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UPC/PLU Inspector	
Training	
Presented by:	
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UPC/PLU Devices	
Universal Product Code (UPC): A unique symbol that consists of a machine readable code and human-readable numbers which	
are printed on package labels or are applied with tags or labels.	
Price Look-Up Code (PLU): A pricing system where numbers are assigned to items or commodities, and the price is stored in a database for recall when the	
numbers are manually entered. PLU codes are used with scales, cash registers, and point-of-sale systems.	·
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Division of Weights & Measures www.dgriculture.state.paus History	
The first patent for a bar code type product was issued on October 7, 1952 (Woodland and Silver). However it would be	
many years until sufficient technology would be available for it to be used practically in the marketplace. The bar code's first commercial use wasn't until 1966 but went unrealized until an	
industry standard could be developed and adopted. By 1970, the Universal Grocery Products Identification Code or UGPIC was written. UGPIC evolved into the U.P.C. symbol set or Universal Product Code (George Laurer, 1973), which is still used in the United States.	
In June of 1974, the first U.P.C. scanner was installed at a Marsh's supermarket in Troy, Ohlo. The first product to have a bar code included was a packet of Wrigley's Gum.	
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Pennsylvania Regulates UPC/PLU	
Pennsylvania's oversight of UPC and PLU devices is conducted by 'the Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards, Division of Weights & Measures. The Bureau conducts its activities in	
accordance with the following:	
 Pennsylvania's Consolidated Weights and Measures Act (December 1996, No. 155) (3 Pa. C.S.A. §§ 4101 - 4194) http://government.westlaw.com/linkedslice/default.asp?SP=p ac-1000 	
•Pennsylvania's Title 70, Weights, Measures and Standards (Chapters 1 – 110) (Chapter 5 included in course material)	
Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards	1
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Pennsylvania's UPC/PLU	
Mandate	
The Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards will: Establish specifications, tolerances and procedures with respect to the inspection of UPC scanning systems and PLU devices. Identify the minimum level of training necessary for a person to	
 be qualified to inspect UPC scanning systems and PLU devices. Establish a procedure by which a person may apply to become a certified UPC/PLU inspector. 	
 Prescribe a procedure under which the Department can review Inspections performed by certain certified UPC/PLU inspectors and revoke or suspend certification. Establish minimum requirements for the "private certification 	
program".	
Cited Title 70, Chapter 5, Section 5,1	
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Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards Division of Weights & Measures Weight authorized the page of the control of the contr	·
Approved Training	
Pennsylvania's Title 70, Section 5.7 Training courses , generally approves any National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) or National Conference of Weights and	-
Measures (NCWM) price verification training course that utilizes the "Examination Procedure for Price Verification".	<u>.</u>
The Bureau has incorporated the NIST/NCWM "Examination Procedure for Price Verification" into this training course. (Examination Procedure for Price Verification is Chapter V of	· .
Handbook 130, current revision is 2012, pages 189 – 220, included as part of the course material)	

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Examination Procedures for Price Verification	·
This Begins The slides detail Section 1 through Section 14 of NIST Handbook 130 2012 edition, Chapter V pages 189 -220	
(included as a part of the course material)	
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Examination Procedures for	
Price Verification	
NIST has developed procedures to conduct price verification Inspections in any type of stores including those that use UPC scanners and price-look-up codes at the check-out counter as	
a means for pricing. The purpose of the procedure is to ensure that consumers are charged the correct price for the items	
they purchase. The "randomized" and "stratified" sampling procedure are intended for use in routine inspections to determine how well a store is maintaining price accuracy.	
NIST Handbook 130 – 2012, Part V. Examination Procedure	
for Price Verification	
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Definitions	
Area Price Look-Up Code (PLU) Cents-off Representation Price	. , ,
Direct-Store-Delivery (DSD) Pricing Coordinator Displays Pricing Integrity	
Hand-held Scanning Device Enforcement Levels Scanner Scanner	
Inspection Types Stock-Keeping Unit (SKU) Inspection Frequency Store-Coded Item	
Inspection Lot Stop-Sale Order Merchandise Group Ticketed Merchandise	
Not-on-File Items Universal Product Code (UPC) Notification of Noncompliance	

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Test Notes	
Safety and Health: Practice safe work habits to avoid personal injury or property damage.	
Follow all safety and sanitation rules at inspection site Handle perishable, dairy, or frozen products properly	
Confidentiality of Findings: Inspection findings should be discussed only with an authorized store representative and released only in accordance with store policy or state/federal guidelines.	
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Materials and Equipment	
Inspection Report:	
Copy of laws or regulations Novelton to Talk Chart	
Hand-held counter or Price Verification Tally Sheet 1lb test standard	
Merchandise cart	
Other Material & Equipment: • Current newspaper advertisement or store sales brochure	,
Hand-held scanning device(s) [stores are not required to have this equipment or to provide it for your use]	
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Pre-Inspection Tasks	
Prior to conducting an inspection it is recommended that you contact	
the store management, Identify yourself, and explain the purpose of your visit be prepared to provide information on the regulation/law for the inspection.	
Note: When conducting an inspection store management is typically	
not notified of the test until the inspection is completed.* Notify store representatives that they are invited to participate Ensure you receive proper instruction for any equipment used (i.e.	
hand-held scanners)	
 Manually inspected items will be returned to the display upon completion of the inspection by the inspector unless other arrangements are made with the store 	
Conduct inspections as not to disrupt normal business	

