



CERTIFICATION SCHEME FOR PERSONNEL

DOCUMENT No. CSWIP-ISO-NDT-11/93-R

Requirements for the Certification of Personnel Engaged in Non-Destructive Testing in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9712

APPENDIX 1

Examination and Syllabus Content details for CSWIP-ISO-NDT-11/93-R scheme

PART 5a Radiographic Inspector Levels 1, 2 and 3

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Issued under the authority of the Governing Board for Certification
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1 EXAMINATION CONTENT

1.1.0 CSWIP Radiographic Inspector Level 1:

1.1.1 General theory examination

- 40 multiple-choice questions on general theory
- 20 multiple-choice questions on basic radiation safety
- Time allowed: 110 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.1.2 Specific theory examination single sector

- 20 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 90 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.1.3 General practical examination

The candidate is required to conduct a test selected by the examiner from:

Check film for fog level

Check fix for clearing

Check safelight.

- Time allowed: 60 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.1.4 Specific practical examination

Welds

In the practical part of the specific examination, the candidate is required to test a plate butt weld and a pipe butt weld in materials selected by the examiner and to evaluate the quality of the radiographs produced.

- Time allowed: 4 hours
- Pass mark: 70%

Castings

In the practical part of the specific examination, the candidate is required to test a minimum of two castings of simple form in materials selected by the examiner and to evaluate the quality of the radiographs produced.

- Time allowed: 4 hours
- Pass mark: 70%

Note: Both written examinations and practical tests will be selected according to the category of certification being sought with particular reference to the material group(s) and type of radiation.

1.2.0 CSWIP Radiographic Inspector Level 2:

1.2.1 General theory examination

- 40 multiple-choice questions on general theory
- 20 multiple-choice questions on basic radiation safety
- Time allowed: 110 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.2.2 Specific theory examination

- 20 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 90 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.2.3 General practical examination

For this part of the examination the candidate will be required to answer 16 multi-choice questions demonstrating an ability to understand and apply a given radiographic procedure, followed by 4 questions on densitometry.

This part of exam will be based on written procedure provided to candidate (open book exam).

- Time allowed: 60 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.2.4 Specific practical examination

Welds

In the practical part of the specific examination, the candidate is required to prepare detailed reports for testing four samples and to evaluate the radiographs produced for areas requiring further investigation.

Candidates are in addition required to produce a detailed NDT instruction, suitable for a Level 1 to follow, for one of the samples selected by the examiner.

The samples shall consist of at least one of each from the following categories:

- Plate butt welds (3.1)
- Pipe butt welds (3.2)
- Variable configuration joints (3.7)

and shall include carbon steel and aluminium amongst the material groups tested

- Time allowed: 8 hours
- Pass mark: 70%

Castings

In the practical part of the specific examination, the candidate is required to prepare detailed reports for testing two samples and to evaluate the radiographs produced for areas requiring further investigation.

Candidates are in addition required to produce a detailed NDT instruction, suitable for a Level 1 to follow, for one of the samples selected by the examiner.

- Time allowed: 4 hours
- Pass mark: 70%

1.2.5 Instruction writing examination

The candidate shall write an NDT instruction suitable for level 1 personnel as selected by the examiner.

- Time allowed: 60 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

1.3.0 CSWIP Radiographic Inspector Level 3

1.3.1 Basic examination (exempt if already holding a Level 3 ISO 9712 Certification)

Candidates successful in Section A, B and C will be not required to re-sit this section when attempting additional Level 3 examinations in other methods.

Section A: Materials Science and Process Technology

- 25 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 50 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

Section B: Knowledge of the Certification Scheme

This part of the examination may be open book.

- 10 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 30 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

Section C: Level 2 Knowledge of Other NDT Methods

This section tests the knowledge of the candidate in at least four methods of NDT at a Level 2 standard. The methods shall be chosen by the candidate and shall include at least one volumetric method

- 60 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 120 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

N.B. Exemptions may apply, for this examination to valid ISO 9712 Level 2 certificate holders in the main NDT methods.

1.3.2 Main method examination

Section D: Level 3 Knowledge of the Test Method

- 30 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 60 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

Section E: Application of the NDT Method

This section of the examination may be open book in relation to codes, standards and specifications.

