The American Association for Laboratory Accreditation

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

My tenure as A2LA's Chair is coming to a close and, admittedly, I am looking forward to becoming the next Past-Chair. However, there are a few duties that I must address before handing off to someone more competent. It is always good for an organization to have a leadership hand-off at the Chair level. New ideas, new priorities and different perspectives are all very healthy. I do - being human, stubborn and opinionated - have a few wishes. Let me share them with you.

My main wish is that the transition to having a proper Chief Operating Officer continues, but at a greater pace than has taken place since the idea became a reality. In fairness, the current Vice President who assumed the role of COO had many previous commitments for the year 2008 which she was not able to extract herself from immediately. Once these commitments play out, things should happen at a much faster pace.

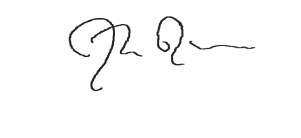
My second wish is for the medical laboratory accreditation program to become a successful and thriving program. I have no reason to believe that it will not and feel that A2LA is somewhere between second base and home plate on this. Under the assumption that this wish will come to fruition in 2009, the possibility of significant growth coming to A2LA soon is very exciting.

Once the medical program takes off the staff at A2LA will need to look closely at the operating infrastructure of the organization. Addressing questions such as "Will the current software system remain applicable and hold up under significant growth?" is essential to maintaining a viable organization.

My main wish is that, whatever endeavor A2LA undertakes in the future, the goal of ensuring that the organization maintains premier status in all its accreditation sectors is always achieved. Never being willing to accept a "second best" status is what I am most proud of regarding A2LA. It is what has made A2LA so successful. Knowing the Board of Directors' and staff's commitment to being the best, I am confident that this wish will be fulfilled.

In this I wish all associated with A2LA the very best and look forward to seeing you soon.

For the A2LA Board of Directors,



Trevor Boyce, Chair

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

As A2LA celebrates its 30th year of operation, it is a good time for reflection on the past and the future of the Association.

A2LA members can take great satisfaction in the success and progress achieved over the last several years. The founders of A2LA had terrific foresight. Formal establishment of A2LA as a non-profit, third-party organization, open to all types of membership, was a crucial attribute to developing credibility and laying the foundation for national and international recognition.

Testing and our other related accreditable services affect all sectors of the economy. Accreditation must meet the needs of a variety of organizations and the markets in which they operate. A2LA has taken this into account since its creation in the belief that it must serve all sectors, no matter how technically challenging, small or costly.

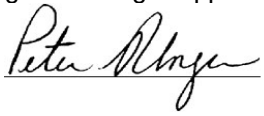
The developments in the world of accreditation show that accreditation is going to play an increasingly important role in society. Non-governmental organizations, such as A2LA, are being increasingly used to perform accreditations that support the public's need for reassurance of competent laboratories supplying accurate data so that valid decisions related to safety, health and the environment are made. Effective accreditation also provides significant economic benefits, not only to laboratories, but to their users.

There is no doubt that accreditation serves an important public purpose. But to have confidence in any accreditation system that serves the public interest, it must operate with integrity, impartiality, and independence from any one interest (even government) including freedom from undue financial or other pressures. These are prerequisites for international recognition. A2LA is fortunate to be designed with these attributes already well established. A2LA is the benchmark that others follow. A2LA is the obvious choice for accreditation in the United States

A2LA is very well positioned to maintain this status. Our commitment to global standards and practices is unwavering. It has been key to our success and will continue. A2LA has been and will continue to be a big supporter and contributor to the global system of mutual recognition agreements for laboratory accreditation. MRAs among accreditation bodies are the best way to facilitate trade and reduce complexity and redundancy of testing. A2LA is proud to be an initial signatory to the MRAs of ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), APLAC (Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation), and IAAC (Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation). A2LA continues to be the only US-based accreditation body with a bilateral MRA with the European cooperation for Accreditation (EA), the oldest regional cooperation serving a growing European trade area.

A2LA is built upon a quintet of excellence: a truly outstanding assessor corps, a superb Accreditation Council, an effective governing Board, an exceptionally wide range of members and volunteers, and a staff who are unusually dedicated and accomplished. Assessors are very carefully selected and then trained and closely monitored. The 60+ members of the Accreditation Council (all volunteers) represent a vast array of technical expertise and make many difficult decisions. The Board of Directors, meeting two to three times per year, provides overall guidance and policy direction. The members and volunteers on our Criteria Council and advisory committees offer outstanding guidance on challenging technical issues. The staff continues to distinguish itself, both nationally and internationally.

These five interdependent ingredients – assessors, Council, Board, volunteers and staff – are what make accreditation by A2LA unique among its peers. One of the few internationally recognized accreditation bodies that receives no government subsidy, A2LA has never been stronger thanks to the effectiveness of this quintet, which positions A2LA as a leader among its peers. I am very excited to be part of this and expect to see even greater things happen in the future.



Peter S. Unger, President

INTRODUCTION

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABORATORY ACCREDITATION (A2LA) is a nonprofit, nongovernmental, public service membership society dedicated to the formal recognition of competent laboratories and related activities.

During 2007, A2LA operated the following different types of voluntary accreditation programs to recognize competency in support of assuring the quality of data used in decision-making:

- Accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories (regardless of ownership); the essential requirements are technical competence and compliance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005;
- Accreditation of medical testing laboratories to ISO 15189:2007;
- Accreditation of inspection bodies to ISO/IEC 17020:1998 and ILAC/IAF A4:2004;
- Accreditation of proficiency testing providers to ILAC G-13:2007;
- Accreditation of reference material producers to ISO Guide 34:2000 in combination with ISO/IEC 17025;
- Accreditation of product certification bodies to ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996.

During 2007, A2LA maintained a membership of 403 individuals and organizations. Membership in A2LA is separate and distinct from accreditation. Members elect the Board of Directors and receive discounts on training and accreditation fees.

Recognition of A2LA accreditation programs comes from organizations around the world with which A2LA has mutual recognition arrangements or other forms of recognition.

A2LA's accreditation programs are described in the paragraphs that follow.

DESCRIPTION OF A2LA ACCREDITATION PROGRAMS

LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

Laboratory accreditation is that part of the conformity assessment process that recognizes the technical competence of laboratories providing calibration or test data. A2LA accredits all types of laboratories and thus provides one place where a laboratory can achieve accreditation for all of its testing and calibration activities.

