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For the complete QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam exam preparation and success, the RealVCE ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor exam practice test questions are the best choice. With the PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Exam Questions, you will get everything that you need to learn, prepare and succeed in the QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam certification exam. You must add PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Exam Questions in your preparation and should not ignore them.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quality management system (QMS) requirements: It assesses your abilities to point out and explain different requirements for a quality management system based on ISO 9001.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Closing an ISO 9001 audit: The topic focuses on concluding a QMS audit and conducting audit follow-up activities.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental audit concepts and principles: Questions about interpreting and applying the main concepts and principles related to a QMS audit appear in this topic.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing an ISO 9001 audit: This topic covers sub-topics related to preparing a quality management system audit.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing an ISO 9001 audit program: This topic evaluates your abilities to establish and managing a QMS audit program.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting an ISO 9001 audit: It evaluates your skills to conduct a QMS audit.

PECB QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

According to ISO 19011, what two activities take place during the conduct of a audit follow-up?

- A. Plan the next audit
- B. Determine feasibility of the audit
- C. Assign roles and responsibilities of observers
- D. Verify corrections taken to fix the reported non-conformities
- E. Verify legal compliance
- F. Verify the effectiveness of the implemented corrective actions

Answer: D,F

Explanation:

According to ISO 19011:2018, clause 6.7, the audit follow-up is the process of verifying the completion and effectiveness of corrective actions taken by the auditee as a result of an audit. The audit follow-up can include two main activities:

Verifying the effectiveness of the implemented corrective actions: this means checking whether the actions taken by the auditee have addressed the root causes of the nonconformities and prevented their recurrence or occurrence in other areas. The verification can be done by reviewing documents, records, data, or other evidence provided by the auditee, or by conducting a follow-up audit on site or remotely.

Verifying corrections taken to fix the reported non-conformities: this means checking whether the auditee has corrected the nonconformities identified during the audit and eliminated their immediate effects. The verification can be done by reviewing documents, records, data, or other evidence provided by the auditee, or by conducting a follow-up audit on site or remotely.

The audit follow-up can be conducted as a separate audit or as part of a subsequent audit, depending on the audit programme, the audit objectives, the audit criteria, the audit scope, the audit risks, and the audit findings. The audit follow-up should be planned and conducted in accordance with the same principles and processes as the initial audit, and the results should be documented and reported accordingly. References:

ISO 19011:2018(en), Guidelines for auditing management systems, clause 6.7 ISO 19011 Management Systems Audit Checklist | Process Street, task 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 Conducting the Audit Follow-Up: When to Verify - The Auditor, section "Conducting the audit follow-up"

NEW QUESTION # 21

In the context of a second-party audit, match the activity with the party responsible for conducting it.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

Explanation:

Here is the correct matching of the activities with the responsible parties in the context of a second-party audit:

Define the audit scope: Customer

Develop the audit plan: Audit team leader

Respond to the audit findings: External provider

Conduct the audit: Audit team

This reflects the typical division of responsibilities in a second-party audit, where the customer (the party commissioning the audit) sets the scope, the audit team leader manages the planning, the external provider responds to findings, and the audit team carries out the audit.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which one of the following documents addresses audit time calculation for third-party certification audits?

- A. ISO 9000
- **B. ISO 17021-1**
- C. ISO 9001
- D. ISO 19011

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 17021-1 is the standard that specifies requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems. It includes provisions for determining audit time for third-party certification audits, ensuring that the audits are conducted in a consistent, comparable, and reliable manner, which can be applied to a variety of management systems, including ISO 9001.

References: ISO/IEC 17021-1; IAF Mandatory Document for the Determination of Audit Time of Quality and Environmental Management Systems Certification

NEW QUESTION # 23

Select the term that best describes the purpose of retaining documented information in a quality management system to ISO 9001.