- 20 multiple-choice questions
- Time allowed: 60 minutes
- Pass mark: 70%

Section F: Procedure Writing

The candidate is required to draft an NDT procedure for a component selected by the examiner.

- Graphs
- Time allowed: 5 hours
- Pass mark: 70%

2 Ten Year Examination

Level 1 and Level 2 candidates whose certificates expire at the end of the maximum ten year period of validity will be required to undertake a recertification examination comprising practical tests only as detailed below.

Level 3 candidates should refer to CSWIP-ISO-NDT-11/93-R.

2.1 Level 1 Radiographic Inspector

2.1.1 Welds

The candidate is required to test a plate butt weld and a pipe butt weld in materials selected by the examiner and to evaluate the quality of the radiographs produced.

- Time allowed: 4 hours
- Pass mark 70% and shall include carbon steel and aluminium amongst the material groups tested.

2.1.2 Castings

The candidate is required to test a minimum of two castings of simple form in materials selected by the examiner and to evaluate the quality of the radiographs produced.

- Time allowed: 4 hours
- Pass mark 70% and shall include carbon steel and aluminium amongst the material groups tested.

Note: Tests will be selected according to the category of certification being recertified with particular reference to the material group(s) and type of radiation.

2.2 Level 2 Radiographic Inspector

2.2.1 Welds

The candidate is required to prepare detailed reports for testing four samples and to evaluate the radiographs produced for areas requiring further investigation. Candidates are in addition required to produce a detailed NDT instruction, suitable for a Level 1 to follow, for one of the samples selected by the examiner. The samples will be selected randomly by the Examiner from the following categories:

- Plate butt welds (3.1)
- Pipe butt welds (3.2)
- Variable configuration joints (3.7)
- Time allowed 8 hours
- Pass mark 70% and shall include carbon steel and aluminium amongst the material groups tested.

2.2.2 Castings

The candidate is required to prepare detailed reports for testing two samples and to evaluate the radiographic produced for areas requiring further investigation. Candidates are in addition required to produce a detailed NDT instruction, suitable a Level 1 to follow, for one of the samples selected by the examiner.

- Time allowed: 4 hours
- Pass mark 70% and shall include carbon steel and aluminium amongst the material groups tested.

Note: Tests will be selected according to the category of certification being recertified with particular reference to the material group(s) and type of radiation.

Note: All Level 1 and Level 2 candidates will be required to complete a basic radiation safety question paper unless they hold a current basic radiation safety qualification recognised by CSWIP.

3 Examination Syllabus

3.1.0 Level 1 Radiographic Inspector (Welds)

3.1.1 General theory

a. Nature and properties of X and/or Gamma Radiation

Penetration, absorption, scatter, diffraction, transmission. Rectilinear propagation. Photographic, fluorescent and ionising effects. Physiological properties, origin of gamma radiation.

b. Photographic aspects

Dark room procedures: layout, light traps and entrance, wet and dry benches, film-pass hatches, processing units, safe-lights and ancillary equipment. Handling and processing of films, temperature control. Sensitometry: types of film and paper used in industrial radiography. The use of screens

c. Fundamental aspects of radiographic quality

Quality of radiation. Optimum working densities. Radiographic contrast. Objective and subjective contrast. Methods of controlling radiographic contrast. Effects of scattered radiation. Use of filters, screens, masking and blocking media. Brief reference to grids. Influence of processing conditions and viewing conditions on contrast. Radiographic definition: objective and subjective, unsharpness, geometric unsharpness, inter-relationship of dimensions of focal spot or source, focus (source) – object and focus (source) – film distances. Inherent unsharpness. Movement. Film screen contact. The summation of factors controlling definition. Control of radiographic sensitivity and its assessment by the use of image quality indicators, influences on detectability.

d. X-ray and gamma equipment

Generation of X-rays, their characteristics and selection, design and operation of X-ray machines and gamma ray devices. Handling equipment

e. Geometry of image formation

Control of focus (source) – object distance, object – film distance, focus (source) – film distance. Selection of beam angle.

f. Safety

An understanding of working practices including safety precautions (see recommended reading).