A2LA uses ISO/IEC 17025:2005 as the general requirements for accreditation of calibration and testing (with the exception of medical testing) laboratories. In May 2007, A2LA launched an accreditation program for medical testing laboratories, using ISO 15189:2007, *Medical Laboratories: Particular Requirements for Quality and Competence*. The conditions for accreditation (the laboratory's commitment) and a description of the accreditation process are maintained in A2LA's documents titled General Requirements.

Because of the needs of users (users of accredited laboratories) and specifiers (organizations that require accreditation, including government and private sector), specific technical criteria have been developed to amplify the requirements of the general criteria (ISO/IEC 17025) for several of the programs and fields of testing and calibration.

A separate Scope of Accreditation is given for each field. It lists specific tests, types of tests, or calibrations for which the laboratory has been found competent. For calibration laboratories, scopes of accreditation also include a description of the laboratory's capabilities in terms of measurement parameter, range, best measurement capability expressed as an uncertainty, and technique and/or equipment.

The application for accreditation describes the many technical fields and programs for which a laboratory may apply. These include the programs listed in Table 1.

INSPECTION BODY ACCREDITATION

For the purpose of accreditation, inspection is defined as the examination of a product, design, service, process, plant, material, component, or assembly to determine conformity with specific requirements or, on the basis of professional judgment, general requirements. Inspection of processes includes personnel, facilities, technology and methodology that make up the process. The results of inspection may be used to support certification.

A2LA recognizes the close relationship between inspection, sampling, testing and measurement, yet understands that inspection includes a variety of activities not covered in testing laboratory accreditation. Different but related requirements are needed. A2LA is committed to using the latest international standards and so uses as the general requirements for this program ISO/IEC 17020: 1998, *General Criteria for the Operation of Various Types of Bodies Performing Inspection*. A2LA interpretations of this Standard are taken from the IAF/ILAC-A4: 2004 – *Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC 17020*. Added requirements deemed necessary to clarify issues related to the use of the A2LA-Accredited symbol on inspection reports and the relationship of inspections versus tests and measurements that may be involved as part of the inspection process are also included.

Accreditation is based on the assessment of the performance of an inspection body including procedures, staff competence and reporting. It is available to all types of inspection bodies including in-house services. A2LA acknowledges that some user organizations may choose to accept only inspections conducted by third party (independent) bodies. It is up to such organizations to decide which accredited inspection bodies they will accept.

An inspection body can be an organization, or part of an organization, but must be discretely identifiable in order to be accredited. An inspection body engaged in testing, measurement or sampling work may apply for accreditation for its work as a laboratory concurrently with its application for accreditation for inspection or add some simple tests to its inspection scope.

Table 1. LABORATORY ACCREDITATION FIELDS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

* *Fields and special programs with additional requirements beyond ISO/IEC 17025*

Acoustics & Vibration Tests involving the measurement of noise emission, noise exposure, sound transmission, sound absorption, and vibration.

Biological Biological, microbiological and biochemical testing and measurement, including examination of foods and pharmaceuticals.

- Food Microbiology *
- Veterinary Diagnostics*

Calibration * Measurements typically conducted by standards and calibration laboratories for a variety of measurement quantities.

Chemical Chemical analyses and detection including instrumental and automated methods, and associated physical tests on materials and products.

- Animal Drug Testing *
- Coal
- Fertilizers
- Fasteners and Metals
- Paint
- Food Chemistry *
- Veterinary Diagnostics*
- Aerospace*

Construction Materials * Tests to determine the engineering properties of materials and products used in construction.

Electrical Tests of an electrical and electronic nature performed on instruments, equipment, appliances, components, and materials. Includes EMC, CTIA, Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) and Bluetooth testing.

- Automotive EMC *

Environmental.* Tests for constituents in various EPA environmental media.

- Air
- Water
- Radon
- Asbestos
- Bioassay
- Solid/Hazardous Wastes
- Environmental Lead (Pb) *
- Underground Storage Tanks (KY & WY) *
- TX Department of Health Indoor Air Quality*

Geotechnical * Tests of soil and rock to provide engineering data.

- Putting Green Materials *

Information Technology * Tests of any aspect of a hardware or software environment.

Mechanical Tests, measurements, and evaluation of physical properties of materials, components, and assemblies.

- Fasteners and Metals
- Paint
- Paper
- Plastics
- Rubber
- Windows and Doors
- Aerospace

Medical * Specific medical laboratory tests on samples from humans. (This program is based on ISO 15189, rather than ISO/IEC 17025.)

Nondestructive* Examination of materials, components, and assemblies to detect discontinuities without damaging the material, component or assembly.

Thermal Tests involving the measurement of fire, heat, flow, temperature, and humidity.

- Fire Testing
- Insulation Performance

INSPECTION BODY ACCREDITATION (continued)

A2LA welcomes applications for the accreditation of all types of inspection work. The following are examples of work for which accreditation may be sought:

- Agricultural products
- Bulk cargoes (e.g. coal, iron ore, petroleum)
- Cargoes in containers and packages
- Cast products
- Cranes
- Electrical equipment
- Foods
- Forged products
- Mechanical equipment
- Pipelines
- Protective coatings
- Rolled products
- Structures (e.g., concrete, steel, timber)
- Textiles
- Welding

The Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) approved A2LA to be a signatory to the APLAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) for Inspection Body accreditation in September 2006.

PROFICIENCY TESTING PROVIDER ACCREDITATION

Proficiency testing (PT) programs are used by A2LA as part of the laboratory accreditation assessment process to determine the ability of laboratories to perform competently tests or calibrations for which accreditation is held. Proficiency testing programs are also used to monitor accredited laboratories' continuing performance.

The A2LA Accreditation Program for Providers of Proficiency Testing Programs is designed for proficiency testing providers who wish to demonstrate their competence by formal compliance with a set of internationally acceptable requirements for the planning and implementation of proficiency testing programs. The program also provides users of proficiency testing programs (laboratories, accreditation bodies such as A2LA, technical assessors, etc.) increased confidence that the PT programs being relied upon are being operated competently in accordance with specified technical and management system requirements.

The specific assessment requirements for this program are based on the requirements contained in ILAC G-13: 2000, *Requirements for the Competence of Providers of Proficiency Testing*. These requirements are based upon ISO Guide 43-1(1997) and on the relevant elements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 applicable to characterization, homogeneity, and stability testing of proficiency testing materials.

