

Australian Standard™

**Non-destructive testing— Qualification  
and certification of personnel**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee MT-007, Non-destructive Testing of Metals and Materials. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 16 August 2002 and published on 6 September 2002.

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The following are represented on Committee MT-007:

Australasian Railway Association  
Australian Aerospace Non-Destructive Testing Committee  
Australian Industry Group  
Australian Institute for Non-Destructive Testing  
Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation  
Australian Pipeline Industry Association  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia  
Civil Aviation Safety Authority  
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**Non-destructive testing—Qualification  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee MT-007, Non-destructive Testing of Metals and Materials, as an Australian Standard to supersede AS 3998—1992. It is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 9712:1999, *Non-destructive testing—Qualification and certification of personnel*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify a system for the qualification and certification of personnel in general industry who are involved in non-destructive testing.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Although this Standard is applicable to aerospace in-service inspection, Standards Australia has issued a separate Australian Standard, AS 3669—1989, *Non-destructive testing—Qualification and registration of personnel—Aerospace*, to cover the aerospace industry.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An 'informative' annex is only for information and guidance.

There is no equivalent Australian Standard to the document listed in Clause 2.

## CONTENTS

<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative reference</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Levels of competence (NDT levels)</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.1 Classification</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.2 NDT level 1</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.3 NDT level 2</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.4 NDT level 3</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>6 Responsibilities</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7 Eligibility</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>8 Qualification examination</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>9 Certification</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>10 Certification validity and renewal</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>11 Files</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Suggested industrial sectors</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Technical knowledge of NDT personnel</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Annex C (informative) Examples of structured credit systems for level 3 recertification</b> .....	<b>20</b>

## INTRODUCTION

Since the effectiveness of any application of non-destructive testing depends upon the capabilities of the persons who perform or who are responsible for the test, a procedure was developed to provide a means for evaluating and documenting the competence of personnel whose duties require the appropriate theoretical and practical knowledge of the non-destructive tests that they perform, specify, supervise, monitor or evaluate. An added incentive stems from the world-wide comparability of a wide range of industrial applications requiring common non-destructive testing approaches.

Any certification body adopting this International Standard shall comply with level 3 requirements for qualification and certification, but is permitted a transition period of up to five years to implement levels 1 and 2.

The aim is to permit the starting of the system in a country that has no third party certification. It is also applicable when an independent certification body applies the certification scheme to a new NDT method or when a new industrial sector is created.

NOTE Wherever gender specific words such as "his", "her", "he" or "she" appear in this International Standard the other gender is also applicable.

## AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of personnel****1 Scope**

**1.1** This International Standard establishes a system for the qualification and certification, by a certification body, of personnel to perform industrial non-destructive testing (NDT) using any of the following methods:

- a) eddy current testing;
- b) liquid penetrant testing;
- c) magnetic particle testing;
- d) radiographic testing;
- e) ultrasonic testing.

**1.2** The system described in this International Standard may also apply to visual inspection (VT), leak testing (LT), neutron radiography (NT), acoustic emission (AT) and other NDT methods where independent certification programmes exist.

**1.3** Where latitude is provided in the criteria within this International Standard, the certification body shall have the final decision in determining specific requirements.

**2 Normative reference**

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

EN 45013:1989, *General criteria for certification bodies operating certification of personnel.*