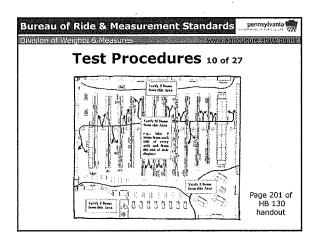
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Inspection	
-	
Position of Equipment: Determine if the customer indications on the point-of-sale systems meet NIST Handbook 44, GCUR 3.3 which	
requires a device equipped with a primary indicating element and used in direct sales shall be so positioned that its indications may be	
accurately read and the welghing and measuring operation may be	
observed from some "reasonable" customer position.	
NIST Handbook 44 defines "point-of-sale system" as an assembly of elements including a weighing element, indicating element, and a	
recording element (and may be equipped with a scanner) used to	
complete a direct sale transaction	
 If a cash register is used, verify the accuracy and legibility provided on the register receipts 	•
Conduct inspections to enforce local requirements including laws	
or regulations related to price marking, shelf labels or unit pricing	
•	
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Test Procedures 1 of 27	
These procedures shall be used to conduct inspections in any type of	
store, whether the store uses scanners or automated price look-up	
registers, or where a clerk manually enters the prices.	
7.1 Application of Sampling Plans (a)For normal or increased frequency inspections, follow the	
procedures referred to in Columns 1, 2, and 3 in Table 1.	
Samples, Sample Collection, and Accuracy Requirements. (b) For special inspections, use the test procedures in Section 7.2.	
Table 1. Samples, Sample Collection, and Accuracy Requirements or 7.4. Procedure for Test Purchases and for Verifying Manually Entered	
Prices.	
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Test Procedures 2 of 27	
7.2 Table 1 Camples Cample Callegation and Assurant	
7.2. Table 1. Samples, Sample Collection, and Accuracy Requirements	1
7.2.1. How to Use the Table;	
(a) Look in Column 1 for the type of store you are inspecting; select the appropriate sample size from Column 2; then refer to Column 3	
for the type of sample collection plan to use.	
(b) Follow the single-stage or two-stage sampling plans to conduct the inspection and collect the samples using either the "randomized"	
or "stratified" sample collection procedures described in Section 7.3.	
Sample Collection Procedures or the procedure in Section 7.4. Procedure for Test Purchases and for Verifying Manually Entered	
Prices.	
(c) Apply the accuracy requirements for the appropriate sample size in Column 4.	
* **	

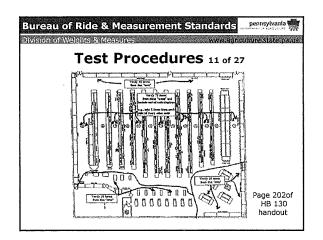
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Test Procedures 3 of 27	una state pares			
7.2.2. Samples Refer to Column 2 in Table 1. Samples, Collection, and Accuracy Requirements to determine how meto select for the store type and whether to use the single-sitwo-stage sampling plan. You may use either:	nany items			
(a) <u>Single-Stage Sample</u> . – A single-stage sample is typicall for, but is not limited to, stores where a hand-held scan is available for the inspection; or		-		
(b) <u>Two-Stage Sample</u> . – A two-stage sample saves time. I sample (usually one-half the total sample size) taken in the stage meets the accuracy requirements specified in Columr Table 1. Samples, Sample Collection, and Accuracy Require the inspection is complete. However, if the errors in the firs sample fall within the limits set in Column 4, the second-strample is taken.	e first- 1 4 in ements, st-stage		······································	
	,			
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Test Procedures 4 of 27				
7.3. Sample Collection Procedures (for use with either rautomated inspection procedures). – These sample collection procedures may be used to conduct either manual or automated inspections with a single-stage or two-stage sample. That is either use a hand-held scanning device to verify the price of (automated), or you can remove the items from display and	on omated s, you can of an item d take			
them to a check-out location to verify the price of the item regardless of which sample collection procedure is used. No collection procedure is ideal for all retail store arrang You can modify the procedure to fit each store, but you sho	o sample jements.			
adhere to the sample size and sample collection procedures described in Table 1. Samples, Sample Collection, and Accu Requirements. When using any of the procedures, test the	s Iracy store as a			
whole unit by taking samples from all parts of the store, or store into "areas" and select samples from several "areas" least 10 areas, or one-third or one-half of the "areas").				
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Test Procedures 5 of 27				
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Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards Division of Weights & Measures Test Procedures 6 of 27 7.3.1. Randomized Sample Collection. – In "randomized" sample collection, all items in an "area" have an equal chance of being included in the sample. This test procedure has several benefits, including: (1) having more effective coverage and being simpler to conduct because you select items by count following a systematic pattern throughout the store, and (2) ensuring that a wider range of items are verified, which increases scrutiny; therefore, there is greater confidence in the results. With most samples, several items will be verified in each "area" of the store. Since store sizes differ, this number will vary, but samples should be taken from a wide variety of items (and merchandise groups) from locations throughout the store or "area." Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards pennsylvania Division of Weights & Measures Test Procedures 7 of 27 The steps of the randomized sampling collection procedure are as (a) Count the number of "areas" in the store which have products to be verified: (1) Stand-alone counters and displays or whole departments (e.g., bakery or seafood, or "men's clothing" or "sporting goods" department, etc.) are considered and counted as individual "areas" to be sampled. (2) End of alsle displays may be considered as a single, distinct "area" and either verified separately or included as part of one side of an aisle. (b) The sample size (e.g., 100 items) is divided by the number of "areas" to determine the number of items to be sampled from each "area." Depending on the number of areas in the store, you may calculate a fractional number of items per area. In this case, round off the sample size

Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards Division of Welgits & Measures Test Procedures 8 of 27 7.3.1.1. Example 1. Illustrations of the Randomized Sampling Procedure. (a) Figure 1 illustrates how the randomized sampling procedures are used in a food store. This example is based on a 100-item sample. To simplify the selection process, simply divide the store into 4 major "areas" and select samples as foilows: Examples: • Select 5 items from all of the shelves and displays in the produce section which are grouped as a single "area," • Select 85 items by choosing 5 items from either side of several of the 13 aisles (e.g., there are 26 rows of shelves from which samples may be selected. To select 85 items, select 5 items from 17 of the 26 rows of shelves). • Select 5 items from the counters along the back of the store, and • Select 5 items from the dell-bakery and the cash register areas which are grouped as a single "area."

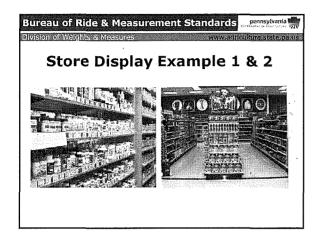
Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards Division of Weights: Measures Test Procedures 9 of 27 (b) Figures 2 and 3 illustrate how the randomized sampling procedures may be used in any store. The examples are based on a 100-litem sample for stores that have a total of 30 "areas" to sample. The procedure allows the flexibility needed to adjust the sample to fit the store layout. To simplify the selection process, the stand-alone displays may be grouped together as an "area" to be sampled. The following breakdown of "areas" is illustrated in Figure 2; the same approach is used in Figure 3. Figure 4 illustrates an example of sampling 100 items by selecting 20 items from 5 different areas in a department store.



