

Equipment and Calibration Quiz

Passing score = 80%

Select the correct answer.

1. T F Calibration is the comparison of two measurement devices or systems (one of known uncertainty (your standard) and one of unknown uncertainty (your test equipment)).
2. T F Traceability is the property of a measurement result whereby the result can be related to a reference through a documented unbroken chain of calibrations, each contributing to the measurement uncertainty.
3. T F Electronic calculations and data transfers are not subject to appropriate checks in a systematic manner.
4. T F Commercial software (e.g., word processing, database, statistical programming) is considered sufficiently validated.
5. T F Only certain measurement and testing equipment have a significant effect on the validity and accuracy of test results.
6. T F Equipment sent out of the laboratory for calibration is ready to go when received back in the laboratory.
7. There need to be defined procedures and schedules for carrying out checks needed to maintain confidence in the calibration status of:
 - A. Reference standards
 - B. Primary, working, and transfer standards
 - C. Reference materials
 - D. A, B & C
8. The following support equipment requires calibration except
 - A. Incubators
 - B. Waterbaths
 - C. Stir plates
 - D. Thermometers
9. Equipment that has been mishandled, gives suspect results, is defective, or gives suspect results shall be:
 - A. Taken out of service
 - B. Clearly marked as being out of service
 - C. Decommissioned and discarded immediately
 - D. A & B only
10. All the following are correct regarding calibrated equipment except:
 - A. Can be labelled to indicate calibration status
 - B. Can be coded to indicated calibration status
 - C. Can be otherwise identified to indicate the status of the calibration
 - D. All equipment in the laboratory is assumed to be calibrated so no action or labelling is required