A2LA has also been recognized by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) as a proficiency testing oversight body/proficiency testing provider accreditor (PTOB/PTPA). By virtue of this recognition, A2LA is able to conduct assessments to the stringent NELAC requirements and offer accreditation that covers all of the NELAC fields of proficiency testing. The A2LA NELAC PTOB/PTPA Program is based on the following requirements: ISO Guide 34:2000, ISO Guide 43:1997, ISO/IEC 17025:2005, NELAC Chapter 2: 2003, the relevant sections of NELAC Chapter 5: 2003, and the EPA National Standards for Water Proficiency Testing Studies, Criteria Document 1998.

A2LA recommends that wherever possible, A2LA-accredited testing and calibration laboratories use accredited proficiency testing (PT) providers to meet the accreditation requirements for participation in proficiency testing.

REFERENCE MATERIAL PRODUCER ACCREDITATION

The A2LA Accreditation Program for Reference Material Producers is designed for producers of reference materials who wish to demonstrate their competence by formal compliance with a set of internationally recognized criteria. The program will provide users of reference materials, such as testing and calibration laboratories, with increased confidence that the reference materials being relied upon are being produced in accordance with specified technical and management system requirements and are of appropriate quality.

The requirements for this program are based on those contained in ISO Guide 34, *General Requirements for the Competence of Reference Material Producers*, in combination with ISO/IEC 17025:2005. ISO Guide 34 sets out the general requirements that a reference material producer has to demonstrate that it operates in

compliance with, if it is to be recognized as competent to carry out the production of reference materials. It is recognized that each reference material needs to be characterized mainly to the level of accuracy required for its intended purpose (i.e. appropriate measurement uncertainty.)

In December 2007, A2LA was recognized under the APLAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) for our Reference Material Producer accreditation program.

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION BODY ACCREDITATION

A2LA recognizes the very close relationship between certification and testing yet understands that certification includes a variety of activities not covered in testing laboratory accreditation. Certification includes the examination of test reports for compliance with specified criteria – both domestic and international. As such, A2LA introduced an accreditation program for product certification bodies in December 2005.

A2LA is recognized by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Conformity Assessment Systems Evaluation (NVCASE) program for accreditation of telecommunication certification bodies (TCBs) for FCC requirements. Under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Telecommunications and Information (APEC Tel) Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA), NIST is the Designating Authority for the United States.

On January 28, 2003, U.S. and Canadian governments signed an exchange letter to implement Phase-II of the APEC Tel MRA. Under this MRA, NIST is responsible for qualifying and designating U.S. Conformity Assessment Bodies / Certification Bodies (CABs/CBs). According to Phase-II of the MRA, U.S. CABs/CBs must be accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 and specific APEC economy's technical requirements. Industry Canada (IC) is the regulatory authority in Canada for telecommunications equipment.

In October 2003, the governments of the United States and Singapore signed exchange letters to implement Phase-II of the APEC Tel MRA. IDA is the Regulatory Authority in Singapore for telecommunications equipment.

This recognition by NIST expands the A2LA goal of one accreditation accepted everywhere. A2LA ISO/IEC 17025 accredited testing laboratories that are also ISO/IEC Guide 65 accredited Product Certification Bodies now have the choice of having both accreditations accomplished with one assessment from one accreditation body. Organizations exercising this option can reduce cost and time expended during the on-site accreditation process.

A certification body may apply for accreditation separately or, if they are also engaged in testing, measurement or sampling work, they may apply for accreditation for this work concurrent with their application for accreditation of their certification activities.

The general criteria for A2LA accreditation of product certification bodies are contained in ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996, *General Requirements for Bodies Operating Product Certification Systems*. Additional criteria may be needed depending on particular user needs (e.g. FCC).

A2LA accreditation attests that a product certification body has demonstrated:

- that it is competent to perform specific product certifications or specific types of product certifications;
- that its quality system is documented, is fully operational, and addresses and conforms to all elements of ISO/IEC Guide 65:1996;
- that it is operating in accordance with the required quality system; and
- that it conforms to any additional requirements established by A2LA.

Accreditation is based on A2LA's assessment of a product certification body's performance including procedures, staff competence and reporting. It is available to all certification bodies including in-house services.

ACCREDITATION ACTIVITY

At the end of 2007, A2LA had 1,932 organizations accredited in 48 states, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands BWI, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Republic of China, Qatar, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago and the United Kingdom, an increase of 3.9% over 2006. During this same period, 103 accreditations were withdrawn. A comparison of laboratories accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 in various fields of testing and calibration with previous years is shown in Table 2a. Table 2b shows the number of organizations accredited in A2LA's additional accreditation programs in 2007.

The number of entities enrolled has shown a net increase of 46 (1,996 at the end of 2006; 2,042 at the end of 2007). For the year, a total of 149 new applications for accreditation were received and 110 entities were in the process of becoming accredited at year's end.

TABLE 2a

Field of Testing	A&V	Bio	Cal	Chem	CMT	Ele	Env	Geo	Mech	NDT	Ther	IT	Total
Dec 31, 2007	22	95	504	270	72	200	41	37	638	18	7	5	1909
Dec 31, 2006	23	87	482	250	70	198	39	36	648	19	7	-	1859
Dec 31, 2005	21	70	453	235	70	189	40	36	652	19	8	-	1793
Dec 31, 2004	22	59	422	231	73	160	48	35	641	24	8	-	1723
Dec 31, 2003	22	44	379	216	74	157	50	34	646	23	6	-	1651
Dec 31, 2002	21	37	356	207	72	146	59	35	648	23	8	-	1612
Dec 31, 2001	23	35	292	211	83	124	72	34	669	19	11	-	1573
Dec 31, 2000	20	26	180	219	82	126	90	34	690	12	12	-	1491
Dec 31, 1999	17	23	91	212	80	102	93	35	667	16	12	-	1348
Dec 31, 1998	13	19	42	204	80	83	98	34	598	16	8	-	1195
Dec 31, 1997	11	7	12	185	75	63	122	32	457	15	8	-	987
Dec 31, 1996	7	5	9	184	74	25	120	32	407	15	4	-	882

TABLE 2b

Accreditation Program	Medical Laboratories	Proficiency Testing Providers	Reference Material Producers	Inspection Bodies	Product Certification Bodies	TOTAL
as of Dec 31, 2007	0	16	3	2	2	23

Details about tests, types of tests, calibrations or specific activities included in an organization's accreditation are identified in a Scope of Accreditation and can be obtained by visiting our website (www.A2LA.org) or contacting A2LA.

