

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

ACCREDITATION CERTIFICATE



CALIBRATION LABORATORY
No. 8957

NDT Global Services Limited

is accredited in accordance with the recognised International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 - General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.

This accreditation demonstrates technical competence for a defined scope as detailed in and at the locations specified in the schedule to this certificate, and the operation of a laboratory quality management system (refer joint ISO-ILAC-IAF Communiqué dated January 2009).

The schedule to this certificate is an essential accreditation document and from time to time may be revised and reissued by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service. The most recent issue of the schedule of accreditation, which bears the same accreditation number as this certificate, is available from the UKAS website www.ukas.com.

This accreditation is subject to continuing conformity with United Kingdom Accreditation Service requirements. The absence of a schedule on the UKAS website indicates that the accreditation is no longer in force.



Accreditation Manager, United Kingdom Accreditation Service

Initial Accreditation date
28 April 2017

This certificate issued on
28 April 2017

UKAS is appointed as the sole national accreditation body for the UK by The Accreditation Regulations 2009 (SI No 3155/2009) and operates under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

2 Pine Trees, Chertsey Lane, Staines-upon-Thames, TW18 3HR, UK

 <p>Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005</p>	NDT Global Services Limited	
	Issue No: 002 Issue date: 19 January 2018	
<p>Opus Park Lockheed Close Preston Farm Industrial Estate Stockton-On-Tees TS18 3BP United Kingdom</p>	<p>Contact: Ian Craig Tel: +44 (0)1642 555575 E-Mail: lab@ndtgsi.co.uk Website: www.ndtgsi.co.uk</p>	
Calibration performed at the above address only		

DETAIL OF ACCREDITATION

Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC) Expressed as an Expanded Uncertainty ($k = 2$)	Remarks
ELECTRICAL VERIFICATION of ULTRASONIC FLAW DETECTION EQUIPMENT	As BS EN 12668-1:2010 and including the following calibrations and quantities: Stability after warm up (height) Stability after warm up (width) Jitter - screen height Jitter - screen width Stability against voltage variation (height) Stability against voltage variation (width) Pulser Voltage Pulser Risetime Pulser Reverberation Pulse duration Frequency response 0.2 MHz to 30 MHz Equivalent input noise Calibrated attenuator Vertical Linearity Linearity of timebase	0.23 % of screen height 0.23 % of screen width 0.23 % of screen height 0.23 % of screen width 0.23 % of screen height 0.23 % of screen width 2.4 % 6.3 % 8.4 % of pulser voltage 3.6 % 3.5 % at -3 dB point 8.5 % 0.20 dB 1.3 % of screen height 0.56 % of screen width	
CALIBRATION OF ULTRASONIC TEST BLOCKS			
Linear dimensions	0 mm to 25 mm 25 mm to 50 mm 0 mm to 200 mm 0 mm to 300 mm	2.7 μ m 2.9 μ m 25 μ m 19 μ m	Using micrometer Using micrometer Using digital caliper Using height gauge
Hole diameter	0.22 mm to 7.7 mm 7.7 mm to 100 mm	24 μ m 25 μ m	Using pin gauges Using digital caliper
Hole centre to plate edge	Hole diameter to 300 mm Hole diameter 200 mm	29 μ m 32 μ m	Using height gauge Using digital caliper



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Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC) Expressed as an Expanded Uncertainty ($k = 2$)	Remarks
CALIBRATION OF ULTRASONIC TEST BLOCKS (continued)			
Hole depth	0 mm to 200 mm 0.5 mm to 7.7 mm	32 μ m 30 μ m	Using digital caliper Using pin and height gauge
Slot width	8 mm to 50 mm 0.22 mm to 30 mm	28 μ m 27 μ m	Using digital caliper Using height gauge
External radius	10 mm to 100 mm	58 μ m	
Slot depth	0 mm to 200 mm 0 mm to 10 mm	32 μ m 17 μ m	Using digital caliper Using height gauge
Determination of slot centre line	1 mm to 300 mm	27 μ m	
END			



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Appendix - Calibration and Measurement Capabilities

Introduction

The definitive statement of the accreditation status of a calibration laboratory is the Accreditation Certificate and the associated Schedule of Accreditation. This Schedule of Accreditation is a critical document, as it defines the measurement capabilities, ranges and boundaries of the calibration activities for which the organisation holds accreditation.

Calibration and Measurement Capabilities (CMCs)

The capabilities provided by accredited calibration laboratories are described by the Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC), which expresses the lowest uncertainty of measurement that can be achieved during a calibration. If a particular device under calibration itself contributes significantly to the uncertainty (for example, if it has limited resolution or exhibits significant non-repeatability) then the uncertainty quoted on a calibration certificate will be increased to account for such factors. The CIPM-ILAC definition of the CMC is as follows:

A CMC is a calibration and measurement capability available to customers under normal conditions:

- (a) as published in the BIPM key comparison database (KCDB) of the CIPM MRA; or*
- (b) as described in the laboratory's scope of accreditation granted by a signatory to the ILAC Arrangement.*

The CMC is normally used to describe the uncertainty that appears in an accredited calibration laboratory's schedule of accreditation and is the uncertainty for which the laboratory has been accredited using the procedure that was the subject of assessment. The CMC is calculated according to the procedures given in M3003 and is normally stated as an expanded uncertainty at a coverage probability of 95 %, which usually requires the use of a coverage factor of $k = 2$. An accredited laboratory is not permitted to quote an uncertainty that is smaller than the published CMC in certificates issued under its accreditation.

The CMC may be described using various methods in the Schedule of Accreditation:

- As a single value that is valid throughout the range.
 - As an explicit function of the measurand or of a parameter (see below).
 - As a range of values. The range is stated such that the customer can make a reasonable estimate of the likely uncertainty at any point within the range.
 - As a matrix or table where the CMCs depend on the values of the measurand and a further quantity.
- In graphical form, providing there is sufficient resolution on each axis to obtain at least two significant figures for the CMC.

Expression of CMCs - symbols and units

In general, only units of the SI and those units recognised for use with the SI are used to express the values of quantities and of the associated CMCs. Nevertheless, other commonly used units may be used where considered appropriate for the intended audience. For example, the term "ppm" (part per million) is frequently used by manufacturers of test and measurement equipment to specify the performance of their products. Terms like this may be used in Schedules of Accreditation where they are in common use and understood by the users of such equipment, providing their use does not introduce any ambiguity in the capability that is being described.

When the CMC is expressed as an explicit function of the measurand or of a parameter, this often comprises a relative term (e.g., percentage) and an absolute term, i.e. one expressed in the same units as those of the measurand. This form of expression is used to describe the capability that can be achieved over a range of values. Some examples, and an indication of how they are to be interpreted, are shown below.

DC voltage, 100 mV to 1 V: 0.0025 % + 5.0 μ V:

Over the range 100 mV to 1 V, the CMC is 0.0025 % \cdot V + 5.0 μ V, where V is the measured voltage.

Hydraulic pressure, 0.5 MPa to 140 MPa: 0.0036 % + 0.12 ppm/MPa + 4.0 Pa

Over the range 0.5 MPa to 140 MPa, the CMC is 0.0036 % \cdot p + (0.12 \cdot 10⁻⁶ \cdot p \cdot 10⁻⁶) + 4.0 Pa, where p is the measured pressure in Pa.

It should be noted that the percentage symbol (%) simply represents the number 0.01. In cases where the CMC is stated only as a percentage, this is to be interpreted as meaning percentage of the measured value or indication.

Thus, for example, a CMC of 1.5 % means 1.5 \cdot 0.01 \cdot i, where i is the instrument indication.