

# Exam PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Details, ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Reliable Dumps Questions

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## PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Preparing an ISO 9001 audit: This topic covers sub-topics related to preparing a quality management system audit.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing an ISO 9001 audit program: This topic evaluates your abilities to establish and managing a QMS audit program.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fundamental principles and concepts of a quality management system: The main objective of this domain is to evaluate your skills of explaining and applying ISO 9001 principles and concepts.</li></ul>
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## PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Reliable Dumps Questions, Reliable ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Dumps Questions

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## PECB QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q197-Q202):

### NEW QUESTION # 197

In the context of a management system audit, identify the sequence of a typical process for collecting and verifying information. The first one has been done for you.

To complete the sequence click on the blank section you want to complete so it is highlighted in red and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, drag and drop the options to the appropriate blank section.

### Answer:

Explanation:

□ Explanation:

Identifying the source of information

Sampling available data

Gathering audit evidence

Verifying objective evidence

Evaluating evidence against the audit criteria

Making audit conclusions

Evaluating against the audit criteria

According to ISO 19011:2018, clause 6.4, the process of collecting and verifying information during an audit involves the following steps1:

Identifying the source of information: The audit team should identify the sources of information that are relevant to the audit objectives, scope and criteria. These sources may include documents, records, personnel, processes, activities, facilities, equipment, etc. The audit team should also determine the methods and tools for accessing and collecting the information, such as interviews, observations, document review, sampling, etc.

Sampling available data: The audit team should select a representative sample of the available data to verify the conformity and effectiveness of the management system. The sample size and selection method should be based on the audit objectives, scope and criteria, as well as the level of confidence and risk. The audit team should also consider the validity, reliability, relevance and sufficiency of the data.

Gathering audit evidence: The audit team should use the methods and tools identified in the previous step to collect audit evidence, which is the records, statements of fact or other information that are relevant to the audit criteria and verifiable. The audit team should record the audit evidence in a clear, concise and objective manner, using notes, checklists, photographs, audio or video recordings, etc.

Verifying objective evidence: The audit team should verify the accuracy, completeness and authenticity of the audit evidence collected. This may involve cross-checking different sources of information, confirming the identity and authority of the persons providing the information, examining the original documents or records, etc. The audit team should also identify any discrepancies, inconsistencies or gaps in the audit evidence.

Evaluating evidence against the audit criteria: The audit team should compare the audit evidence with the audit criteria to determine the extent of conformity and nonconformity. The audit team should also identify any opportunities for improvement, best practices, positive aspects or potential risks. The audit team should use professional judgement and apply the principles of auditing when

evaluating the audit evidence.

**Making audit conclusions:** The audit team should consolidate the audit findings and evaluate the overall performance and effectiveness of the management system. The audit team should also consider the audit objectives, scope and criteria, as well as the context and expectations of the auditee and other interested parties. The audit team should provide a clear, concise and objective statement of the audit conclusions, which may include the degree of conformity, the achievement of the intended outcomes, the need for corrective actions, the suitability for certification, etc.

**Evaluating against the audit criteria:** The audit team should review the audit conclusions and ensure that they are consistent with the audit criteria and supported by sufficient and appropriate audit evidence. The audit team should also ensure that the audit conclusions are communicated to the auditee and other relevant parties in a timely and effective manner, using the agreed audit report format and distribution method.

References: ISO 19011:2018(en), Guidelines for auditing management systems

### NEW QUESTION # 198

Match each of the following statements into the table below to show whether they apply to first-party audits, second-party audits or third-party audits:

**Answer:**

Explanation:

Explanation:

Table

Statement

First-party audits

Second-party audits

Third-party audits

The audit scope is typically determined by the organisation being audited.

Yes

No

No

The outcome of the audit is typically certification to a recognised standard.

No

No

Yes

The audit scope is typically confined to service/product provision capability.

No

Yes

No

Here is a brief explanation of each statement:

**The audit scope is typically determined by the organisation being audited:** This statement applies to first-party audits, also known as internal audits, where the organisation audits its own processes and activities to ensure conformity and improvement<sup>1</sup>. The organisation can decide the scope of the audit based on its own needs and objectives<sup>2</sup>. This statement does not apply to second-party audits, where the customer audits the supplier, or third-party audits, where an independent body audits the organisation. In these cases, the audit scope is determined by the customer or the certification body, respectively<sup>3,4</sup>.