- **A. To support the operation of the processes of the quality management system.**
- B. To facilitate auditing for proof of conformity to the standard.
- C. To safeguard the integrity of the quality management system.
- D. To provide confidence in the effectiveness of the quality management system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Documented information is a means by which an organization demonstrates compliance. It communicates what we do and how we do things, it communicates what happened and what results were achieved. It is, essentially, a tool for communication. ISO 9001:2015 allows an organization flexibility in the way it chooses to document its quality management system (QMS). This enables each individual organization to determine the correct amount of documented information needed in order to demonstrate the effective planning, operation and control of its processes and the implementation and continual improvement of the effectiveness of its QMS. The standard states that the organization shall maintain documented information to the extent necessary to support the operation of processes and retain documented information to the extent necessary to have confidence that the processes are being carried out as planned. Therefore, the purpose of retaining documented information is to support the operation of the processes of the QMS, not to facilitate auditing, provide confidence or safeguard integrity, which are secondary benefits of documented information.

References: Guidance on the requirements for Documented Information of ISO 9001:2015, ISO 9001:2015 documented information | CQI | IRCA, Documented Information Required by ISO 9001:2015 - 9000 Store

NEW QUESTION # 24

During a second-party audit of a dairy farm (by a potential customer) complying with ISO 9001:2015, the auditor verifies that there is large variability in the daily production of the milking yard. The current agreement with their only customer is to provide 2,000 litres per day. However, in the last two years, they have noticed an increasing variability in daily production.

If they produce less than 2,000 litres, they are penalised with a fine of 1.5 pesos for every litre that they do not provide. If they produce more than 2,000 litres, they use the extra milk to feed the pigs.

This process has been in operation for decades. The dairy farm was founded by the grandfather of the current owners, who did not want to alter the established practices.

The auditor raises a nonconformity on the basis that the process is not under control (Clause 8.1).

If you had been the auditor, which one of the following actions would you have accepted?

- A. Retain the current contract and try to sell the occasional surplus milk to a second customer.
- B. Analyse the daily dispatch of milk for 7 days to determine its variability.
- **C. Apply the existing process of addressing the risks and opportunities of milk production.**
- D. Modify the contract with the current customer to provide them with only 1,500 litres of milk per day and make an agreement with a second customer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The action that the auditor would have accepted is:

*Option B: Apply the existing process of addressing the risks and opportunities of milk production. This option is correct because ISO 9001:2015 clause 8.1 requires the organization to plan, implement and control the processes needed to meet the requirements for the provision of products and services, and to implement actions determined in clause 6.1, which refers to the actions to address risks and opportunities. The organization should apply the existing process of addressing the risks and opportunities of milk production, which may include identifying the sources of variability, assessing the potential impacts and consequences, determining and implementing appropriate actions to reduce or eliminate the variability, monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of the actions, and reviewing and updating the actions as necessary.

The following options are not correct:

*Option A: Modify the contract with the current customer to provide them with only 1,500 litres of milk per day and make an agreement with a second customer. This option is not correct because it does not address the root cause of the variability in the daily production of the milking yard, which may affect the quality and consistency of the products and services provided by the organization. It also does not demonstrate the organization's commitment to meet the customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, as required by ISO 9001:2015 clause 8.2.2.

*Option C: Retain the current contract and try to sell the occasional surplus milk to a second customer. This option is not correct because it does not address the root cause of the variability in the daily production of the milking yard, which may affect the quality and consistency of the products and services provided by the organization. It also does not demonstrate the organization's commitment to meet the customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, as required by ISO 9001:2015 clause 8.2.2.

*Option D: Analyse the daily dispatch of milk for 7 days to determine its variability. This option is not correct because it does not address the root cause of the variability in the daily production of the milking yard, which may affect the quality and consistency of the products and services provided by the organization. It also does not demonstrate the organization's commitment to implement actions to address risks and opportunities, as required by ISO 9001:2015 clause 8.1.

References:

*ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems - Requirements, Clause 8: Operation, Subclause 8.1:

Operational planning and control, Subclause 8.2: Requirements for products and services

*ISO 9001 Lead Auditor Course Material, Module 4: ISO 9001:2015 Requirements, Slide 23: Clause 8 - Operation

*ISO 9001 Lead Auditor Training Course - IRCA Certified, Section 4.2: ISO 9001:2015 Requirements, Subsection 4.2.8: Clause 8 - Operation

*Lead Auditor Exam Preparation Guide (EPG) Template - PECB, Section 3.2: Exam Content Outline, Subsection 3.2.1: Section 1 - Audit Fundamentals, Subsection 3.2.2: Section 2 - Audit Principles, Subsection 3.2.3: Section 3 - Audit Process, Subsection 3.2.4: Section 4 - Audit Competencies

NEW QUESTION # 25

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