Singapore Accreditation Council

ACCREDITATION SCHEME FOR
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS CERTIFICATION BODIES

CT 16
SAC CRITERIA FOR CERTIFICATION BODIES (ASSET MANAGEMENT)

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The SAC Accreditation Programme is managed by Enterprise Singapore

1 Introduction

1.1 This document specifies the supplementary SAC criteria for certification bodies on Asset Management (AM) certification to *ISO 55001: Asset Management – Management Systems – Requirements*, *a*nd is to be used with ISO/IEC 17021 and the applicable IAF Mandatory Documents.

2 Competence Requirements for Auditing and Certification Personnel

2.1 A certification body shall appoint competent personnel to review applications, conduct audits, review audit reports and make certification decisions. These personnel shall meet the applicable requirements specified in ISO/IEC TS 17021-5.

2.2 Qualification and work experience can be used as part of the requirements. However competence is not based on these alone as it is important to ensure that personnel can demonstrate the ability to apply the specific knowledge and skills that one would expect a person to have after completing a qualification or having a certain amount of work experience.

2.3 An example of a qualification for auditors and personnel who review audit reports and make certification decisions is the completion of a course on ISO 55001 that covers the requirements for knowledge and understanding specified in ISO/IEC TS 17021-5. Completion of other courses that cover the requirements for knowledge and understanding specified in ISO/IEC TS 17021-5 is also another qualification.

3 Duration of Asset Management Audits

3.1 In addition to IAF Mandatory Documents 1 and 5, the following guidance applies:

a. Estimation of audit duration

i. The number of sites at which asset management activities are conducted or managed

In a manufacturing environment, the assets will tend to be items of plant which are contained within a limited number of discrete sites. The sites containing the assets themselves will also house the facilities and personnel involved in their management.

In other organisations, the assets themselves may be scattered across locations but the management and support activities are located elsewhere in offices, depots and workshops.

The audit will need to include visits to the locations at which asset management activities are conducted – not necessarily to the assets

themselves, except as required, to determine that the asset management arrangements are appropriate and are being effectively implemented.

ii. The number of people employed directly or indirectly in the asset management activities.

The total number of people involved in the range of asset management activities from management to operational levels should be determined.

In determining the number of people, account should be taken of contractors, sub-contractors and shift working. The effective number of people will be the number of people involved in asset management activities at any one time. This will include asset managers, engineering, and maintenance and installation personnel. Consideration also needs to be given to support functions with responsibilities under ISO 55001 (eg. HR, procurement, etc).

b. Factors which may increase or decrease duration

The factors in the following table provide some guidance when considering adjustments which may be made to the audit durations. The justification for increasing or decreasing time spent on audits must be recorded.

Factors which may reduce duration	Factors which may increase duration
Few locations which need to be visited	Geographical location of asset containing or operational sites which need to be visited as part of the audit.
Central management control systems, easy access to computerised records. A high level of systems integration.	Devolved organisation with local autonomy and diversity of systems across the organisation. Records and personnel not centralised.
System redundancy mitigating consequences of asset failure	Criticality of assets with high consequences of asset failure.
Modern assets with higher reliability requiring less maintenance	Older assets requiring intensive maintenance.