
**Non-destructive testing — Guidelines for
NDT training syllabuses**

*Essais non destructifs — Lignes directrices pour les programmes de
formation en END*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TR 25107 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 138, *Non-destructive testing*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Introduction

With this Technical Report, ISO/TC135 and CEN/TC138 present to the worldwide non-destructive testing (NDT) community their recommendations for the minimum technical knowledge to be required of NDT personnel. These recommendations provide means for evaluating and documenting the competence of personnel whose duties demand the appropriate theoretical and practical knowledge.

As part of the efforts to streamline and harmonize the training and certification of NDT personnel, ISO/TC 135 and CEN/TC 138 have been actively involved in developing guidelines for training syllabuses (this Technical Report) and for NDT training organizations (ISO/TR 27108). These documents are intended to serve those involved in training and to be useful in achieving a uniform level of training material and — consequently — in the competence of personnel.

This document, together with ISO/TR 27108, represents two years of effort for working groups of the two technical committees in the promotion of harmonization and mutual recognition of minimum requirements taken from the different existing certification schemes.

The content of this first edition has been based on the experience of the experts as well as on comments from the end-user industries, as well as the most recent edition of the International Committee for Non-destructive testing (ICNDT) recommended guidelines.

The time allotment for the different topics takes into account the latest developments in each method and, as a consequence, the total duration can be sometimes greater than the minimum duration required by ISO 9712 and EN 473.

This Technical Report is to be revised in the coming years in order to maintain a workable document in line with the development of NDT methods and techniques.

ISO/TC 135 and CEN/TC 138 wish to express their appreciation to all those who contributed to the production of this publication.

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Non-destructive testing — Guidelines for NDT training syllabuses

1 Scope

This Technical Report gives guidelines for non-destructive testing (NDT) training syllabuses, with the intention of harmonizing and maintaining the general standard of training of NDT personnel for industrial needs.

It also establishes the minimum requirements for effective structured training of NDT personnel to ensure eligibility for qualification examinations leading to third-party certification according to recognized standards. In addition to non-destructive testing in general, its guidelines for syllabuses cover acoustic emission, eddy current, leak, magnetic particle, penetrant, radiographic, ultrasonic and visual testing.

NOTE ISO/TR 27108 gives associated guidelines for NDT training organizations intended for the general part of training courses.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1330 (all parts), *Non-destructive testing — Terminology*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1330 apply.

4 Introduction to NDT

4.1 Role

Non-destructive testing makes an important contribution to the safety, and economic and ecological welfare, of our society.

NDT is the only choice for the testing of an object which may not be destroyed, modified or degraded by the testing process. This is generally required for objects which are to be used after testing, for example, safety parts, pipelines, power plants, and also constructions under in-service inspection, but even for unique parts in archaeology and culture.

NDT is based on physical effects at the surface or the inner structure of the object under test. Often, the outcome of the test needs to be interpreted to give a useful result; sometimes different NDT methods must be combined, or verified by other test methods.