An organization may be competent to perform activities other than those listed on its scope or may not perform them exactly as written for some customers. The organization and its customer must agree on the procedure to be used. If an organization presents data on a report or certificate carrying an A2LA Accredited symbol, however, that data must be as a result of using a method identified in the scope as stated. Data resulting from an unaccredited method and reported on an endorsed report must be clearly identified as such.

ASSESSORS

Assessor selection is based on confirmation of the assessor's technical expertise, successful completion of the training process, and continued satisfactory performance of assessments. The key requirement is knowledge of the technology in the areas the assessors will be assessing. All assessors are required to pass the five-day A2LA assessor orientation course that includes instruction on ISO/IEC 17025 and on A2LA's policies and procedures for performing assessments.

A2LA lead assessors must be approved by the A2LA President/CEO on a yearly basis. The names of new lead assessors are submitted to the President/CEO once they have successfully passed the staff evaluation to conduct the technical and quality systems portions of the on-site assessment. Returning assessors must also be evaluated on a regular basis. There were more than 100 contracted assessors in 2007.

24 additional new assessors were initiated into the assessor training program, 23 of whom successfully completed the A2LA assessor evaluation process and were approved as lead assessors by the end of 2007. Over 100 names of additional testing and calibration experts are on file as potential assessors.

More than 100 assessors attended the annual Assessor Conclave in Columbia, Maryland to discuss issues affecting accreditation and to develop policies to further consistency and uniformity in assessments. Measurement uncertainty, traceability, and proficiency testing were the main topics of discussion. The A2LA Accreditation Council and Criteria Council also met and various technical advisory committee meetings were held. Training sessions to orient new assessors and to update assessors within the product certification body accreditation program were held.

TRAINING AND SEMINARS

Training course enrollment was very strong in 2007. The following classes were offered publicly in 2007:

- ISO/IEC 17025 and Accreditation
- Introduction to Measurement Uncertainty
- Assessment of Laboratory Competence

In addition to the public offerings, A2LA sponsored many in-house courses to satisfy the needs of our larger laboratory clients.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Internationally, A2LA continues to participate in the activities of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and associated regional bodies. In 2000, A2LA signed the International Laboratory Cooperation (ILAC) Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) between 36 accreditation bodies from 28 economies worldwide. Since then, additional accreditation bodies from other economies joined the MRA. Established in 1977, ILAC is the premier international forum for the harmonization of laboratory accreditation procedures and policies as a means of reducing technical barriers to trade and the promotion of laboratory accreditation as a mechanism to enhance confidence in testing and calibration facilities, both domestically and internationally.

Other international cooperation arrangements in effect during 2007 included the MRA with the Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC), the bilateral agreement with the European Cooperation for Laboratory Accreditation (EA) MRA members and the multi-lateral agreement with the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). Information about the international accreditation systems with whom A2LA has a valid agreement as of June 16, 2008 is presented in Appendix A of this Annual Report. Copies of the MRAs are available upon request. A2LA will testify to the competence of each accreditation system with whom it has an MRA and attest to the fact that they follow the recognized norm for operating such systems, ISO/IEC 17011, and use ISO/IEC 17025 as the basis for the accreditation of laboratories. Up-to-date information on

cooperating laboratory accreditation systems can be obtained by visiting our website or contacting A2LA Headquarters.

Staff members from A2LA continue to hold key leadership positions in ILAC and APLAC. Peter Unger, A2LA President, is serving the first year of a two-year term as ILAC Vice Chair. Mr. Unger continues to serve in a technical advisory role to the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC). Roxanne Robinson, A2LA Vice President, serves as an evaluation manager for regions and individual accreditation bodies under the ILAC arrangement and is recognized as a lead evaluator for ILAC, APLAC and IAAC. Ms. Robinson is co-chair of the ILAC/IAF joint working group on the A series documents and convenor of the ILAC working group on revision to the P series documents. She is also a member of the APLAC Board of Management. Trace McInturff, A2LA Operations Manager, is a recognized lead evaluator for APLAC and IAAC, serves as Secretary of the APLAC Public Information Committee (PIC), and is active on the ILAC Accreditation Issues Committee (AIC), the ILAC Proficiency Testing Consultative Group (PTCG) and the ILAC/World Anti-Doping Association (WADA) Accreditation Committee.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Standardization activities in accreditation and conformity assessment remain a high priority for the Association. In addition to its ISO standards activities, A2LA participates on ASTM Committee E36 on Conformity Assessment. The Committee is involved in accreditation and inspection standardization activities that A2LA considers important to support. Staff members are also involved in numerous ASTM, ANSI and NCSL International committees related to technical and accreditation issues.

A2LA staff's commitment to serving on these and numerous other committees enables the Association to provide insight on conformity assessment activities, as well as to garner knowledge from the given industry groups. This provides us with a better understanding of the needs of our stakeholders and accredited entities.

RECOGNITION OF A2LA PROGRAMS

Recognition of A2LA programs includes formal written agreements between A2LA and users of accredited laboratories, officially documented endorsements of A2LA programs, and informal acceptance between A2LA and various parties. Below are listed the Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector parties with whom A2LA has some type of formal written agreement of recognition or documented endorsement in 2007.

- The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) formally recognizes A2LA as a laboratory accreditation body working in cooperation with the EPA National Lead (Pb) Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) to accredit lead (Pb) testing laboratories. Laboratories seeking to be listed on the NLLAP approved list must comply with the additional Environmental Lead (Pb) Program Requirements.

- The U.S Federal Aviation Administration recognizes A2LA as an "evaluation authority" as specified in ASTM C1077 "Standard Practice for Laboratories Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for Use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation", Sections. 3.1.1.1 and 11, and as a "national authority" as specified in ASTM D3666, "Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials", Section 8.1.5, Note 8.

- The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requires that manufacturers and suppliers of personal computers and computer peripherals who intend to use a "Declaration of Conformity" on their products must have the products tested by an accredited Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) laboratory. A2LA is one of the approved accreditation bodies under this program. Laboratories seeking to be accepted by the FCC by virtue of their A2LA Electrical (EMC) accreditation must also meet the technical requirements contained in FCC Parts 15 & 18 and 47 CFR Parts 2 & 15.

