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## Editors

- Phil Keown
- Mark D Aubele
- James E Bennett
- Louise Belak

## FROM THE CHAIR

The NDT Task Group continues to exhibit the dynamic activities that have characterized this program for the past 14 years. The Baseline Requirements are finally being honed, and the supplier base played a big part in formulating these requirements. Now, the supplier representatives will participate in the annual auditor training. When we assemble the auditors in Pittsburgh prior to the October meeting, the supplier world has been invited to attend the sessions. This not only allows suppliers to hear the discussions between the auditors and the Task Group members, but they will hear the same explanations, the same interpretations that the auditors hear. And the suppliers will be able to add their experiences to the discussions. This is another step in bringing the Primes and the Suppliers closer together, to enhance the understanding of requirements and making the NDT industry better for us all.

This venue will also provide an opportunity for more discussion on the "paper audits" that have been added as a part of the compliance jobs. This practice of the auditor looking at paper trails for jobs that have already been shipped, allows us to broaden the customer base that is reviewed in the compliance section. If a supplier does work for more than 3 Primes, or if hardware is not available for all of the customers for whom the supplier does work, this review allows for an opportunity to include a greater portion of the customer base. During this portion of the compliance audit, the auditor will review the purchase order and drawing requirements, and the documentation that demonstrates compliance to those requirements. It certainly is not as comprehensive as a full product audit, but it does give us a flavor for the adequacy of the flowdown system and a look at the compliance measures taken by the supplier.

This program continues to work on improving the content of the Nadcap experience, and we are relying heavily upon the input of the auditors and the suppliers to affect positive changes. Pilot audits to the new baseline checklists will be conducted in September with the goal that we will be able to complete any fine-tuning that may be required at the October meeting. This would allow us to publish the Standard and checklist in early 2005.

I would also like to take this opportunity to extend the heartfelt thanks of the NDT Task Group to Arne Logan who stepped down as Chair of the Nadcap management Council at the July meeting. Arne was a dedicated ally of the NDT Group and his presence will be missed. I also want to extend a personal thanks because Arne was always there to listen when I called, to offer his sage advise when I asked, and to extend his hand whenever I stumbled. Thanks, Arne, and please find the time to keep in touch. We would also like to welcome Chet Date as the new NMC Chair and look forward to working with him to continue driving this program in a positive direction.

Phil Keown - Chairman

## **ISO 17025 ACCREDITATION**

After months of review, debate and discussions with other Task Groups, the AQS Task Group formally recognises ISO 17025 accreditation as meeting the requirements of AC7004 for an independent NDT Lab and is incorporated in Nadcap Operating Procedure (NOP) 002. Independent NDT Labs holding an ISO 17025 accreditation from a NACLA/ILAC approved registration body will no longer be required to carry out the AC7004 audit, which is good news for all the Independent NDT Labs as it removes a days audit and associated costs.

*Phil Ford – Staff Engineer*

## **Suppliers Perspective – Auditors**

A conclusive definition on the role of the auditor and the work any auditing firm provides will not achieve the goal of higher quality audits. The quality of an audit is dependent upon the quality of all the people involved with the audit, a broad based understanding of both the quality system and the method being audited — This is all essential to a good audit.

Auditors should have fundamental knowledge of what it takes to run the business and the discipline being audited, a broad based knowledge of what the process flow is and how it meets the requirements set forth in the standard. An auditor should be familiar with areas of risk and benefit inherent in the NDT profession and specific to the discipline they are auditing. The audit process relies heavily on good communication skills, proper audit planning, preparation, performance and reporting.

The limitations of auditor communication focuses on several key points. They must not take ownership of any identified problems during the audit and should not make recommendations. The auditor should communicate the audit purpose and the audit scope. The audit scope determines how much of the company will be looked at and what will be involved. Once the scope is set an auditor should stay within the scope, however an auditor has the obligation not to ignore something that is found outside of

the scope. Once an audit begins, the scope should not be changed.

Auditors do not make up rules; they audit against existing rules, requirements and policies. Standards used should lend their communication to include discussion and clarification of checklist items under the present audit processes.