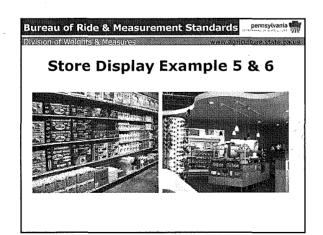


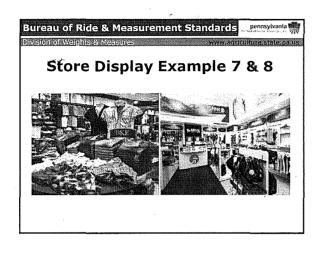
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(c) Start in any "area" in the store at any shelf, rack, or display (top,	
bottom, front, back; anywhere on a circular rack or display). Begin with the first, second, or third item and count either 5, 10, or 15 items along the order of the property	
the shelf (varying the number of items counted depending on how many items are available on the shelf) or along the aisle. Select the 5th, 10th, or 15th item as appropriate (See	
Figures 5, 6, and 7). Only select one item from each brand or product (if they are the same price) from a display that has two or more items of	
the same product size and price displayed side by side. You can change the number of items you count off as often as necessary during the	
inspection. (d) Either verify the price with a hand-held scanning device or take the	
item (along with the other items you select) to the check-out location to verify the price, keeping count of the items using a	
hand counter or tally sheet. If the price of an Item is Incorrect, record the item's name, description, and price along with other Information (e.g., whether the product is on sale, alsie location so you can easily find the	
Items again to verify the error, etc.).	
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(e) From the first item sampled, move down (or up) one shelf to the item most directly below (or above) and count 5, 10, or 15 items in the same direction and sample the 5th. 10th, or 15th items, as	
the same direction and sample the 5th, 10th, or 15th items, as appropriate. After the number of items to be verified in each "area" have been selected, go to the next "area" and start on the next shelf	
(either down or up) from where the previous sample was selected, count 5, 10, or 15 items and select the appropriate item using the	
count system until the required number of samples is selected. If you have sampled an item on the bottom (or top) shelf and have more	
items to test in the "area," simply go up (or down) one shelf. This will create a "zigzag" trail up and down the display.	
(f) This procedure is repeated for all "areas" until you complete the sample.	•
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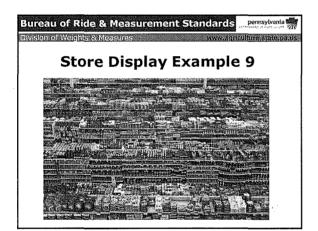
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7.3.2. Stratified Sample Collection. – Stratified sample collection	
(i.e., selecting samples from specific merchandise groups) of items on sale, specials, seasonal items, or items on end-of-aisle displays)	
is typically used (e.g., if a store has failed an inspection based on the	
randomized sample collection procedures) to focus on specific	
merchandise groups that appear to have more errors than others (e.g., you find that many of the errors found in the randomized	
sample were in "advertised specials" or with "discontinued items").	
You can also combine sample collection procedures by using a "randomized/stratified" approach. The "stratified" approach may be	
used the first time you inspect a store, in stores that have just	
implemented scanning, in stores that have high error rates on	
particular groups of items in past inspections, or in responding to consumer complaints involving a particular group of items.	
consumer complaints involving a particular group of teams.	
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Test Procedures 16 of 27	`
For stratified sample collection, Items are randomly selected from	
different "merchandise groups" in a store. They are tested in the first	
stage of the two-stage manual sampling plan to determine if (1) any group has more errors than any other and (2) the sample taken in the	
first stage meets accuracy requirements. This method should be	
modified depending on the marketing practices of the store in which it is used (e.g., if you are in a department store, there may be fewer	
groups to sample from, or the list provided below may not include the	
types of groups typically encountered in a hardware superstore). The next example shows how to conduct a stratified sample and how it is	
used, but it should not be the sole basis for sample collection	
because a specific list of items does not look at the store as a whole.	
Focusing on specific merchandise groups takes time, but this may be necessary when investigating a complaint or following up on a prior	
noncompliance. Select only one item from each brand or product from	
a display that has two or more items of the same product, size, and price displayed side by side if they are the same price.	
price displayed state by state in they are the earner prices	
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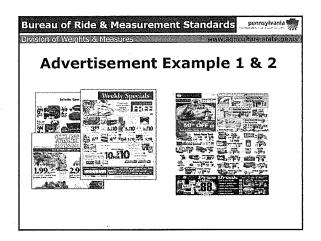
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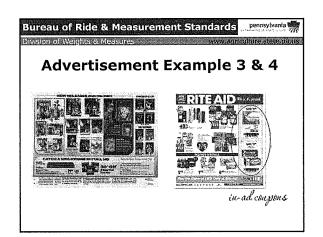
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Sample Size. - In this example, a large food store is inspected using a two-stage sampling plan (50 items/100 total items). The inspection begins with an initial sample of 50 items (see Column 1. Type of Store for All Other Retail Stores and Column 2. Sample Sizes in Table 1).

Stratified Sample Collection. - Select 50 items from the merchandise groups listed below (provided as examples only; stores may have other groups that should be included). This procedure allows you to focus on specific merchandise groups to determine if errors are indeed occurring in groups where they are thought to occur most frequently (e.g., sale and direct delivery items).

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7.3.2.1. Example 2. Two-Stage Manual Inspection using the Stratified Sampling Procedure. If there is an insufficient number of items in any merchandise group, or if the group of items is not available, increase the number of	
"randomized" items selected from the overall inspection lot to obtain a total of 50 items. As marketing practices evolve, these groups may change as well. You may substitute "other" or new merchandise groups for any of those listed below (e.g., you may have identified	
errors in the "health and beauty aids" section or on "manager specials" during a previous inspection, so samples from these groups may be substituted for any of the groups listed below), Model "Price	
Verification Tally Sheets" in Section 14. Model Forms for Price Verification Inspections are provided for your use with the test procedures to keep track of the number of items selected.	
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First-Stage: 50 items. – Use the "randomized" sample collection procedures described in 7.3.1. Randomized Sample Collection to select the following items. These sample collection procedures simplify the inspection process and ensure that samples are collected	
as randomly as possible. Examples: • Twenty-five "Regular Priced" items. Select one or two items at random from different shelves in each "area" or limit your sampling to	
shelves in one-half the "areas" in the store, and • Twenty-five Items. Select a total of 25 items. Include several items from any of the following merchandise groups:	
- "Direct-Store-Delivery (DSD)" items. If the store allows vendors to price DSD items, include those items in the sample "End-of-Aisle" or "Tie-In-Display" items. This group can include both regular and sale-priced items.	
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- "Advertised Sale" Items. Use the store's sales brochure or newspaper advertisements to identify sale items "Special" Items. This includes any Item with a reduced price (e.g.,	
items on "special" Including "cents-off" or "percentage-off" items, 2- for-the-price-of-1 specials, manager and in-store specials, or discontinued items). Items typically discounted on a percentage basis include a manufacturer's product line, greeting cards, magazines, or	
books. - "PLU" items. This includes both regular and sale priced items offered in the produce, bakery, or bulk food departments and over scales at	
the direct sale counters. For direct service departments (e.g., produce, deli, specialty meats, etc.), select products at random (include some sale or special prices) and enter the code in the scale [NOTE 1, page 206] to verify that the coded price matches the	
advertised price [NOTE 2, page 206].	



