Assessment of samples by Czech Trade Inspection Authority (CTIA)

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Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

Time axis of the CTIA inspection process: Taking a sample – transport to test site – analysis and conclusion – feedback to CTIA – information to the entity.

- Delivery of sample to the laboratory: on the day when the sample is taken, or the following day at the latest

- Processing in laboratory: within 48 hours

- In case of satisfactory results: registered letter within 5 days

- In case of non-compliance: immediate information to CTIA (electronically – e-mail). Audit report and protocol within 48 hours – electronically within 48 hours. Registered letter within 5 days.

- **In case of major incompliance – ban on sales within 48 hours**

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

Taking of samples

- **ČSN EN 14275 Motor fuels – Assessment of quality of car petrol and diesel fuel – Sampling from nozzles of public and non-public filling stations** – in compliance with Decree 133/2010, the following sampling procedure is used. Two sets of samples are taken , one for laboratory tests and the other serves as reference. The inspected body may request a third set.

- **ČSN EN ISO 3170 Liquid crude oil products – Manual taking of samples** – done by CTIA technicians, authorisation is given by the CTIA Act

- **ČSN EN ISO 4257 Liquefied crude oil gasses – Sampling –** the sampling is ensured by a supplier of laboratory tests, including assessment of the results, selected in a tender. The procedure for taking samples is based on that standard, with addition of taking reference samples and taking samples from fuel dispensers; the standard does not describe sampling from nozzles at filling stations. Two samples are taken, one for the tests and the other serves as reference to be used if the inspected body disagrees with the findings.

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

Qualified technicians

- Liquid fuels – manual sampling: CTIA technicians (given by the law)

- Gas fuels: contracted entity. Supplier´s technicians who take LPG must be part of accreditation for laboratories (EN ISO/IEC 17 025 or the inspecting authority EN ISO/IEC 17 020.

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity
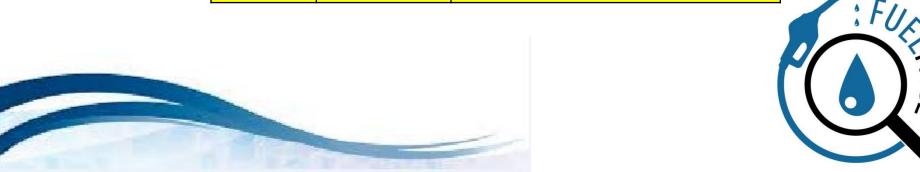
Qualified contracted entity

- Analytical tests: ČSN EN ISO /IEC 17 025
- Taking samples (gas fuels): ČSN EN ISO /IEC 17 025 or EN ISO/IEC 17 020
- Interpretation of results and issuing of inspection report for CTIA: EN ISO/IEC 17 020

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

CTIA legislation – administrative procedures:

Act	64/1986	on Czech Trade Inspection Authority
Act	22/1997	on Technical Requirements for Products
Act	500/2004	on Administrative Procedure
Act	634/1992	on Consumer Protection

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

To be discussed in detail at a meeting with CTIA in June 2016

- **Sanction process:**
- Individual steps and time axis in compliance with the Administrative Procedure (decision, appeal, referring the case to higher authority, cancellation of the decision, …, court
- **Sanction level**

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

To be discussed in detail at a meeting with CTIA in June 2016

Documentation:

- Official record

- Protocol on taking samples

- Notification of start of inspection

- Information on the results of laboratory assessment of the fuel

- Dealing with information/complaint

- Start of administrative procedure

- Decision

- Notification of the result of the administrative procedure

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

To be discussed in detail at a meeting with CTIA in June 2016

When and based on what is the sale allowed again?

Financial issues:

- How are costs paid
- Who pays for the samples (in case of disagreement - supplier)

Inspection processes – CTIA + contracted inspection entity

How are unsuitable products dealt with?

It depends on how big the non-compliance is

Slight differences (e.g. seasonal differences – CFPP for diesel, or pressure of vapour in petrol):

- Rectification – mixing with good quality product (seasonal differences – CFPP for diesel, or pressure of vapour in petrol)

Significant differences (e.g. sulphur content, octane number, etc.)

- Disposal
- Transport and sale to other entity for the product to be reprocessed