


Schedule of Accreditation

issued by

United Kingdom Accreditation Service

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

 <p>30101</p> <p>Accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017</p>	<h3>Agility NDE Ltd</h3> <p>Issue No: 002 Issue date: 20 April 2026</p>	
	<p>Unit 5 Silverfield House Claymore Drive Aberdeen AB23 8GD</p>	<p>Contact: Steve Hamer Tel: +44 (0) 1224 516666 E-Mail: info@agility-nde.com Website: www.agility-nde.com</p>
<p>Calibration performed at the above address only</p>		

Calibration and Measurement Capability (CMC)

Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Expanded Measurement Uncertainty ($k = 2$)	Remarks
Calibration of Eddy Current Equipment	Verified in accordance with applicable portions of BS EN ISO 15548-1:2013 and respective manufacturers' specifications.		Verified in accordance with applicable portions of BS EN ISO 15548-1:2013 and respective manufacturers' specifications.
Frequency Generator	100 Hz to 10 MHz	0.44 %	
Source Drive Amplitude	0 V to 10 V 100 Hz to 10 MHz	3.4 %	
Harmonic Distortion	1 V to 20 V?? 5 kHz and 10 MHz	5.5 %	
Frequency response	50 Hz and 10 MHz nominal	3.6 %	
Amplifier Gain	10 dB to 50 dB 10 kHz nominal	2.0 %	
ELECTRICAL VERIFICATION of ULTRASONIC FLAW DETECTION EQUIPMENT	As BS EN ISO 22232-1:2020 including the following calibrations and quantities: Pulser Voltage Pulser Risetime Pulse duration Frequency response 0.1 MHz to 50 MHz Equivalent input noise Calibrated attenuator Gain linearity Vertical Linearity	1.3 % 0.96 % 1.5 % 3.5 % at -3 dB point 1.7 % 0.32 dB 0.32 dB 2.0 % of screen height	Ranges and methods are as defined in BS EN ISO 22232-1:2020. For instruments designed to comply with BS EN 12668-1:2010, the centre frequency f_0 is calculated using $f_0 = \sqrt{(f_u \times f_l)}$, otherwise the expression $f_0 = (f_u + f_l)/2$ is used. Using Method B as described in Section 9.4.3.3 of BS EN ISO 22232-1:2020.



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Measured Quantity Instrument or Gauge	Range	Expanded Measurement Uncertainty ($k = 2$)	Remarks
PHASED ARRAY SETS	As BS EN ISO 18563-1:2022 including the following calibrations and quantities.		Ranges and methods are as defined in BS EN ISO 18563- 1:2022
	Pulse Amplitude	3.6 % of screen height	
	Pulse Width	4.3 % of screen width	
	Pulse risetime	4.8 % of screen width	
	Time delay linearity	0.75 % of screen width	
	Frequency response 200 kHz to 30 MHz	3.3 % at -3 dB point	
	Channel gain variation	3.4 %	
	Equivalent input noise	4.5 %	
	Gain linearity	0.75 %	
	Linearity of vertical display	3.0 % of screen height	
	Linearity of time delay	4.3 % of screen width	
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 measurement uncertainty 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 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 measurement uncertainty is calculated according to the procedures given in the GUM 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 measurement uncertainty in certificates issued under its accreditation.

Expression of CMCs - symbols and units

It should be noted that the percentage symbol (%) represents the number 0.01. In cases where the measurement uncertainty is stated as a percentage, this is to be interpreted as meaning percentage of the measurand.

Thus, for example, a measurement uncertainty of 1.5 % means $1.5 \times 0.01 \times q$, where q is the quantity value.

The notation $Q[a, b]$ stands for the root-sum-square of the terms between brackets: $Q[a, b] = [a^2 + b^2]^{1/2}$