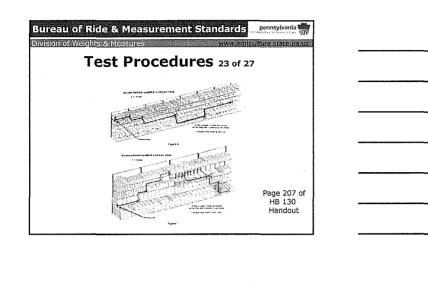


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- "Store-coded" Items. This includes items offered in the produce, bakery, or meat departments that have labels with the UPC symbol generated by scales and printers in the store. For store coded Items, scan the Item and determine if the total price and Identity on the label are accurately read by the point-of-sale system. When checking "store-coded" Items from the meat or other departments, remember that a "UPC symbol" on a random weight label is read by a scanner to obtain the total price and Identity. The price is not stored in the point-of-sale database.

- "Other" Items. This category is included to provide flexibility in selecting a sample so that "seasonal" items, or products unique to the store or local market, can be included. Both regular and sale-priced items can be included in this category.



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Identify the Item on an inspection report (e.g., record a brief description, Item number, shelf, or advertised price and aisle location. The aisle location makes it easy to find the product if errors are found and to re-shelve the Items). As Items are selected, use the "Price Verification Tally Sheet," or other means, to keep track of the number of items collected. (See Section 14. Model Forms for Price Verification Inspections. The "Model Price Verification Reports" in this proposal were developed with the assumption that it is only necessary to record information of items found with price errors, not all Items verified. This reduces paperwork and saves time.) Either use a hand-held scanning device or take the Items to a cash register, verify the prices by scanning the Items or entering a PLU code into the register and printing a receipt. The prices "charged" at the register are then compared to the advertised price of each Item. For large or perishable Items, record the Identity, UPC Code, location, and price and manually enter the UPC number into the register to verify the price. However, this method is subject to recording and key entry errors.

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Evaluation of Results on First-Stage.

See Section 9. Evaluation and Inspection Results for guidance on which errors are considered violations: One error in a 50-item sample is permitted. If not more than one error is found and verified, the store passes; if 3 items are found in error in the first 50 items, the store falls and the inspection is complete.

If two errors are found, collect 50 more items using the randomized sampling procedures and verify a total of 100 items. If errors were found in any specific merchandise group (or groups) of items (e.g., direct-store-delivery items, PLU codes, or specials), the additional 50 Items should include items from those merchandise groups.

Accuracy: Refer to Column 4 in Table 1. Samples, Sample Collection, and Accuracy Requirements. The required accuracy is 98 % on the 100-item sample (that is, at most two errors are permitted on a 100-item sample). If more than two errors are found and verified, the store does not meet the accuracy requirement.

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Test Procedures 26 of 27	SS.	
7.4. Procedures for Test Purchases, Investigation of Consumer		
Complaints, and for Verification of Manually Entered Prices. 7.4.1. Procedure. – This procedure may be used to (1) investigate		
consumer complaints, (2) determine if a store has corrected a pricing error after being notified that an error occurred, or (3) determine if manually keyed-in prices or PLU codes are accurate.		
(a) Do not alert the clerk to the fact that the test purchase procedure is being conducted. Do not ask questions concerning any errors that you		
observe or offer any information if asked the price of an item, in cases where the item price is illegible, or where the item is not on file.		
(b) Use the "randomized" sampling procedures to select a sample of 10 to 50 items that includes regular and sale priced items, PLU items, and advertised specials from various "areas." It is acceptable to purchase		
only one or just a few items if you are investigating a complaint on a specific Item. Record the name and identity of the product, as well as the labeled or advertised price, for each item.		
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(c) Proceed through a check-out as if you were a customer and pay for the		
purchase. Obtain the original sales receipt, and compare the price charged with the labeled or advertised price for each item. Record the time of day, lane number, and the identity of the checker. Before leaving the store,		
determine if any errors have occurred. Identify yourself and inform the store management that a test purchase was conducted and report the results. (In many instances, the store will credit back all of the Items and refund the		
test purchase money.) Record the information on the test report form and determine the cause of the error (e.g., operator error, mislabeling, or		
incorrect price sign). 7.4.2. Alternative Procedure - Consumer Complaints Complaints can be investigated by using any of the test procedures described above or by		
verifying only the price of the item or items subject to the complaint. If the complaint is valid, you can limit your inspection to the items described in the complaint or you may conduct a complete inspection.		<u> </u>
7.4.3. Evaluation of Results The errors for items verified using these procedures should be evaluated according to Sections 9. Evaluation of		
Inspection Results and 10. Accuracy Requirements.		
Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards	s	
Division of Weights & Measures ************************************		
Section 8. Documentation of Findings		
Several examples of Model Price Verification Reports are contained in pages 214 to 219. These forms were developed so that you only have to record the items found with price errors.		
(a) Record errors and provide information on the cause, if determined. Indicate if the errors are considered to be violations, if stop-sale orders		
were issued, or if the violation was corrected. (b) Notices of violations or other significant comments (e.g., warnings or violations ordered corrected) should always be included on the test		
form. (c) Cash register receipts on verified items should be retained and		
attached to the inspection report as evidence. (d) Printed advertisements and sales flyers should be retained and		
attached to the inspection report when errors are found in these categories.		
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and time of the price change is provided at the time of the inspection. (b) An error cased by a missake made in any wind of selectionsment (a ₀), but years caused by a missake price of the selection of the store has placed a notice adjacent to the term indicating that a store has placed a notice adjacent to the term indicating that a missake occurred in the eleverishment. (c) An error domainly classed by a piece bell but in the institution of the control of the co	causes should not be considered a violation for enforcement purposes:	
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	Enforcement Procedures
	11.1. Enforcement Steps.
	 (a) Compliance is based on the accuracy found on a sample collected according to this procedure.
	(b) Errors should be corrected immediately, or if the correction cannot be made immediately, a stop-sale order shall be issued before you leave the business. If the errors are not corrected in your presence, a follow-up inspection may be made later in the day or the following day to ensure the store has corrected the error. If a store fails to correct the error by that time, higher level enforcement action should be taken.
	(c) Enforcement action for large monetary errors on individual items, confirmed overcharges on items verified in response to complaints, or errors found on follow-up inspection of items ordered corrected, should be taken independently from any sample, giving consideration to the magnitude of the violation, corrective action by the establishment, and any other relevant information. Action may be initiated at any time in the
i	inspection process based on the facts of the individual case