The supplier is responsible for identifying the standards the auditor audits against. The auditor must understand these requirements. Auditees (organization/supplier) respond to their map of reality, not to the reality itself. There is definitely a gap between what the auditor is required to do and what the supplier expects the auditor to do. Auditors should step up to the challenge of better explaining their roles.

In conclusion, a supplier supports the role of an auditor as being honest, sometimes brutally honest with them. It is believed that an auditor should not be capricious or belligerent in this approach. Nor should an auditor be biased with subjectivity. This will affect the entire course of the audit. All audit communication sets the tone by being consistent, professional, positive, encouraging and following the rules however, serving the client at the same time.

*Sandra Tomblin – XRI Testing (Division of X-Ray Industries Inc).*

## Auditor Perspective - Top 10 Ways to Fail a Nadcap NDT Audit

All NDT facilities at one time or another must undergo an NDT audit, either by Internal organizations (First Party), customers / Primes (Second Party), or by Third Party organizations. These audits are becoming more complicated, demanding, protracted, and should not be regarded as a fault finding mission, instead, they should be viewed as an integral part of the continual improvement process. The following list identifies the top ten reasons why NDT facilities either fail or prolong the Nadcap process. It is intended to assist the suppliers by identifying the causes for failure, and suggestions for success.

**1. Not conducting a pre-assessment (self-audit) using the appropriate checklist prior to the actual audit. Several suppliers have even used the incorrect checklists (Baseline Drafts).**

*After downloading the proper checklist from PRI's eAudit-Net web site, answer each of the questions candidly, based on documented evidence of compliance. Reference the document, page number and paragraph where the requirement is addressed. Can't find the requirement – consider it non-compliant. The Auditor will do the same!*

**2. Not having parts / components available for the compliance (inspection demonstration) section of the audit.**

*Have parts available for each Prime (3 jobs per NDT Method) for which your company has NDT approval. Contact your customers for parts before the audit – after all they also have a vested interest in your company's success.*

**3. Arguing with the auditor.**

*The Auditor is not always right. Its acceptable to have discussions, but arguments only hinder the process. Can't agree on a point, the best recourse is to request the Auditor to place a conference call to PRI's NDT Staff Engineer to resolve the issue.*

**4. Assuming that the Nadcap Audit is no different than any other audit your company has been through.**

*This is a big mistake! Just because your company recently went through a customer audit (i.e., ABC Prime) does not mean that you're compliant with the Nadcap requirements. This is not to say that the customer's audits are inadequate either. Nadcap has a different approach of verifying compliance to specified requirements, with oversights at several levels.*

**5. Not involving the appropriate personnel in the Nadcap process.**

*Is the Quality department involved in the pre-assessment process? Have all NDT, (including outside agencies) and appropriate calibration and purchasing personnel been informed of the impending audit? Has the appropriate escorts (knowledgeable of the process) been selected?*

*Were customers also advised to avoid scheduling conflicts during the audit and/or to request parts / components (see # 2)?*

**6. Not being familiar with PRI's eAudit Net web site.**

*Find out which checklist to download, the name and address of your Auditor, and which documents are required to be submitted to same (30 days) prior to the audit. Learn how to respond to NCR's and upload documents for evidence of compliance. Also, the site contains many supportive documents and resources, which are presently under-utilized by suppliers.*

**7. Not conducting a comprehensive contract / specification review prior to the audit.**

*A majority of NCR's are due to suppliers not being cognizant of the latest requirements in specifications (Industry / Primes), and incorporating said requirements in their documentation. Compare revisions of specifications side-by-side, then identify and highlight the dissimilarity between the revisions. Update internal documents with these differences. As a quick reference - review the specification's Table of Process Control intervals for recent changes.*

**8. Not verifying that the calibration or maintenance of NDT related equipment is adequate and/or up to date.**

*Conduct a thorough review of calibration certificates – don't assume anything! Review the certificates for out of tolerance incidences. In addition, equipment breakdowns prior to or during the compliance portion of the audit may necessitate adding an extra day to the audit at the supplier's expense.*