- The Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) and A2LA have signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) recognizing the equivalence of the A2LA and the Naval Shipyard Laboratory Accreditation Program (NSLAP) and agreeing to accept data from laboratories accredited in either system. This program is open only to government facilities accredited in the environmental field of testing.

- The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has formally recognized A2LA as competent to accredit testing laboratories to meet the technical requirements for acceptance by European Union Member State Governments under the EMC Annex of the U.S. - EU Mutual Recognition Agreement. NIST has also recognized A2LA as an authorized body under the provisions of Phase I of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) MRA.

- The National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) has recognized A2LA as a proficiency testing oversight body/proficiency testing provider accreditor (PTOB/PTPA). By virtue of this recognition, A2LA is able to conduct assessments to the stringent NELAC requirements and offer accreditation that covers all of the NELAC fields of proficiency testing.

- The Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, in a letter and attached safety evaluation report (SER) issued to the Arizona Public Service Company, approved a requested change to the quality assurance (QA) program of the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station Units 1, 2 and 3. The change provides for acceptance of A2LA accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 as a means of qualifying calibration laboratories to provide commercial-grade calibration services to the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station. The accreditation process is accepted in lieu of a supplier audit, commercial-grade survey, or in-process surveillance.

Florida

The State of Florida Building Commission has formally recognized A2LA accredited laboratories as meeting the requirements for testing laboratories that conduct tests on products related to its system for product approval under Florida building code. The system is meant to ensure that safe products and technologies are used in building construction and also to encourage new products and technologies that can increase safety or meet safety requirements through less expensive means. Criteria has been established for approval of public and private entities that test, evaluate and certify panel walls, exterior doors, roofing products, skylights, windows, shutters and structural components as well as new and innovative building products. This approval may be obtained through either local jurisdictions for local approvals or the Florida Building Commission for statewide approval.

Georgia

A formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes an agreement between the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) and A2LA. The purpose of this MOU is to formally recognize A2LA as a laboratory-accrediting agency for commercial laboratories, accredited by A2LA for environmental tests, to be recognized as approved under the EPD's Rules for Commercial Environmental Laboratories.

Kentucky

Under Kentucky statute KRS 224.60-130(2)(a), the Office of the Petroleum Storage Tank Environmental Assurance Fund has established criteria to accredit laboratories that contract with owners or operators of underground storage tanks (UST) to perform analytical testing related to Kentucky's underground storage tank program. All UST owners and operators are required to have certain types of analytical testing performed at an A2LA accredited laboratory to be eligible for Fund participation, pursuant to statute 415 KAR 1:140. This program covers certain parameters and methods as noted in the specific program requirements and falls under A2LA's Environmental program. This program was initiated in 1999.

New Mexico

A formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) establishes an agreement between the New Mexico Environment Department and A2LA whereby the State of New Mexico will certify laboratories to perform compliance testing for drinking water samples based on the laboratories' A2LA accreditation.

Texas

The Texas Department of Health now recognizes accreditations granted by A2LA to laboratories performing preparation and analysis of mold associated with mold-related activities that affect indoor air quality.

Washington

The State of Washington Department of Ecology references A2LA in its Procedural Manual as an acceptable third party accreditation program for non-potable water testing laboratories.

Wyoming

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division (WDEQ/WQD) Leaking Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank (LAUST) Program Policy Number 35 requires that laboratories performing work for the program must be A2LA accredited under the "Wyoming LAUST Remediation Program". The scope of the program covers specific EPA methods for laboratories that are registered with the State of Wyoming and authorized to do business in Wyoming. To be certified by the LAUST Remediation Program to perform analytical testing related to the program, laboratories must provide evidence of their current accreditation from A2LA to the WDEQ/WQD.

Automotive Industry

- A2LA is formally recognized by GM as an approved third party laboratory accreditation body that suppliers to GM may use in order to meet the requirements of General Motor's GP-10 accreditation program.

- A2LA has signed an MRA with the "Big Three" for administration of an Automotive EMC laboratory accreditation program. Laboratories seeking to be recognized under this program in the Electrical field of testing must meet the additional program requirements of the Automotive EMC Program Requirements.

- A2LA's Calibration Accreditation Program has been recognized within QS-9000:1998 Third Edition as one option that commercial and independent calibration facilities serving the automotive industry can select in order to satisfy the portion of Clause 4.11.2.b.1 which requires accreditation of calibration facilities serving the automotive industry.

United States Golf Association

A2LA's Putting Green Materials Testing Program for soils and turf is formally recognized by the United States Golf Association (USGA)

Safety Equipment Institute (SEI)

SEI administers third-party certification programs to test and certify a broad range of safety and protective products. Safety and protective products certified by SEI must periodically undergo compliance testing to specified standards at independent testing laboratories that have been evaluated and awarded contracts by the SEI Board of Directors. In an effort to minimize redundant assessments, SEI has agreed to rely on the laboratories' A2LA assessments in place of SEI evaluations. The agreement between A2LA and SEI was signed on May 7, 2002. SEI is accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65: 1996 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

Bluetooth

A2LA has signed an MOU with the Bluetooth Special Interest Group (SIG). Bluetooth has established a Qualification Program to test and qualify products using Bluetooth wireless technology to be certified as Bluetooth compliant pursuant to the specifications for such Products as determined by Bluetooth. As part of the Qualification Program and according to the Bluetooth Qualification Program Reference Document, the Bluetooth Qualification Review Board (BQRB) administers the recognition of facilities as Bluetooth Qualification Test Facilities (BQTF's), based on accreditation by A2LA. Laboratories seeking to be recognized under this program in the Electrical field of testing must meet the additional program requirements of the Bluetooth SIG.

Cellular Telephone and Internet Association (CTIA)

A2LA is recognized by the Cellular Telephone and Internet Association (CTIA) to provide laboratory accreditation services in support of CTIA's certification program to verify conformance of wireless products to established industry standards.

Southern Bell Corporation (SBC)

SBC has issued SBC-TP-76200 *Network Equipment Power, Grounding, Environmental and Physical Design Requirements,* Issue 5, which formally recognizes A2LA for the ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation of Network Equipment Building Systems (NEBS) testing laboratories.