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	Enforcement Procedures
	(d) Overcharges and undercharges are used to determine lower levels of enforcement actions, but higher levels of enforcement action (e.g., fines or penalties) are taken only on the overcharges found in the sample. 11.2. Model Enforcement Levels.
	These recommendations do not modify the enforcement policy of any jurisdiction unless adopted by that jurisdiction.
	(a) Ninety-Eight Percent or Higher. – If price accuracy Is 98 % or higher on a sample of 50 or more items, and if overcharges do not exceed undercharges on sample sizes of 100 or more items, and the store is on
-	a normal inspection frequency:
	(1) a notice of noncompliance is issued on violations, and the store is maintained on a normal inspection frequency; or
	(2) if the store is on increased inspection frequency, it remains on this frequency until inspection results conform to Terms of Increased

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Enforcement Procedures
(b) Less Than 98 Percent. – If price accuracy is less than 98 % on a sample of 50 or more items and if overcharges do not exceed undercharges on large sample sizes, and the store is on normal
inspection frequency: (1) A notice of noncompliance is issued and the store is placed on an increased inspection frequency. (2) A second inspection should be conducted within 30 business days. If
(2) A second inspection should be conducted within 30 dusiness days. If the price accuracy then is not 98 % or higher, a warning is issued. (3) A third inspection should be made within 60 business days. If the price accuracy is again less than 98 %, higher level enforcement action should be taken.
If the store is on increased inspection frequency, a warning should be issued and the store re-inspected within 30 business days. If price accuracy is less than 98 %, higher levels of enforcement action should be taken.
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Enforcement Procedures
Examples for the 100-item sample size: • If 100 items are verified and 3 overcharges are found in the sample, the error rate is 3 %. In this example, higher levels of enforcement action should be taken.
If 100 items are verified and 3 overcharges and 2 undercharges are found, the error rate on the sample is 5 %, but overcharges are 3 %. In this example, higher levels of enforcement action should be taken.
If 100 items are verified and 2 overcharges and 3 undercharges are found, the error rate is still 5 %, but overcharges are only 2 % of the
sample. In this example, a lower level enforcement action would be taken.
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Enforcement Procedures
(c) Terms of Increased Inspection Frequency. – When a store is on increased inspection frequency, it shall remain at that frequency until two consecutive inspections reveal an accuracy of 98 % or higher.
(d) Higher Levels of Enforcement Action. – Overcharges and undercharges are used to determine lower levels of enforcement actions, but higher levels of enforcement action (e.g., fines or penalties) are
taken only on overcharges. A store's history of error rates, the time it takes a store to correct the errors, the difference in inaccuracy rates found between "regular" and "sale" priced items, the ratio of overcharges to undercharges, a record of valid consumer complaints, and the
magnitude of the error(s) may be used to support enforcement action.

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Post Inspection Tasks	
(a) You should meet with the store representative to review your findings. Have the inspection report completed prior to the meeting and be prepared to briefly summarize your findings and recommended actions, and provide a copy to the store representative. (b) Return borrowed safety, sanitation, and/or test equipment.	
(c) If you removed items from display, ensure that the items are returned to their proper location on the store shelves unless the representative requests to have the items returned by a store employee, which is permitted.	
(d) Advise the representative of your findings. Explain any violations and errors. Explain any violations and errors. Explain any violations are understanding of what corrective action is expected, if any. (e) If necessary, describe the implications of the inspection results and advise the store of the action that you intend to take. If an increased	
Inspection frequency is called for due to the accuracy level found during the inspection, advise the firm that re-inspections will be made, but do not indicate when they may occur.	
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Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards pensylvania Normalization of Weights & Measures Normalization and Section 1997 (1997).	
Supervisory Activities	
13.1. Baseline Surveys Price verification programs require management support so that the program's objectives and desired benefits can be incorporated into the enforcement agency's work plans and budget. Surveys to measure pre- and post-implementation accuracy should be used to establish a base from which to measure whether a cost/benefit has been	
obtained. 13.2. Follow-up Inspections. – Inspections that reveal errors exceeding the accuracy requirements recommended above must include follow-up action to ensure that the store fulfills it obligations regarding accurate prices.	
13.3. Management Information Systems. – To ensure adequate control and follow-up, a database should be established in each jurisdiction to provide information on every store.	
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Model Forms For Price Verification Inspections	
(a) Sample Tally Sheets: These forms can help you keep track of the number of items verified. They provide spaces to record the item's display location (e.g., aisle or department), a description of the item, and the shelf or advertised price. The worksheets are set up for the stratified	
sample collection described above to help identify the types of products to select. (1) Price Verification Tally Sheet – Food Stores. (See page 215.) (2) Price Verification Tally Sheet – Department Stores. (See page 216.)	
(b) Model Inspection Form I: This can be used to document violations and record findings. A completed sample is provided. (1) Price Verification Report I – sample blank form. (See page 217.)	
(2) Price Verification Report I completed sample form. (See page 218.)	

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Model Forms For Price Verification Inspections	
(c) Model Inspection Form II : This can be used in stores where a handheld scanning device is not available, or when it is inconvenient to take	-
items (e.g., a large ladder in a hardware store) to a check-out register to verify the price. You can record an identity, the UPC or PLU code, and advertised price so that you can manually enter the codes to verify the price. The form can also be used to record findings. A completed	
sample is provided. (1) Price Verification Report II – sample blank form. (See page 219.) (2) Price Verification Report II – completed sample form. (See page 220.)	
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Examination Procedures for Price Verification	
Price Verification	,
This Ends the slides detailing Section 1 through Section 14 of NIST Handbook 130 2012 edition, Chapter V pages 189 -220	
(Included as a part of the course material)	
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UPC SCANNING SYSTEMS AND PLU DEVICES	
. 23 2 3 1 3 2 3	
This Begins the slides detailing Pennsylvania's Title 70 Chapter 5, Section 1 through 23	
(included as a part of the course material)	