**9. Not responding to NCR's within the allotted time frame.**

*Respond within 21 days from when the audit is posted on the eAudit.net system. Need more time (i.e., equipment purchases, re-training, etc.), contact the Staff Engineer and request an extension.*

**10. Not being familiar with Root Cause, Corrective Action, or Follow-up activities.**

*Find resources for training in these activities. Provide training to all parties involved in the process. Not sure about your answer to a non-compliance – seek a second opinion before submitting to PRI. Again – Call the Staff Engineer.*

*Israel Vásquez – PRI Auditor & Independent Quality Systems / NDT Consultant / Owner of Vastek Consulting.*



## PAPER AUDITS

During the 1st quarter of 2004 two Auditor Advisories were issued outlining the need for, and the content of, additional Compliance "Paper Audits". This new addition to the Compliance section of the audit was aimed at giving broader customer coverage during this portion without adding significant time or cost to the audit. The guidelines for the compliance audit are fairly simple. If a supplier does work for 3 primes, or less, and has parts available for each of those customers that can be reviewed during the audit, then there is no need for the additional "paper audits". However, if the supplier does work for more than three primes, or if the supplier does work for 3 or less primes but does not have hardware available for each of these primes, then a need arises for the "paper audit".

The "paper audits" will focus on those customers for a supplier whose hardware was not part of the physical compliance audit. The auditor will observe 3 physical compliance jobs and, depending upon the extent of the customer base, up to 3 additional "paper audits". To accomplish these reviews, the auditor must follow the flowdown of the Purchase Order and Drawing requirements, the specifications and techniques involved, the traveler, router or work order, and a copy of the NDT report or the Certificate of Compliance. In doing this review we are trying to validate the system for flowing down customer requirements, and the documentation showing compliance to those requirements.

Since these "paper audits" are part of the compliance portion of the audit, if there are non-conformances identified, this will constitute a Failed Compliance, just the same as if it were found during the actual performance of processing or inspecting a part. This will be covered, again, at the October session of Auditor Training.

Phil Keown - Chairman

## NDT's Failure Policy

This is not an issue that likes to be discussed in the NDT Group, however for those suppliers not aware, Nadcap has a failure policy which has been in effect since November 2003. The Nadcap failure policy which is defined in Nadcap Operating Procedure (NOP) 011 identifies five categories of failure.:

- A Supplier Stops Audit
- B Excessive Number of Findings
- C Severity of Findings
- D Too Many Review Cycles to Complete
- E Non-Responsiveness by Supplier

The NDT task group as with all the commodities has a criteria for each of the failure modes as defined below.

- A - Supplier Stops Audit  
*Audit Failure in this case takes place when the supplier, by his/her wish, cancels an audit that is in progress or that has just been completed. An audit may be canceled by the supplier for any number of reasons including but not limited to; severity of findings, number of findings, etc.*
- B - Excessive Number of Findings  
*Re-accreditation audits containing greater than 20 total NCRs and/or greater than 7 Major per method or 10 total Major NCRs. Initial accreditation audits containing greater than 30 total NCRs and/or greater than 10 Major per method or 15 total Major NCR's.*
- C - Severity of Findings  
*Audit Failure in this case may take place when the supplier has potential product impact issues identified in the audit.*
- D - Too Many Review Cycles to Complete  
*Audit Failure is considered when the*

*supplier exceeds four (4) review cycles and the cause of these review cycles are solely the responsibility of the supplier.*

- E - Non-Responsiveness by Supplier  
*Audit Failure may take place when the supplier missed pre-defined Staff Engineer and/or Task group imposed deadlines. If a complete and thorough response is not received within the defined deadline (as per the Past Due Listing Process NIP-008), PRI staff may send an Audit Failure Notice (fax/e-mail) to the supplier. The supplier has two (2) weeks to respond to the Audit Failure Notice or the audit will be failed. Alternatively, the audit may be failed if the supplier fails to provide a complete and thorough response within the defined deadline more than two (2) times during a review cycle.*

Except for A & E, whenever a supplier meets the criteria, the NDT task group must vote on the decision to Fail an audit. Typically the vote would take place via the NDT task group tele-conference call that takes place every two weeks.

