



IECRE OPERATIONAL DOCUMENT

RETL / RECTF Multi Location Collaboration





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1 Scope

IECRE02, chapter 8.1,

2 Normative references

None.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the relevant definitions contained in Wind Energy Rules of Procedure and ISO/IEC 17000 apply, with the following additions:

3.1 Entity

An entity is a self-organized unit of staff and/or testing facility that provides sub tasks in a testing project. Entities could be:

- an RETL / RECTF
- an outpost of a RETL / RECTF in a remote location, completely owned by an RETL / RECTF
- a secondary company owned by an RETL / RECTF
- an independent company (e.g. mast supplier)
- a remote testing facility (e.g. blade test center, gearbox test bench) owned by an RETL / RECTF
- a remote testing facility (e.g. blade test center, gearbox test bench) not owned by an RETL / RECTF

Not considered to be a entity:

- Homework is not considered as a separate entity. Homeworkers belong to the entity that employs them and have been part of the assessment of that entity.
- Staff working in an adjacent building are not considered a separate entity.

3.2 Sub Tasking

Sub tasking describes a form of collaboration where the report-issuing RETL / RECTF assigns tasks to other entities. The word sub tasking was chosen to underline the path of responsibility for the quality of the RETR and is strictly separated from the contractual relationships between collaborators, which would have been confused by the term “sub-contracting”.

It may be possible that a remote non RETL / RECTF entity holds a contract with a customer (e.g. an outpost in the country of the customer, whilst the control of the testing process quality and the issuing of the report is done by the mother RETL / RECTF.)

3.3 Report-issuing RETL / RECTF

A report-issuing RETL / RECTF is a fully assessed and accepted RETL / RECTF by the rules of IECRE. The only entity that can issue RETRs as an RETL / RECTF are those entities that where assessed.

If an outpost of an RETL / RECTF wants to issue RETRs, the staff and the location of that outpost have to be part of the assessment of the RETR or can choose to have their own IECRE Assessment.

If a secondary company owned by an RETL / RECTF wants to issue RETRs, they need to be fully assessed.

If a remote testing facility owned by an RETL / RECTF is part of the testing process that leads to an RETR, that testing facility and its staff have to be part of the assessment.

If a remote testing facility not owned by an RETL / RECTF is part of the testing process that leads to an RETR, that testing facility and its staff have to be part of the assessment.

4 Collaboration Scenarios

For the collaboration of entities within an IECRE testing project, the following items do not matter since they have shown not to be relevant for the quality of the RETR:

- ownership relation
- same management
- same quality control system

The only distinguishing property is the question if an entity has been assessed and accepted within IECRE.

4.1 Collaboration between a Report-issuing RETL / RECTF and other RETLs / RECTFs

If 2 or more RETLs / RECTFs collaborate in a testing project, the report-issuing RETL / RECTF accepts the work of the collaborating RETL / RECTF due the mutual recognition rules of IECRE. No further quality check of the provided sub tasks is needed.

4.2 Collaboration between a Report-issuing RETL / RECTF and other non RETL / RECTF entities

If a report-issuing RETL / RECTF collaborates with a non RETL / RECTF entity in a testing project, this is considered as sub tasking and the following rules apply:

- The report-issuing RETL / RECTF is fully responsible for the quality of the RETR content.
- The report-issuing RETL / RECTF must have procedures of quality controlling the subtask-providing entity in place. The use of these procedures, and the document paths of the documents describing these procedures, must be stated in the RETR. The procedures themselves do not need to be disclosed in the report. They need to be disclosed to the lead and peer assessor during an assessment.
- A table of sub tasked entities and their assigned tasks must be given in the report. This table also needs to state if the sub task is relevant for the RETR quality (e.g. a subcontractor team installing anemometers on a mast) or if it is not (e.g. a service provider supplying the mast).

5 Limitations of Sub Tasking

- The final evaluation of measurement data that is the base for the RETR cannot be sub tasked.

NOTE For example, for power performance these tasks cannot be sub-tasked:

- report of terrain assessment
 - report of site assessment
 - final evaluation and report on site calibration
 - final evaluation and report of the power curve
- The creation and signing of the RETR cannot be sub tasked.
 - The structuring of sub tasks cannot be sub tasked.
 - The undertaking of quality controlling procedures for sub task providing entities cannot be sub tasked.

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