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§ 5.1. Purpose	·
Section 4112(c) of the act (relating to general testing and inspections)	
requires the inspection of all commercially used UPC scanning systems and PLU devices within this Commonwealth by June 30, 1999, and	
thereafter at intervals of no greater than 12 months. It is the purpose of this chapter to accomplish the following:	
(1) Establish the Department's specifications, tolerances and procedures	
with respect to the inspection of UPC scanning systems and PLU devices, and supplant Chapter 39 (Reserved) as authorized in section 4112(d) of	
the act.	·
(2) Identify the minimum level of training necessary for a person to be qualified to inspect UPC scanning systems and PLU devices.	
qualified to inspect of a scottling systems and the defices.	
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§ 5.1. Purpose (cont.)	
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(3) Establish a procedure by which a person may apply to the	
Department to become a certified UPC/PLU inspector.	
(4) Prescribe a procedure under which the Department can review inspections performed by certain certified UPC/PLU inspectors and revoke	
or suspend certification.	
(5) Establish minimum requirements for the "private certification programs" referenced in section 4112(c) of the act.	
(6) Otherwise comply with section 4112(d) of the act.	
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Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards pennsylvania Division of Welgitts & Measures Warragifullure state, pages	
§ 5.2. Requirement of annual	
testing and inspection	
(a) General regulrement. The Department will, by June 30, 1999, and	
within every 12-month period thereafter, inspect and test each commercially used UPC scanning system and PLU device in this	
Commonwealth to ascertain if it is correct, unless the system or device is inspected by a city or county sealer, as described in subsection (b), or	
the system or device is exempt from inspection, as described in subsection (c).	
(b) Delegation of inspection responsibilities. The Department may assign responsibility for conducting the testing and inspections described in	
subsection (a) to a city or county by a memorandum of understanding between the Department and the city or county entered into in	
accordance with section 4125 of the act (relating to division of responsibilities).	
responsibilities),	
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§ 5.2. Requirement of annual				
testing and inspection (cont.)			 	
(c) Exemption for UPC scanning systems and PLU devices inspected by a				
private certification program. A commercially used UPC scanning system or PLU device shall be exempt from the annual testing and inspection described			 	
in subsection (a) if all of the following occur: (1) The system or device is inspected at intervals of no greater than 1 year.				
(2) The Inspection is unannounced. (3) The Inspection is conducted as part of a private certification program.				
(4) The private certification program has registered with the Department in accordance with § 5.21 (relating to registration).				
(5) The certified UPC/PLU inspector conducting the inspection on behalf of the private certification program files a price verification inspection report				
with the Department in accordance with the procedure described at § 5.12 (relating to inspections: reporting procedures).	}		_	
(6) The private certification program meets the requirements of this chapter.				•
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§ 5.3. Testing and inspection				
standards (a) Standards. The "Examination Procedures for Price Verification" adopted	ľ	<u> </u>		
by NCWM in Publication No. 19 (August 1995), or any subsequent amendment thereof, are hereby adopted as the specifications and				
tolerances of the Department with respect to commercially used UPC scanning systems and PLU devices.	}			-
Example: A certified UPC/PLU inspector shall evaluate "errors" and the "accuracy" of UPC scanning systems and PLU devices in accordance with				
the "Examination Procedure for Price Verification" in NCWM Publication				
No. 19 (August 1995), which requires that a UPC scanning system or PLU device have an accuracy rate of 98% or higher to "pass" an inspection.				
Example: A certified UPC/PLU inspector shall verify the price of sale items by allowing the sales clerk to determine the price of the item using the				
store's customary procedures, including manually entering discounts, in accordance with Paragraph 7.3, Note 3, of the "Examination Procedure for			 	
Price Verification" in NCWM Publication No. 19 (August 1995).				
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§ 5.3. Testing and inspection				
standards (cont.)				
(b) Applicability. The standards described in subsection (a) will be used by				
any person conducting testing and inspection of a commercially used UPC scanning system or PLU device in the capacity of a certified UPC/PLU				
inspector. (c) Obtaining Publication No. 19. The Department will provide a copy of				•
NCWM Publication No. 19 (August 1995), or any subsequent amendment				
thereof, at cost to any person requesting a copy.			 	

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§ 5.4. Certified UPC/PLU inspector	
A person shall be a certified PLU/UPC inspector to conduct an inspection of a commercially used UPC scanning system or PLU device described in section 4112(c) of the act (relating to general testing and inspections), regardless of whether the inspection is performed by a State inspector of weights and measures, an employee of a city or county acting in	
accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into with the Department, or a person acting as part of a private certification program. A person may apply to the Department to become a certified UPC/PLU inspector.	
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§ 5.5. Authority of a certified UPC/PLU inspector	
(a) General. A certified UPC/PLU inspector is qualified to perform the annual testing and inspection of a commercially used UPC scanning system or PLU device which is required under section 4112(c) of the act (relating to general testing and inspections). A certified UPC/PLU inspector—including a certified UPC/PLU inspector acting as part of a private certification program—may inspect UPC scanning systems or PLU devices owned, used or leased by a per-son with respect to which the	
certified UPC/PLU inspector is an employee or agent if the inspection is conducted on an unannounced basis under section 4112(c) of the act. (b) Limitation on authority. A certified UPC/PLU inspector may exercise authority only in one of the following contexts: (1) The certified UPC/PLU inspector is a State inspector of weights and measures.	
Bureau of Ride & Measurement Standards Pennsylvania	
§ 5.5. Authority of a certified	
UPC/PLU inspector (cont.) (2) The certified UPC/PLU inspector is an employee of a city or county, and is acting in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into with the Department in accordance with section 4125 of the act (relating to division of responsibilities).	
(3) The certified UPC/PLU inspector is acting as part of a private certification program. (c) Fees. A certified UPC/PLU inspector may not charge a fee for inspection and testing services, unless that person is acting as part of a private certification program, or that person is an employee of a city or county and is acting in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into with the Department under section 4125 of the act.	

