

# PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Dumps & ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Kostenlos Downloden



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Die PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung ist sehr populär in IT-Industrie. Es spielt eine übergreifende Bedeutung für die Leute, die ihre Arbeitsstelle erhöhen wollen. Und es ist auch die Wahl, die Leute klar sehen können. Außerdem dadurch können Sie Ihre Fähigkeit verbessern und mehr verwendbare Technik beherrschen. Damit können Sie Ihre Arbeit besser fertigen und auch anderen Ihre Fähigkeit zeigen.

## PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Thema 2	<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>
Thema 3	<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>
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Closing an ISO 9001 audit: The topic focuses on concluding a QMS audit and conducting audit follow-up activities.</li></ul>

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## ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Mit Hilfe von uns können Sie bedeutendes Zertifikat der ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor einfach erhalten!

PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Examenskandidaten alle wissen, dass PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Prüfung ist nicht leicht zu bestehen. Aber es ist auch der einzige Weg zum Erfolg, so dass sie die Prüfung ablegen müssen. Um Ihre Berufsaussichten zu verbessern, müssen Sie diese Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen. Die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierung von ITZert enthalten verschiedene gezielte und breite Wissensgebiete. Es gibt keine anderen Bücher oder Materialien, die ihr überlegen sind. ITZert wird sicher Ihnen helfen, diese PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Prüfung zu bestehen. Die Untersuchung zeigt sich, dass die Erfolgsquote von ITZert 100% beträgt. ITZert ist die einzige Methode, die Ihnen zum Bestehen der PECB ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Prüfung hilft. Wenn Sie ITZert wählen, wartet eine schöne Zukunft auf Sie da.

## PECB QMS ISO 9001:2015 Lead Auditor Exam ISO-9001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q68-Q73):

68. Frage

An audit team of three people is conducting a Stage 2 audit to ISO 9001 of an engineering organisation that manufactures sacrificial anodes for the oil and gas industry in marine environments. These are aluminium products designed to prevent corrosion of submerged steel structures. You, as one of the auditors, find that the organisation has shipped anodes for Project DK in the Gulf of Mexico before the galvanic efficiency test results for the anodes have been fully analysed and reported as required by the customer. The Quality Manager explains that the Managing Director authorised release of the anodes to avoid late delivery as penalties would be imposed. The customer was not informed since the tests very rarely fall below the required efficiency. You raise a nonconformity against clause 8.6 of ISO 9001.

Which of the following options for the best description of the nonconformity?

- A. Products for Project DK have been released before product approval through the quality control process.
- B. A retrospective concession was not sought from the customer once the test results had been approved by the Quality Manager.
- C. The untested product was not recalled until the galvanic efficiency of the anodes was verified.
- D. Release of the product without acceptable test results has been accepted by the customer for Project DK.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Clause Reference - ISO 9001:2015 Clause 8.6 (Release of Products and Services):

ISO 9001 requires that products and services are not released to the customer until:

All planned verification activities have been completed.

Acceptance criteria have been met.

Any necessary approvals have been obtained.

In this scenario:

The sacrificial anodes for Project DK were shipped before the galvanic efficiency test results were analyzed.

This constitutes a nonconformity against Clause 8.6 because the products were released without completing the required tests.

Option Analysis:

A). A retrospective concession was not sought from the customer once the test results had been approved by the Quality Manager: Incorrect. While obtaining a concession might mitigate the situation, the nonconformity pertains to the process failure of releasing the products without completing required tests, not the absence of a concession.

B). Release of the product without acceptable test results has been accepted by the customer for Project DK:

Incorrect. The customer was not informed before the release, and there is no indication that this was accepted beforehand.

Furthermore, ISO 9001 requires planned processes to be followed, regardless of later acceptance.

C). Products for Project DK have been released before product approval through the quality control process:

Correct. This description accurately reflects the nonconformity. The quality control process required test results to be analyzed and verified before release, which did not happen.

D). The untested product was not recalled until the galvanic efficiency of the anodes was verified: Incorrect.

The issue is not about recalling the product but about releasing it without completing the required tests.

Recalling the product is not mentioned in the scenario.

Why C is Correct:

The nonconformity is a clear breach of Clause 8.6, where the products were released without meeting the planned verification requirements.

This demonstrates a failure in adhering to quality control processes, which is a critical aspect of ISO 9001 compliance.

Key ISO 9001 Reference:

Clause 8.6: Products and services shall not be released to the customer until all planned activities (e.g., testing) have been satisfactorily completed, or the customer has approved the release with knowledge of deviations.

## 69. Frage

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 two statements that apply to the term

'nonconformity'.

- A. Top management claim not to be aware of the improvement request (QI/12/20/HR-3) initiated by the Quality Manager.
- B. Evaluation of the results of the improvement action not always documented by the Quality Manager.
- C. Quality improvements not aligning with the quality policy.
- D. Limited knowledge of the content of Quality Improvement Requests by departmental staff.
- E. Decisions on improvement action timescales not involving departmental managers.
- F. No quality objectives planned for the top management team

**Antwort: C,F**

Begründung:

According to the ISO 9001:2015 standard, clause 10.2.1 defines nonconformity as the non-fulfilment of a requirement. A requirement can be related to the quality management system, the products and services, the customer expectations, or the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. Nonconformities can be detected through various sources, such as audits, inspections, tests, customer complaints, or internal reviews.