The NDT group is pleased to announce that the failure policy is rarely used. Providing effective self audits and pre-Nadcap audit planning is performed and NCR's are addressed and processed efficiently after the audit, the number of failed audits will remain few and far between.

All the above information is contained in NOP 011 and available for review on [www.eauditnet.com](http://www.eauditnet.com) and selecting 'View User Documents' (under Applications) and then 'NOP 011'.

Jim Bennett – Staff Engineer

## Nadcap Meeting Schedule

	2005	2006	2007
January	Fiesta Inn Phoenix, AZ January 24-28	Crowne Plaza Redondo Beach Los Angeles, CA January 23-27	TBD Phoenix, AZ January 22-26
April	Frankfurt Holiday Inn Frankfurt, Germany April 18-22	Europe TBD April 24-28	Europe TBD April 16-20
July	Holiday Inn Kensington Forum London, England July 18-22	Asia TBD July 17-21	Asia TBD July 16-20
Oct	Marriott Downtown Pittsburgh, PA October 14-20	Marriott Downtown Pittsburgh, PA October 13-20	Marriott Downtown Pittsburgh, PA October 19-26

## Baseline Audits

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On Tuesday the 28th September the first of the pilot audits of the NDT baseline checklists took place in the UK. Paul Evans of NDT Inspection & Testing, Deeside stepped forward to allow PRI staff to carry out the audit on the AC7114/4 baseline checklist. From there staff traveled to Codnor, Derbyshire and ATI UK Ltd (formally Sermatech UK) where Ray Young thoughtfully volunteered his staff to take part in an AC7114, AC7114/1 and AC7114/4 baseline audit. From there staff traveled to Darley Dale to carry out the final audit on the AC7114/2 baseline checklist courtesy of Martin Done and the magnetic particle staff of Firth Rixson plc. A representative from the Task Group accompanied the Staff Engineer to Firth Rixson plc. Each audit was supplied via the eAuditNet system to evaluate the flow of the checklists and whether any further improvements can be made to the system before the checklists are agreed by the Task Group. Further details of the pilot audits will be made available during the NDT Task Group meeting in October. The final revised checklists will be uploaded to the website following the changes made due to the results of the pilot audits.

*Phil Ford – Staff Engineer*

## Suppliers - Checklist Review

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Since the previous quarter reviewing audit reports, it has become apparent by the Staff Engineer's that a number of suppliers are not aware that the completed audit report checklists can be viewed electronically via e-audit net. All information (except for the Task Group review) pertinent to the technical aspect of the suppliers audit, which includes the checklist, is available for review once the auditor has uploaded the data.

The checklists can be viewed by firstly selecting your audit number for the particular commodity; this will bring the Audit Summary screen. On this screen the checklist references used during that audit will be identified e.g. AC7114, AC7114/1, etc. Place your cursor on the relevant checklist and click to select. Once in the checklist, select the pages accordingly to review the relevant section e.g. section 4 is contained in page 4. The method specific checklist will also contain the job compliance documentation witnessed by the auditor and also the additional paperwork compliance audit packs. The information you see is the same information that the Staff Engineer will review prior to submission to the Task Group for review.

*Jim Bennett – Staff Engineer*

## Calibration of UV-A/Visible Light Meters

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Very little specific information is written about radiometer calibrations. This has left a lot open to interpretation by the inspectors, calibration houses and auditors. Should meter readings be uniform and must the meter zero? Should meters be calibrated at fixed distances or specific intensities? How many points should be used for the calibration?

It is very important to have uniformity between meters in how they are used and how they are calibrated to assure that the proper light intensity is being used for inspection processes. Prior to proceeding with any calibration, all meters should be checked for basic functionality and to assure that the meter shows zero. If the meter does not zero, then any further proceeding of calibration would have no value.