Aerospace Industry

- Boeing: Boeing's document, D1-4426 (NADCAP Information Revision FF released 12/4/07 and subsequent Revision FM released 6/2/08) under the heading "Exceptions When NADCAP Accreditation is Not Required" states: "NADCAP accreditation for MTL is not required for companies holding ILAC recognized accreditations for the applicable test methods."

- General Electric (GE): With the incorporation of ISO 17025 in S-400, GE allows more flexibility in the approval process. Subsequent to initial approval by GE, a laboratory can get recertified for GE work by (1) a GE on site audit, (2) a SNECMA or AIRBUS audit, (3) an ISO 17025 performed per GE additional requirements by NADCAP recognized accreditors, e.g., A2LA, etc., or (4) a PRI-NADCAP audit.

- Hamilton Sundstrand: Has made a formal announcement to waive their NADCAP mandate for material test labs accredited by A2LA.

- Pratt & Whitney: Has made a formal announcement to waive their NADCAP mandate for material test labs accredited by A2LA.

- Sikorksy: Sikorsky's Approved Source List (ASL) contains a statement recognizing A2LA as an alternative to NADCAP. The A2LA accreditation covers eleven specific testing disciplines along with the general requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for testing and calibration laboratories. Special Process Laboratory Suppliers designated by Approved Source List Note 7, may now use the A2LA accreditation as a direct substitute to NADCAP certification.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Association is managed by its Board of Directors (BOD). The 2007 Officers and BOD included:

Executive Committee:

CHAIRMAN: J. Trevor Boyce, Microbac Laboratories, Inc.
PAST CHAIRMAN: William G. Kavanagh, SAIC
FIRST VICE CHAIRMAN: James Galipeau, Plastics Technology Labs, Inc.
SECOND VICE CHAIRMAN: Alex Klein, Inland Steel
SECRETARY: Nancy Foncannon, Quality Systems Consulting, Inc.
TREASURER: Frank Banda, Reznick Group (until February 2007)
CHAIRMAN, CRITERIA COUNCIL: Kenneth Stoub, Group Seven Environmental Services, Inc.
CHAIRMAN, ACCREDITATION COUNCIL: Alex Klein, Inland Steel

Members:

Francis Azzarto, General Electric Aircraft Engines
Keith Bennett, Transcat
G. Robert Brammer, Brammer Standard Company, Inc.
Edward Colbert, Bayer Material Science
Carroll Davis, Alcoa Technical Center
Arlene Fox, AOAC International
Michael Kesselmayer, Professional Service Industries, Inc.
R. Dan Reid, GM Powertrain
Dilip Shah, E=MC3 Solutions
Joan Sterling, Intertek
Woodward Vogt, Paradigm Consultants, Inc.
Robert Whitehead, ChemWare, Inc.
Chuck Wibby, Wibby Environmental
Herbert Wilgis, Consultant

Liaison Members of the Board:

Daniel Becker, Sikorsky Aircraft
Charles Pixley, USDA FSIS LQAD
George Salem, FDA

Counsel:

James Hostetler, Kirkland & Ellis

STAFF

(as of December 31, 2007)

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ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

The Accreditation Council is appointed by the Board of Directors and, at the end of the year, consisted of 60 people. This Council reviews and takes final action, subject to the rights to appeal otherwise provided for in the Bylaws, on accreditation applications to the Association or to revoke accreditation once granted. All decisions relating to accreditation or revoking accreditation must be approved by 2/3 of those voting on the Accreditation Council. At the end of 2007, the Accreditation Council members included:

Chairman: Alex Klein, Inland Steel
Vice Chairman: Stephen L. Kaiser, Pro Mix Technologies

Members:

Doug Berg, Consultant;
Andrew Blackwood, Ph.D., Structure Probe, Inc.;
Chuck Blank, Consultant;
Peter Boers, Consultant;
H. Bruce Brummel, P.E., Ph.D., Consultant;
Shuya Chang, Ph.D., ExxonMobil Chemical;
Henry Chernow, Consultant;
Doug Cowles, Consultant;
Thomas Dickten, Consultant;
William Dingeldein, Consultant;
Kingsley Drake, Consultant;
Karen Dunning, Consultant;
Frank Durham, Consultant;
Howard Elbaum, Consultant;
David Evanson, Consultant;
Karen Fanwick, Purdue University Student Hospital;
Fred Fetterolf, FETTCO NDE Services;
Nancy Foncannon, Quality Systems Consulting, Inc.;
Sue Lin Fung, Consultant;
Jesus Garcia, Consultant;
Mark Gerfin, Consultant;
Gregory Gogates, Fasor Technical Services, Inc.;
Larry Gradin, Integrity Solutions Group, Inc.;
Anne Gray, Consultant;
Frank Hagan, Consultant;
Bradley Harper, Pathology Consultants;
Carl Hayden, Quality System Management, Inc.;
Robert Holcombe, Consultant;
Jason Holliday, Ph.D., ATEC Environmental;
James Ingram, Consultant;
Mitchell Jacobs, MSi Testing and Engineering;
William Johnson, Consultant;
Ray Kletke, Consultant;
Doug Lentz, Consultant;
John Lynch, Consultant;
Dennis McCully, Consultant;
Sean McLean, Instrumentation Laboratories;
Michael Masciantonio, Bayer Material Science;
Shawn Mason, Consultant;
Dawn Mettler, Rockbridge Laboratory Services;
David Miller, Consultant;
Charles Mlodzik, Consultant;
Harry Moody, Consultant;
Marcus Nachman, Nachman Precision Systems, Inc.;
Benoit Nadeau, Consultant;
William Peverill, Consultant;

Larry Presley, National Medical Services;
George Purvis, QC Laboratories, Inc.;
Gary Scalise, Consultant;
Werner Schaefer, Schaefer Associates;
Raymond Schiltz, Jr., PhD., Engineering Matters, Inc.;
James Scott, Scott Consulting Services;
Dan Sigouin, Consultant;
Thomas Smith, Consultant;
William Sorrells, Consultant;
Bradley Stawick, Stawick Laboratory Management, LLC;
Steven Steiro, Consultant;
Phillip Stoll, P.A. Stoll Consulting;
Mike Suraci, Consultant;
Harry Taylor, Administrative Consultants Pathology;
Samual Tyson, Consultant;
Donald Waddington, Consultant;
David Waitt, Consultant;
Susanne Wood, Consultant;
Gene Zerlaut, SC-International Inc.;
Niel Zuern, Consultant.