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§ 5.6. Certification		4			
requirements					
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(a) General. A person seeking to become a certified UPC/PLU inspector shall do the following:					****
(1) Successfullý complete a training course in examination procedures for price verification as adopted by NIST/NCWM, and as described in § 5.7	1.				
(relating to training courses). (2) Comply with the application requirements and other requirements of				 	
this chapter.					
(b) Persons certified under interim guidelines. A UPC/PLU inspector's certificate issued in accordance with Chapter 39 (relating to Reserved)					
authorized by section 4112(d) of the act (relating to general testing and inspections) shall be considered a UPC/PLU inspector's certificate issued					
under this chapter.					
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§ 5.7. Training courses]				
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 (a) General approval of NIST/NCWM training courses. The Department has approved any NIST/NCWM price verification training course utilizing 					
the "Examination Procedure for Price Verification" set forth in NCWM Publication No. 19 (August, 1995), or a subsequent successor publication					
thereto, as an approved training course for certified UPC/PLU inspector candidates.					
(b) Current approved NIST/NCWM training courses. The current approved NIST/NCWM training courses are the "NIST/NCWM Price					
Verification Training" course and the "NIST/NCWM Price Verification Instructor's Training" course. An approved training course may be	İ			 	
conducted by a person who has successfully completed the NIST/NCWM price verification instructor's training course.					
price verification historical straining course.				 	
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§ 5.7. Training courses (cont.)					
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(c) New or additional training courses, The Department will update or			_		
revise the list of approved NIST/NCWM training courses in subsection (b) by publishing notice describing this update or revision in the					
Pennsylvania Bulletin. (d) Effect of addition of a course to list of approved courses. If the			,		
Department approves a new or additional training course for certified UPC/PLU inspector candidates, a person who has successfully completed					
that course within 2 years prior to its approval will be deemed to have completed an approved course.				 	
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§ 5.8. Applying for certification	_		 	
(a) Application required. A person who is at least 18 years of age and has				
successfully completed an approved training course (as described in § 5.7 (relating to training courses)) within 2 years of the date of application may	_	 		
apply to be certified as a UPC/PLU Inspector. Certification is granted through Issuance of the certificate described in § 5.9 (relating to UPC/PLU Inspector's				
certificate). (b) Form of application. A person seeking to become a certified UPC/PLU	_	 		
Inspector may obtain an application form from the Department at the address in § 2.2 (relating to contacting the Department). The applicant shall complete				
the form and return it to that same address. The application form shall require the following information:	-	 		
(1) The name, mailing address and birth date of the person seeking a UPC/PLU inspector's certificate.				
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§ 5.8. Applying for certification				
(cont.)	-		 	
(2) Whether the applicant seeks to conduct UPC/PLU inspections as a				
State inspector of weights and measures, an employee of a city or county acting in accordance with a memorandum of understanding with the	_	 		
Department or as part of a private certification program. (3) The name, location and date of completion of any approved training			,	
course completed by the person seeking a UPC/PLU inspector's certificate. (4) A copy of any certificate of completion with respect to the approved	_	 	 	
training course,				
(5) Two Identical 1-inch square color photographs (front facial view) of the person seeking a certificate.	-	 	 	
(6) The date of the application. (7) Other information the Department might reasonably require to				
determine eligibility for certification.	-		 	
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§ 5.8. Applying for certification				
(cont.)	_	 	 	
(c) Departmental action on application. The Department will, within 30 days of receiving an application, mail the applicant a UPC/PLU inspector's	-			•
certificate, a disapproval notice or a request for additional clarification or documentation. If the Department requests additional clarification or	-			
documentation, its review and consideration of the application will cease until the requested material is received, at which time the 30-day review	_			
period will begin again.				
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§ 5.9. UPC/PLU inspector's	:				
certificate	_	·			
(a) Form of certificate. The Department will format the UPC/PLU inspector's					
certificate into an identification card sized document, so it may be carried conveniently on a certified UPC/PLU inspector's person while performing.	_				
inspections or tests under authority of that certificate. (b) Contents of UPC/PLU inspector's certificate. A UPC/PLU inspector's					*
certificate will bear the following information: (1) The name of the person to whom it is issued.	_		·····		
(2) The expiration date of the certificate, which, in accordance with § 5.10					
(relating to expiration of UPC/PLU inspector's certificate), shall be 3 years from the date of issuance.			·		
(3) A unique identification number. (4) A photograph of the person to whom it is issued.					
(5) A statement that the Department has determined the person identified on the certificate to be a "certified UPC/PLU Inspector" in accordance with	_				
section 4112 of the act (relating to general testing and inspections),					
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§ 5.9. UPC/PLU inspector's					
certificate (cont.)					
(6) Other information the Department might reasonably include.					
(c) Ownership of UPC/PLU inspector's certificate. A certificate issued by the					
Department will remain the property of the Department. A certified UPC/PLU inspector or other person having physical possession of a					
certificate shall, upon written notice from the Department, surrender and return the certificate to the Department.	-				
(d) Öbligation to produce certificate for inspection. A certified UPC/PLU inspector shall have his UPC/PLU inspector's certificate with him whenever					
performing inspections or tests under authority of that certificate, and shall produce the certificate for inspection upon demand by the Department or a	_		-		
person on whose behalf the certified UPC/PLU inspector is performing the inspection or test,					
inspection of costs					
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§ 5.10. Expiration of UPC/PLU					
inspector's certificate	_				
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A UPC/PLU Inspector's certificate is valid for 3 years from the date it is issued.	_				
unless it is suspended or revoked earlier in accordance with the procedures in § 5.15 (relating to suspension or revocation of certification).	İ				*
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§ 5.11. Obtaining a new UPC/PLU	
inspector's certificate	
(a) No renewals: new certificate required. The Department will not renew a	
UPC/PLU inspector's certificate or extend the expiration date of a certificate. A person shall, instead, apply for and obtain a new certificate in accordance with § 5.8 (relating to applying for certification) in order to remain a certified	
UPC/PLU inspector. (b) Training course, A person who is applying for certification shall have	
successfully completed an approved training course as described in § 5.7 (relating to training courses) within 2 years of the date of the application	
form. (c) Timing of application. A person may apply for certification at any time. A	
current certified UPC/PLU Inspector who seeks to avoid a lapse in certification is encouraged to apply for a new UPC/PLU inspector's certificate at least 60	
days in advance of the expiration date of the current certificate.	
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§ 5.12. Inspections: reporting	
procedures	
(a) Inspection report form required. A certified UPC/PLU inspector shall	
prepare and submit to the Bureau a price verification inspection report form with respect to any inspection the certified UPC/PLU inspector conducts. A	
copy of this price verification inspection form is set forth in Appendix A. The form is substantively identical to the "Appendix A Model Form—Price	
Verification Report" form in NCWM's Examination Procedure for Price Verification.	
(b) Acquiring forms. The Department will provide a sample price verification inspection report form upon the request of a certified UPC/PLU inspector.	
This sample form may be copied at the certified UPC/PLU inspector's expense. (c) Distribution of forms. A completed price verification inspection report	
form shall be distributed as follows:	
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§ 5.12. Inspections: reporting	
procedures (cont.)	
(1) The certified UPC/PLU inspector shall distribute the original of this	
form to the owner of the systems and devices inspected, or to a responsible	
person at the site where the inspection occurred. (2) The certified UPC/PLU inspector shall forward a copy of this form to	
the Department by mailing or delivering it to the Department by the 10th day of the month immediately following the month the inspection was	
conducted. Delivery may be accomplished by electronic means such as modem transmission/e-mail or fax machine. If delivery is accomplished by fax machine, the certified UPC/PLU inspector shall retain the transmittal	
receipt as proof of compliance with this requirement. (3) The certified UPC/PLU inspector shall retain a copy of this form and	
any transmittal receipt evidencing delivery of the form to the Department for at least 3 years from the date the testing and inspection services are	
performed.	