The calibration procedure should use at least a 3 point calibration in the usable range of the meter. The UV-A light should be measured at fixed distances rather than specific intensities. (Distance should be measured from the face of the sensor to the face center of the light source.) The UV-A lights used for inspection are not adjustable and turning the light source to reduce the intensity will distort the reliability of the calibration. Visible light could be measured at either fixed distances or specific intensities, since most visible light sources are adjustable.

A minimum 3 point calibration in the usable range of the meter provides us with several pieces of information about radiometer calibration. First, it shows that the meter is at zero and is functioning properly. Second, a 3 point calibration demonstrates linear response to the light source, and finally it will prove that the meter can accurately measure the light intensity within its usable range.

Radiometers come in many different sizes, functions and spectral ranges. They are to be used as tools to assure that there is adequate light for the inspection process. It is very important to make sure that you have the proper radiometer for the task at hand. A radiometer used in NDT should have a spectral range of 315 to 400nm for UV-A light and 400-760nm for visible light. For more information about radiometers, light sources and spectral ranges, please refer to ASTM's new standard for measuring UV-A and visible light. The new standard is ASTM E-2297 "Standard Guide for use of UV-A and Visible Light Sources and Meters used in the Liquid Penetrant and Magnetic Particle Methods".

*Lisa Davis & Sam Robinson – Sherwin Incorporated*

## Supplier Participation

The number of suppliers who involve themselves in the NDT task group meeting is on the increase, however there are many suppliers who do not get involved, not because they do not wish to, but more so regarding availability and logistics. The NDT newsletter in conjunction with the minutes to the task group meeting allow new and existing Nadcap NDT accredited companies to keep abreast with information pertaining to the NDT accreditation. Please take the opportunity to consider writing articles for the NDT newsletter to share your experiences, best practice or any advice associated with the NDT program.

*Jim Bennett – Staff Engineer*

## Enhancements to eAuditNet

### Observations Forum

Some weeks ago an enhancement was implemented to allow notes or items of clarification which relate to the audit to be formally recorded via 'Observations Forum'. This forum is found on the audit summary screen (viewed by selecting your audit number for the particular commodity) located next to the number of NCR's recorded. If a posting is attached on the observations forum, it will be identified as 'Observation forum', otherwise it will be identified 'Observation forum (empty)'. From time to time the Staff Engineer may have a question or item of clarification that needs to be addressed in order for the audit report package to be processed accordingly. Please take time to review and respond accordingly to the observations forum as this will ensure a speedy review of the audit package.

### NCR Response Guidelines

Another recent enhancement is the inclusion of the NCR response guidelines with the NCR. Since the beginning of eAuditNet, generic guidelines were contained within the public documents to assist the supplier on how to address NCR's. Since then the commodities have modified and created guidelines more specific to the commodity. Every NCR that is raised now contains a link to the commodity specific NCR response guidelines. It is recommended to take some time to review this document as it will assist addressing the NCR's and closing more efficiently with the minimal amount of Staff Engineer / Supplier response 'ping-pong' (review cycles) on eAuditNet.

*Jim Bennett – Staff Engineer*

## NAS 410

A recent discussion with representatives of our Defense Contract customers highlighted a need to reinforce one of the requirements in NAS 410.

*4.1 WRITTEN PRACTICE: The cognizant NDT organization shall develop and maintain a written practice for the qualification and certification of their NDT personnel. The written practice shall be in accordance with the requirements of this standard [NAS 410]. A sub-contractor or supplier may work to the same written practice as the prime contractor, or may prepare a written practice of their own. This standard may be referenced in whole or in part to meet this requirement provided the sub-paragraphs of 4.1 are satisfied. The written practice and applicable NANDTB procedures shall be available for review by the facility's customer(s) and regulatory agencies.*

Like any other requirements document, NAS 410 tells you WHAT must be done. The written practice referenced in this paragraph must explain HOW those requirements will

be met within a given facility. When told that a supplier qualified and certified his personnel to an internal document, the DOD representative wanted to know why the supplier wasn't using NAS 410. The supplier explained that his written practice was developed in accordance with the requirements of NAS 410, but he had written the procedure to fulfill the requirements of paragraph 4.1. (this being the correct interpretation).