CRITERIA COUNCIL

The Criteria Council is appointed by the Board of Directors and includes at least one person having particular expertise or qualifications for each field of testing/calibration in which the Association is offering accreditation. The Council shall act to define the fields of testing/calibration in which the Association shall grant accreditation and approve general and specific criteria for each of the fields of testing. The 2007 Criteria Council members included:

Chairman: Kenneth Stoub, Group Seven Environmental Services, Inc.
Vice Chairman: David MacLean, Ph.D., Consultant

Daniel Becker, Sikorsky Aircraft;
Cathy Burns, DHHS/ORA/Food and Drug Administration;
Gary Cornell, Consultant;
Howard Elbaum, Consultant;
Fred Fetterolf, FETTCO NDE Services;
Dean Flinchbaugh, Consultant;
Arlene Fox, AOAC International;
Charles Gortakowski, Consultant;
Larry Gradin, Integrity Solutions Group, Inc.;
Klaus Jaeger, Jaeger Enterprises;
Alex Klein, Inland Steel;
Albert Liabastre, Consultant;
John Lynch, Consultant;
Dawn Mettler, Rockbridge Laboratory Services;
Deborah Miller, Consultant;
Mitzi Miller, Environmental Quality Management;
Tim Osborne, Dynamic Technology, Inc.;
Charles Pixley, USDA FSIS LQAD;
George Riley, DNA Consulting Associates;
Werner Schaefer, Schaefer Associates;
Tom Smith, Consultant;
John Wehrmeyer, Quality Consultants of NY;
Neal Zuern, Consultant.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION

As of December 31, 2007, the membership in the Association was as follows:

Honorary Members.....13
AC Honorary Members 59
Individual Members 197
Individual Members of Commercial Accredited Labs…….65
Institutional Members 8
Organizational Members 126
Organizational Members of Commercial Accredited Labs……81

TOTAL MEMBERS:.....403

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A comparison of the total revenue and support plus investment income less expenses resulting in a change in net assets (*in $000s*) for the years ended at December 31st since 1997 is shown below.

Year	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Total Revenue & Support *	$8,600	$8,780	$7,939	$7,795	$7,056	$6,980	$6,542	$6,685	$5,349	$4,340	$3,854
Total Expense	$8,746	$8,486	$7,678	$7,218	$6,713	$6,814	$6,370	$6,232	$5,109	$4,431	$3,568
Change in Net Assets	$(146)	$294	$261	$577	$343	$166	$172	$453	$240	$(91)	$286

* Includes investment income.

APPENDIX A, A2LA 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL RECOGNITION (APLAC)

The Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC)
Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)

On November 19, 1997, A2LA signed the Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) mutual recognition arrangement.

The arrangement is intended to facilitate the acceptance of test and calibration data with a number of Asia-Pacific countries whose national accreditation bodies have signed the APLAC arrangement. APLAC promotes the recognition and acceptance in all the signatory countries of certificates and reports issued by organizations accredited by national accreditation bodies that have signed the arrangement.

By signing the arrangement, the signatory accreditation bodies commit to promoting acceptance of the test reports/calibration reports issued by the laboratories accredited by the signatory accreditation bodies. However, accreditation bodies cannot guarantee acceptance by their stakeholders. As such, one of A2LA's primary functions is to assist A2LA-accredited laboratories in gaining acceptance of their data in the countries of the APLAC arrangement signatories. Likewise, A2LA is committed to helping laboratories accredited by the APLAC arrangement signatories obtain acceptance in the United States.

Through the APLAC MRA evaluation process, a uniform level of competence of the accredited bodies is assured, and the need for multiple assessments is diminished or eliminated. Ideally, a supplier would only need one certificate or report to satisfy the entire Asia-Pacific market and all governments.

Signatories to the APLAC MRA (as well as their Scope of Recognition) as of June 16, 2008 include:

- NATA - Australia (testing, calibration, inspection, RMP)
- SCC - Canada (testing, calibration)
- CAEAL - Canada (testing)
- CNAS - People's Republic of China (testing, calibration, inspection, ISO 15189, RMP)
- HKAS - Hong Kong China (testing, calibration, ISO 15189, inspection)
- NABL - India (testing, calibration)
- KAN - Indonesia (testing, calibration, inspection)
- JAB - Japan (testing, calibration, ISO 15189)
- IAJapan - Japan (testing, calibration, RMP)
- VLAC - Japan (testing)
- KOLAS - Republic of Korea (testing, calibration)
- Standards Malaysia - Malaysia (testing, calibration, ISO 15189)
- ema - Mexico (testing, calibration, ISO 15189, inspection)
- IANZ - New Zealand (testing, calibration, ISO 15189, inspection)
- SAC - Singapore (testing, calibration, ISO 15189, inspection)
- TAF - Chinese Taipei (testing, calibration, ISO 15189, inspection)
- DMSc - Thailand (testing, ISO 15189)
- DSS - Thailand (testing)
- TLAS - Thailand (testing, calibration)
- A2LA - USA (testing, calibration, inspection, RMP)
- ACLASS - USA (testing, calibration)
- IAS - USA (testing, calibration, inspection)
- LAB - USA (testing, calibration)
- NVLAP - USA (testing, calibration)
- PJLA - USA (testing)
- BOA - Vietnam (testing, calibration, inspection)
- JAS-ANZ - Australasia (inspection)

A2LA staff is able to provide specific details regarding the names and contact information for the accreditation body in a specific country/economy listed above.

INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL RECOGNITION (EA)

The European cooperation for Accreditation (EA)
Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA)

On September 21, 1999 A2LA signed a bilateral mutual recognition agreement with the European cooperation for Accreditation (EA).

The agreement is intended to facilitate the acceptance of test and calibration data with a number of European countries whose national accreditation bodies have signed the EA Agreement. EA promotes the recognition and acceptance in all the signatory countries of certificates and reports issued by organizations accredited by national accreditation bodies who have signed the agreement.

By signing the agreement, the signatory accreditation bodies commit to promoting acceptance of the test reports/calibration reports issued by the laboratories accredited by the signatory accreditation bodies. However, accreditation bodies cannot guarantee acceptance by their stakeholders. As such, one of A2LA's primary functions is to assist A2LA-accredited laboratories in gaining acceptance of their data in the countries of the EA agreement signatories. Likewise, A2LA is committed to helping laboratories accredited by the EA agreement signatories obtain acceptance in the United States.