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§ 5.13. Inspections: enforcement levels	
The "Model Enforcement Levels" in Section 11, Paragraph 11.2 of NCWM's Examination Procedure for Price Verification, or any subsequent revision thereto, are adopted as the enforcement levels to be applied by the Department and certified UPC/PLU inspectors.	
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§ 5.14. Inspection and testing by the Department (a) Inspections generally. The Department may evaluate the performance	
of a certified UPC/PLU inspector who conducts inspections for a private certification program by conducting a follow-up inspection of any UPC scanning system or PLU device that has been inspected and tested by the certified UPC/PLU inspector. (b) Time lapse and other factors effecting results. In evaluating the inspection and testing performed by a certified UPC/PLU inspector as described in subsection(a), the Department will consider any factor that	
might reasonably account for a variance between the Department's inspection results and those of the certified UPC/PLU inspector, including a lapse of time between an inspection performed by the Department and the inspection performed by the certified UPC/PLU inspector. (c) Reporting of results. Within 30 days following a follow-up inspection, the Department will mall the certified UPC/PLU inspector written notice of the Department's inspection and the results of that inspection.	
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§ 5.14. Inspection and testing by the Department (cont.)	
(d) Use of results. The Department may use the results of its follow-up inspection to suspend or revoke a UPC/PLU inspector's certificate, as described in subsection (a), in accordance with § 5.15 (retaiting to suspension or revocation of certification), or as the basis for a warning or instruction directed to the certified UPC/PLU inspector.	

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§ 5.15. Suspension or revocation	
of certification	
(a) Basis for action. The Department may suspend or revoke a UPC/PLU	
inspector's certificate if the certificate holder conducts inspections for a private certification program and does one or more of the following:	
(1) Violates a provision of this chapter. (2) Violates a provision of the act.	
(3) Violates an applicable standard prescribed by NCWM's Examination Procedure for Price Verification, unless that standard is inconsistent with the	
act or this chapter.	
(4) Intentionally or fraudulently reports inaccurate information on a price Verification inspection report form.	
(5) Is found, following inspection and testing by the Department in accordance with § 5.14 (relating to inspection and testing by the	
Department), to have inaccurately, improperly or incompetently performed an inspection of a UPC scanning system or PLU device.	
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§ 5.15. Suspension or revocation	
of certification (cont.)	
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(b) Notice. The Department will provide a certified UPC/PLU inspector with written notice of its intention to suspend or revoke certification, which will	
afford that person notice and opportunity for an administrative hearing before the Department prior to the effective date of the suspension or	
revocation.	
(c) Delivery of notice. The Department will deliver the notice described in subsection (b) to the affected certified UPC/PLU inspector by personal	
service or by regular mall to the address provided by the certified UPC/PLU inspector on the most recent application for a certificate, or to the address	
most recently provided to the Department in writing by the certified UPC/PLU inspector as the address to which notices should be sent.	
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§ 5.16. Certified UPC/PLU	
inspector list	
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(a) List to be maintained. The Department will maintain a current list containing the following information with respect to each certified UPC/PLU	
Inspector: (1) The name and address,	
(2) The telephone number.	
(3) The fax number, if available. (4) The expiration date of certification.	
(5) The unique identification number of the UPC/PLU Inspector's certificate, (b) Distribution of copies. The Department will provide a copy of the current	
certified UPC/PLU inspector list upon request.	

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Private Certification Program § 5.21. Registration	
(a) General requirement. A person who owns or operates a commercially used UPC scanning system or PLU device may avoid the requirement of annual State or local inspection described in section 4112(c) of the act (relating to general testing and inspections) by having the inspection performed by a private certification program. A private certification program shall meet the requirements of this chapter and shall, prior to commencing testing and inspection of commercially used UPC scanning systems or PLU devices, file a written statement with the Department, at the address in § 2.2 (relating to contacting the Department). (b) Contents of written statement. The written statement referenced in subsection(a) shall contain the following:	
(1) The name, business address and telephone number of the private certification program.	
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Private Certification Program § 5.21. Registration (cont.)	
(2) The name of the certified UPC/PLU Inspector who will be conducting UPC scanning system or PLU device inspections on behalf of the private certification program, together with the unique identification number appearing on that person's UPC/PLU inspector's certificate.	
(3) The signature, printed name and title of the person making the statement. (c) Action by Department. Within 30 days of receiving a written statement as described in subsection (b), the Department will mail the applicant a copy of the written statement bearing a legible stamp or seal indicating the original document has been filed with the Department.	
(d) Updating the written statement. A private certification program shall, within 30 days of a change affecting the accuracy of a written statement it has filed with the Department, provide the Department an update of its written statement.	
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Private Certification Program § 5.22. Requirements and fees	
(a) Unannounced inspections required. A certified UPC/PLU inspector conducting an inspection on behalf of a private certification program shall conduct that inspection on an unannounced basis. (b) Fees permitted. A private certification program may charge a fee for its services—whether a per-inspection fee, a flat annual fee, a membership fee in an organization that conducts a private certification program for its members, or some other fee arrangement.	·

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Private Certification Program § 5.23. Program list	
(a) List to be maintained. The Department will maintain a current list of private certification programs. The list will contain the name, business address, telephone number and fax number (if available) of each private certification program.	
(b) Distribution of copies. The Department will provide a copy of the current private certification program list upon request.	
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Reporting Requirements	
Certified inspectors are required to: (1) Distribute the original copy of the completed inspection report (signed by both the inspector and the representative) to the store representative. (2) Send a copy of the completed (signed) inspection to the	
Department by the 10 th day of the following month (e-mail or fax is preferred, see contact info on last silde) (3) Retain a copy of the inspection form and delivery receipt for a minimum of 3 years from the date of inspection	
*Please review section 5.12 of Title 70 for the specific language regarding reporting requirements.	
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Reporting Requirements Appendix A ***********************************	
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