It was suggested that we take a little space in this newsletter to highlight this paragraph to help eliminate some of the confusion that some people felt existed concerning this written procedure. This article is not meant to be an official interpretation of the NAS 410 requirement, but an illustration of an experience during an audit and how it was resolved. For official interpretations of this, or any of the Industry Standards, please consult with the appropriate Industry Committee.

*Phil Keown - Chairman*



## Prime Representatives of the NDT Task Group

The task group representatives over the past 2 years has changed dramatically and in a bid to keep you posted on the 'whose who' on the task group, the Newsletter will contain the names of the representatives and the Prime they represent. This will be a regular feature of the newsletter.

Prime	Representative	Status	E-mail contact
Airbus Toulouse Cedex, France	Yves Esquerre	User Voting Member	yves.esquerre@airbus.com
Airbus Bremen, Germany	Juergen Krueger	Alternate / User Voting Member	juergen.krueger@airbus.com
Airbus Filton Bristol, UK	Trevor Hiscox	Alternate / User Voting Member	trevor.hiscox@airbus.com
Bell Helicopter Ft. Worth, TX	Jim Cullum	User Voting Member	jcullum@bellhelicopter.textron.com
Boeing Mesa, AZ	Bob Reynolds	User Voting Member	bob.s.reynolds@boeing.com
Boeing Seattle, WA	Peter Torelli	User Voting Member	peter.p.torelli@boeing.com
Boeing Military Airplanes St. Louis, MO	Douglas Ladd	User Voting Member	douglas.l.ladd@boeing.com
Cessna Aircraft Company Wichita, KS	Greg Hall	User Voting Member	ghall2@cessna.textron.com
Eaton Aerospace Jackson, MS	Steven Garner	User Voting Member	stevewgarn@eaton.com
GE Transportation Lynn, MA	Phil Keown	Chairman Alternate / User Voting Member	philip.keown@ae.ge.com
GE Transportation Cincinnati, OH	Ron Rodgers	User Voting Member	ron.rodgers@ae.ge.com
Goodrich Aerostructures Group Riverside, CA	Chuck Alvarez	User Voting Member	chuck.alvarez@goodrich.com
Goodrich Turbomachinery Products Chandler, AZ	Jerry Stutzman	User Voting Member	jerry.stutzman@goodrich.com
Hamilton Sundstrand Windsor Locks, CT	Michael Mitchell	User Voting Member	mike.mitchell@hs.utc.com
Hamilton Sundstrand Rockford, IL	Roger Eckart	Alternate User Voting Member	roger.eckart@hs.utc.com
Honeywell ES&S Phoenix, AZ	Keith Fightmaster	Vice Chair User Voting Member	keith.fightmaster@honeywell.com
Honeywell ES&S Phoenix, AZ	D. Scott Sullivan	Alternate User Voting Member	dscott.sullivan@honeywell.com
Honeywell ES&S Phoenix, AZ	Robert Hogan	Alternate User Voting Member	robert.hogan@honeywell.com
MTU Munich, Germany	Manfred Podlech	User Voting Member	manfred.podlech@muc.mtu.de
Pratt & Whitney UTC East Hartford, CT	David Royce	Secretary User Voting Member	roycedn@pweh.com
Pratt & Whitney UTC East Hartford, CT	Jim Fowler	Alternate User Voting Member	fowlerj@pweh.com
Raytheon Aircraft Company Wichita, KS	Wes Timmerman	User Voting Member	wes_timmerman@rac.ray.com
Rolls-Royce Corporation Indianapolis, IN	Andrea Steen	User Voting Member	andrea.m.steen@rolls-royce.com
Rolls-Royce PLC Derby, UK	Andy Statham	User Voting Member	andy.statham@rolls-royce.com
Rolls-Royce PLC Derby, UK	Jon Biddulph	Alternate User Voting Member	jon.biddulph@rolls-royce.com

## CSR PERSPECTIVE:



I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself and tell you about the role of an NDT Committee Service Representative (CSR).