Through the EA MRA evaluation process, a uniform level of competence of the accredited bodies is assured, and the need for multiple assessments is diminished or eliminated. Ideally, a supplier would only need one certificate or report to satisfy the entire European market and all governments.

There are a number of different areas within the EA agreement, including testing laboratories, calibration laboratories, certification bodies (products, quality systems, personnel, environmental management systems) and inspection bodies. The bilateral agreement signed between A2LA and EA Multi-Lateral Agreement (MLA) signatories is for testing and calibration laboratories as outlined below (as of June 16, 2008):

EA MLA SIGNATORIES (For Testing)		EA MLA SIGNATORIES (For Calibration)	
BMwA (Austria)	SINAL (Italy)	BMwA (Austria)	LA (Lithuania)
BELAC (Belgium)	LA (Lithuania)	BELAC (Belgium)	RvA (Netherlands)
CAI (Czech Republic)	RvA (Netherlands)	CAI (Czech Republic)	NA (Norway)
DANAK (Denmark)	NA (Norway)	DANAK (Denmark)	PCA (Poland)
FINAS (Finland)	PCA (Poland)	FINAS (Finland)	SNAS (Slovakia)
COFRAC (France)	SNAS (Slovakia)	COFRAC (France)	ENAC (Spain)
DACH (Germany)	ENAC (Spain)	DKD (Germany)	SWEDAC (Sweden)
DAP (Germany)	SWEDAC (Sweden)	SIT (Italy)	SAS (Switzerland)
TGA (Germany)	SAS (Switzerland)	INAB (Ireland)	UKAS (U.K)
IPAC (Portugal)	UKAS (U.K)	LATAK (Latvia)	EAK (Estonia)
INAB (Ireland)	LATAK (Latvia)	ESYD (Greece)	IPAC (Portugal)
EAK (Estonia)	ESYD (Greece)	SA (Slovenia)	TURKAK (Turkey)
RENAR (Romania)	SA (Slovenia)		
TURKAK (Turkey)	NAB (Malta)		

EA has also established Bi-Lateral Agreements for testing and calibration with (in addition to A2LA):

NATA (Australia)	IANZ (New Zealand)
SANAS (South Africa)	SAC/SPRING (Singapore)
HKAS (China)	INMETRO (Brazil)
ISRAC (Israel)	TUNAC (Tunisia)

A2LA staff is able to provide specific details regarding the names and contact information for the accreditation body in a specific country/economy listed above.

INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL RECOGNITION (ILAC)

The International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)
Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA)

On November 2, 2000, A2LA signed the mutual recognition arrangement with the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). The Arrangement was signed in Washington, D.C. at the General Assembly of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and entered into force on January 31, 2001. More than 30 accreditation bodies from 26 economies signed the arrangements. Since then, additional accreditation bodies have become signatories.

A cornerstone of the ILAC MRA is the utilization of existing or developing regional arrangements established in the Americas (IAAC), the Asia-Pacific region (APLAC), Europe (EA) and Southern Africa. The bodies participating in these regional arrangements are responsible for maintaining the necessary confidence in the competence of their member accreditation bodies that are signatories to the new ILAC Arrangement.

By signing the ILAC MRA, the signatory accreditation bodies commit to promoting acceptance of the test reports/calibration reports issued by the laboratories accredited by the signatory accreditation bodies.

As of June 16, 2008, the following accreditation bodies were signatories to the ILAC MRA for testing and calibration (unless otherwise noted):

OAA (Argentina)
NATA (Australia)
BMWA (Austria)
BELAC (Belgium)
CGCRE/INMETRO (Brazil)
SCC (Canada)
CAEAL (Canada) – testing only
CNAS (PRC)
ECA (Costa Rica) – testing only
ONARC (Cuba)
CAI (Czech. Rep.)
DANAK (Denmark)
NLAB (Egypt)
FINAS (Finland)
COFRAC (France)
DAP (Germany) – testing only
DACH (Germany) – testing only
DKD (Germany) – calibration only
DATech (Germany) – testing only
ESYD (Greece)
HKAS (Hong Kong)
NABL (India)
KAN (Indonesia)
INAB (Ireland)
SINAL (Italy) – testing only
SIT (Italy) – calibration only
ISRAC (Israel)
JAB (Japan)
IAJapan (Japan)
VLAC (Japan) – testing only
KOLAS (Rep. of Korea)
DSM (Malaysia)
EMA (Mexico)
RvA (The Netherlands)
IANZ (New Zealand)
NA (Norway)
PAO (Phillipines)
PCA (Poland)
IPAC (Portugal)
RENAR (Romania) – testing only
SAC (Singapore)
SNAS (Slovakia)
SA (Slovenia)
SANAS (South Africa)
ENAC (Spain)
SWEDAC (Sweden)
SAS (Switzerland)
TAF (Chinese Taipei)
TISI (Thailand)
BLQS-DMSc (Thailand) – testing only
BLA-DSS (Thailand) – testing only
TUNAC (Tunisia)
TURKAK (Turkey)
UKAS (United Kingdom)
A2LA (USA)
IAS (USA)
NVLAP (USA)
ACLASS (USA)
LAB (USA)
BoA (Vietnam)

A2LA staff is able to provide specific details regarding the names and contact information for the accreditation body in a specific country/economy listed above.

INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL RECOGNITION (IAAC)

The Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC)
Multi-Lateral Arrangement (MLA)

On October 24, 2002, A2LA, INMETRO (Brazil) and SCC (Canada) signed the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) multi-lateral arrangement.

The IAAC is an association of accreditation bodies and other organizations interested in conformity assessment in the Americas. As of June 16, 2008 signatories to the IAAC MLA for testing and calibration (unless otherwise noted) are:

A2LA (United States)
INMETRO (Brazil)
SCC (Canada)
ECA (Costa Rica) – testing only
OGA (Guatemala) – testing only
OAA (Argentina)
ema (Mexico)
ACLASS (USA)
ONARC (Cuba)

By signing the arrangement, all six organizations agree to formally recognize and promote the equivalency of each other's laboratory accreditations.

APPENDIX B, A2LA 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

A2LA 2007 FINANCIAL AUDIT REPORT

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006