



Audit Types



- **First-Party (Internal Audit)**
 - Performed on Itself Using its Own People or a Subcontractor
- **Second-Party (An External Audit)**
 - Performed By, or on Behalf of, the Company on a Subcontractor or Potential Subcontractor

- **Third-Party (An External Audit)**
 - **Auditors Have No Commercial Interest in the Organization Being Audited or their Customer(s)**
 - **Carried out by a Certification Body, Statutory Body or Suitably Independent Body**
 - **Auditor Is Authorized or Accredited by Some Recognized Certification Body**

Internal Audits

- **Performed by a Representative of Management (Staff or Subcontractor)**
- **Internal Auditors Must Possess a Thorough Knowledge of the Management System Being Audited**
- **Be Trained, or Possess Knowledge of Proper Auditing Techniques**
- **Audits Must Be Carefully Planned**
- **Results Thoroughly Communicated**
- **Carefully Documented**

Internal Audits



■ What Are Some of the Benefits of an Internal Audit _____?

- Verification
- Communication
- System Improvement
- Education
- Shows Management Commitment
- Increases Familiarity with the System
- Builds Commitment
- Reinforces Good Safety Practices
- Recognizes Good Work
- Identifies Problems

Internal Audit Schedule

- **Schedule Should Be Established in Policy**
- **Audit Frequency Should Be at Least Annually**
- **May Be Comprehensive or Spot Check, But All Systems, Departments and Vessels Must Be Covered**
- **May Be Grouped by:**
 - Location
 - Vessel
 - Department

- **More Frequent Internal Audits Are Necessary for New Management Systems**

- **Special Attention Should Be Paid to:**

- **High Risk Operations**
- **Areas with a Past History of Problems**
- **Processes that Impact Safety or Pollution Prevention**
- **Processes where Significant Training is Necessary**
- **Where There Is High Turnover**