**The outcome of the audit is typically certification to a recognised standard:** This statement applies to third-party audits, where an independent body audits the organisation to verify that it meets the requirements of a specific standard, such as ISO 9001, and issues a certificate of conformity if the audit is successful<sup>3,4</sup>. This statement does not apply to first-party audits or second-party audits, where the outcome of the audit is not certification, but rather self-improvement or supplier qualification<sup>1,3</sup>.

**The audit scope is typically confined to service/product provision capability:** This statement applies to second-party audits, where the customer audits the supplier to ensure that they are meeting the requirements specified in the contract, such as service or product quality, delivery, or performance<sup>3,4</sup>. The audit scope is usually focused on the specific aspects of the service or product that are of interest to the customer<sup>3</sup>. This statement does not apply to first-party audits or third-party audits, where the audit scope is broader and covers the entire quality management system or the relevant clauses of the standard<sup>1,4</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION # 199

An organization has decided to implement a QMS based on ISO 9001. What should they consider when determining internal issues?

- A. The expectations of suppliers

- B. Knowledge
- C. The social and economic environments
- D. The competitive environment

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

ISO 9001:2015 requires organizations to assess both internal and external issues that could impact the effectiveness of their Quality Management System (QMS).

Clause Reference:

\* Clause 4.1 - Understanding the Organization and Its Context states that organizations must determine external and internal issues that affect their ability to achieve intended results.

\* Internal issues include:

\* Knowledge within the organization (documented or undocumented)

\* Organizational culture

\* Resource availability

\* Technological advancements

\* Infrastructure and capabilities

Why is the Correct Answer C?

\* Knowledge (Clause 7.1.6) is a critical internal factor that directly affects the implementation and maintenance of a QMS.

\* Organizations must identify, maintain, and make available the necessary knowledge to achieve quality objectives and meet customer requirements.

Why are the Other Options Incorrect?

\* A (Social and economic environments) # These are considered external issues rather than internal.

\* B (Competitive environment) # Competition is external, not an internal issue affecting the QMS.

\* D (Expectations of suppliers) # Supplier expectations relate to external interested parties, covered under Clause 4.2 (Understanding the Needs and Expectations of Interested Parties).

### NEW QUESTION # 200

State the correct sequence of events in the certification process for an organisation to obtain third-party accredited certification to ISO 9001.

□

**Answer:**

Explanation:

□

### NEW QUESTION # 201

XYZ Corporation is an organisation that employs 100 people. As audit team leader, you are conducting a certification audit at Stage 1. When reviewing the quality management system (QMS) documentation, you find that quality objectives have been set for every employee in the organisation except top management.

The Quality Manager complains that this has created a lot of resistance to the QMS, and the Chief Executive is asking questions about how much it will cost. He asks for your opinion on whether this is the correct method of setting objectives.

Three months after Stage 1, you return to XYZ Corporation to conduct a Stage 2 certification audit as Audit Team Leader with one other auditor. You find that the Quality Manager has cancelled the previous quality objectives for all employees and replaced them with a single objective for himself. This states that "The Quality Manager will drive multiple improvements in the QMS in the next year". The Quality Manager indicates that this gives him the authority to issue instructions to department managers when quality improvement is needed. He says that this approach has the full backing of senior management. He shows you the latest Quality Improvement Request that was included in the last management review.

□ After further auditing, the issues below were found. Select three statements that apply to the term 'audit trail'

- A. Top management claim not to be aware of the improvement request (QI/12/20/HR-3) initiated by the Quality Manager.
- B. Quality improvements not aligning with the quality policy.
- C. Evaluation of the results of the improvement action not always documented by the Quality Manager.
- D. Decisions on improvement action timescales not involving departmental managers.
- E. Limited knowledge of the content of Quality Improvement Requests by departmental staff.
- F. The single quality objective set for the organisation by the Quality Manager.



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