Nonconformities must be addressed by taking appropriate actions to correct them and prevent their recurrence.

In this scenario, the auditee has shown several issues that indicate nonconformities in their quality management system. Two statements that apply to the term nonconformity are:

A: No quality objectives planned for the top management team: According to ISO 9001, clause 6.2.1, the organization must establish quality objectives at relevant functions, levels, and processes. The quality objectives must be consistent with the quality policy and the strategic direction of the organization. The top management team is responsible for providing leadership and direction for the quality management system and ensuring its alignment with the organization's purpose and context. Therefore, the absence of quality objectives for the top management team is a nonconformity as it violates the requirement of clause 6.2.1.

E: Quality improvements not aligning with the quality policy: According to ISO 9001, clause 5.2.1, the quality policy is a statement of the organization's intentions and direction regarding quality, as formally expressed by top management. The quality policy must provide a framework for setting quality objectives and be compatible with the context and strategic direction of the organization. The quality policy must also be communicated, understood, and applied within the organization. Therefore, if the quality improvements are not aligned with the quality policy, it is a nonconformity as it violates the requirement of clause 5.2.1.

## 70. Frage

Which one of the following options is the definition of the context of an organisation?

- A. Combination of internal and external issues that can have an effect on an organisation's approach to developing and achieving its objectives.
- B. Complexity of internal and external issues that can have an effect on an organisation's approach to developing and achieving its purpose.
- C. Coordination of internal and external issues that can have a positive or negative effect on an organisation's success.
- D. Comparison of internal and external issues that can have an effect on an organisation's desire to achieve its objectives.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Understanding "Context of the Organization":

The term "context of the organization" is defined in ISO 9001:2015 Clause 4.1, which states:

"The organization shall determine external and internal issues that are relevant to its purpose and its strategic direction and that affect its ability to achieve the intended result(s) of its quality management system."

The definition emphasizes identifying both internal and external issues that influence the organization's approach to developing and achieving its objectives.

Option Analysis:

\* Option A: Correct. This option aligns with the standard definition as it explicitly mentions the combination of internal and external issues that affect the organization's approach to achieving its objectives, which is the essence of Clause 4.1.

\* Option B: Incorrect. The term "comparison of internal and external issues" does not reflect the ISO 9001 requirements. The standard does not require a comparison but rather an understanding of these issues.

\* Option C: Incorrect. Although it mentions "complexity," the focus of ISO 9001:2015 is on identifying relevant issues rather than the complexity of those issues.

\* Option D: Incorrect. This option mentions "coordination" and focuses only on the positive or negative effects. ISO 9001 requires identifying issues but does not emphasize coordination.

Clause Reference and Relevance:

ISO 9001:2015 requires organizations to understand their context because internal and external factors can influence the Quality Management System's effectiveness. Understanding this context helps in:

\* Addressing risks and opportunities (Clause 6.1).

\* Aligning the QMS with the organization's strategic direction.

Why A is Correct:

"Combination of internal and external issues" captures the essence of Clause 4.1, making it the accurate definition of the context of the organization.

### 71. Frage

Which of the following subjects should an auditor discuss when communicating with the auditee's top management?

- **A. Both A and B**
- B. The quality policy
- C. Internal audit

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

During communication with top management, the auditor should discuss:

\* The quality policy (ISO 9001:2015, Clause 5.2.1), ensuring that it is established, communicated, and understood.

\* Internal audits (ISO 9001:2015, Clause 9.2), verifying that they are planned and effectively implemented.

These discussions help assess leadership commitment and the effectiveness of the QMS.

Reference:

ISO 9001:2015, Clause 5.2.1 (Establishing the Quality Policy)

ISO 9001:2015, Clause 9.2 (Internal Audit)

### 72. Frage

What is a list of actions that should be performed during the audit with their respective timeline?

- A. The audit offer.
- B. The audit criteria.
- **C. The audit schedule.**
- D. The audit objectives.

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

The audit schedule provides a structured timeline of activities to be conducted during the audit.

Clause References:

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.2 - Preparing the Audit Plan:

Requires the development of an audit schedule, including the sequence and timing of activities.

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.3 - Audit Program:

Certification bodies must establish a schedule for conducting audits.

Why is the Correct Answer C?

The audit schedule ensures systematic execution of the audit by defining activities, responsible auditors, and timeframes.

A well-planned schedule improves efficiency and helps auditors cover all necessary areas within the given time.

Why are the Other Options Incorrect?

A (Audit objectives) # Define why the audit is conducted, not the schedule.

B (Audit criteria) # Define the standards and requirements to be evaluated, not the timeline.

D (Audit offer) # Refers to the initial proposal sent to the auditee, not the activity timeline.

Reference:

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.2 - Preparing the Audit Plan

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.3 - Audit Program

### 73. Frage