My name is Jennifer Walker and I work in the European office based in London, UK. One of my roles in the European office is as the NDT (CSR) for the European Sector, supporting the Americas and Asia Sectors as necessary. The Americas sector is controlled by Louise Belak and Sue Malsch. The CSR position in Europe is unique as I am involved with other commodities, which in the end benefits all NDT Suppliers as I can help in a broad spectrum of areas. Being located in Europe offers support to European NDT Suppliers and Primes speedily as there is a minimum time zone difference.

The role of a CSR whether located in Europe, Asia or Americas is a varied and dynamic one. However, the CSR role is one designed to assist in the fastest route to a Nadcap NDT accreditation. In addition to assisting the Staff Engineer the CSR duties cover a wide range of functions and include the following: telephone support for Suppliers and eAuditNet users; attaching and monitoring of objective evidence to audit reports; verification of Supplier Quality Systems; monitoring of Supplier responses to ensure that required deadlines are met; and the issuing of certification once accreditation has been granted by the NDT Task Group. The primary role, and the most important, is to liaise with the NDT Suppliers and insure a high level of support is given. CSR's are the first port of call to all Suppliers, and if further assistance is needed we will facilitate this for the benefit of the Supplier. The NDT department welcomes any and all feedback to ensure an efficient Nadcap programme.

Jennifer Walker – CSR

## IN STEP WITH THE NDT STAFF ENGINEER

Many times at meetings I have been approached by an individual who states, "it is nice to finally put a face to the voice". This is a common comment and is well understood as very few are actually able to attend meetings. It has always been a pleasure for all staff to meet the folks that we do business with daily. So, on that basis, we bring you "In Step With The NDT Staff Engineer". It is our hope that by sharing a little bit of information about ourselves, that we can be brought just a little bit closer. Perhaps we can become someone just a little bit more familiar than that voice on the phone. I hope you enjoy our first installment.

Name: Mark D Aubele  
 Title: Senior NDT Staff Engineer  
 Duties: Manage the Nadcap NDT Program  
 Supervise 3 NDT Staff Engineers, 2.5 Committee Service Representatives and 29 Auditors. Review Audit Reports.

Background: Started in NDT in 1978 while on active duty in the U.S. Air Force. Performed inspections in all major methods including UT, RT, MT, PT, ET and Oil Analysis. From 1982-1983, performed inspections in the fossil fuel, nuclear power industry and building construction. From 1983 until 1998 was Manager of the NDI Lab at the 911<sup>th</sup> Air Reserve Wing in Pittsburgh PA. In approxi-



Mark D Aubele

mately that same time span, taught basic and advanced NDT Classes at Community College of Allegheny County in PT, MT, UT, RT and ET. Began current position with PRI in 1998.

Certifications: Has held Corporate Level 3 Certifications in PT, MT, UT, ET and RT. Held Examiner Certification, NAVSEA 250-1500, in PT, MT and UT. Is Certified Nadcap NDT Auditor in PT, MT, UT and RT. Holds Associate degree in NDT.

Other: Is active in the local Pittsburgh ASNT Section, and worked through the ranks culminating in the Chairmanship for the year, 2002-2003. Retired from the U.S. Air Force Reserves with approximately 25 years service.

Personal: Married with 3 grown boys, one who is serving in the U.S. Army and another in the U.S. Air Force Reserves. Enjoys golf and driving his factory built replica of a 1965 Cobra.

## Staff Engineer Contact Details - NDT Task Group

Name	Location	E-mail contact	Telephone
Mark Aubele	Warrendale, PA, USA	<a href="mailto:maubele@sae.org">maubele@sae.org</a>	(1) (724) 772-1616 ext 8127
Jim Bennett	Warrendale, PA, USA	<a href="mailto:bennet@sae.org">bennet@sae.org</a>	(1) (724) 772-1616 ext 8122
Phil Ford	Wales, UK	<a href="mailto:phil.ford@pri-europe.org.uk">phil.ford@pri-europe.org.uk</a>	(44) (0) 1443 225 545
Mike Gutridge	Granville, Ohio, USA	<a href="mailto:mikeg@sae.org">mikeg@sae.org</a>	(1) (740) 587 9841