the Training document has been maintained for all laboratory personnel during an internal audit of TNI 2016 V1M2 annually in accordance with that year's internal audit schedule.	09/2023	TNI 2016 V1M2 internal audit assessment report
Example 2: The lab (Quality Manager, Tech. Manager, etc.) will review all SOP methods with calibrations to ensure the TNI requirements are included. In addition, the lab will review all calibration data to ensure the requirements are being followed.	01/2023	All calibrations for the next 3 months will be verified and checked again during the internal audit.

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## Questions?

- If you have any questions on how to complete the CAR form:
  - Contact the TCEQ lead assessor who performed your most recent assessment
  - Assigned TCEQ assessor if a 3<sup>rd</sup> party contractor completed your most recent assessment

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