3.1.2 Specific Theory

a. Exposure calculations

Effect of distance on exposure. Use of exposure charts and calculators for X and gamma radiography.

b. Geometric considerations of radiography for welds and castings

Flaw depth determination in a specimen by the tube or source shift method. Geometric unsharpness and its control

c. Viewing of radiographs

Spurious indications: light (and safe-light) fogging, chemical fog, strains, air bubbles, reticulation, pressure marks, static marks, drying marks, finger marks, defective screens, incomplete fixing, film manufacturing faults. Optimum viewing conditions. Checking for acceptable density, contrast and freedom from spurious indications.

d. Standards and Specifications

The standards and specifications to be used will be relevant to the region in which the examination is to be conducted and to the employment of the candidate.

e. Welding technology

Terminology for welds, welded joints, welding procedures. Types of defect in welds and parent metals detectable by radiographic inspection.

f. Casting technology

Types of castings: sand casting, investment castings, pressure die- castings. Typical defects in cast materials.

3.2.0 Level 2 Radiographic Inspector (Welds)

3.2.1 General theory

As for Level 1 but the examination questions will be more complex, including basics of evaluation and classification of imperfections, document traceability and alternative detectors to film.

3.2.2 Specific theory

As for Level 1 but in addition:

a. Welding technology

Influence on techniques of geometry, size, surface condition, parent metal composition, weld metal structure. Influence of surface cladding, special techniques including heat treatments and weld repairs.

Basic principles of fusion welding processes.

Types of defect associated with particular parent metal/welding process combinations. Defect parameters which influence detectability.

3.3.0 Level 2 Radiographic Inspector (Castings)

3.3.1 General Theory

As for Level 1 but the examination questions will be more complex, including basics of evaluation and classification of imperfections, document traceability and alternative detectors to film.

3.3.2 Specific Theory

As for Level 1 but in addition: a. Casting technology Influence on techniques of geometry, size, surface condition, parent metal composition, feeding and cooling effects on defect formation. Special techniques including influence of heat treatments and weld repairs. Basic principles of casting processes. Types of defect associated with particular materials and casting process combinations. Defect parameters and their influence on detection.

3.4.0 Level 3 Radiographic Inspection

3.4.1 General Theory

3.4.1.1 Section A

1. Materials, Processes and Product Technology

Material Technology

Properties of materials, origin of discontinuities and failure modes, statistical process control and probability of detection.

Basic Production – Crude and Finished Products

Ingot types narrow end up and wide end up, concast methods (continuous casting process). Definition used in the production of ingots and casting.

Difference between ingot and concast production processes.

Ingot casting further hot working, rolling, forging and extrusion.

Basic Casting Production Methods – Finished Products

Methods of casting: sand casting, die casting, investment casting

Basic defects associated with cast products, their appearance and how they are formed: shrinkage, inks, cold shuts, porosity, laps, hot tears, and cracks.

Wrought Production Processes

Rolling process: primary rolling – blooms and slabs, secondary rolling, billets, sections and plates, cold rolling, sheets and strips, basic rolling defects, appearance and how they are formed

Forging: open die forging and press forging, closed die forging

Basic forging defects, their appearance and how they are formed: forging bursts, laps, seams, cracks

Extrusion: definition of and knowledge of process overview, why extrusion is used instead of rolling or forging

Heat Treatment Processes

Annealing. How annealing is carried out and the results obtained, full anneal and definitions, sub critical anneal and definition

Normalising: how it is carried out and the results obtained.

Stress relieving. What stress relieving is and why it is carried out.

Machining and Material Removal

Turning, boring, milling, grinding and electrochemical.

Surface Finishing and Corrosion Protection.

Shot peening, grit blasting, painting, plating, chemical conversion coatings.

Non-metals and composite materials processing Dimensional Metrology

2. Other NDT Methods

Acoustic Emission

Principles, sources of acoustic emissions, equipment and materials, proper selection of technique

Electromagnetic Testing Principles, properties of eddy currents, effect of varying frequency, equipment, application and test results interpretation.

Infrared Thermographic Testing

Principles, temperature measurement, technique selection, equipment, application and test results interpretation.

Magnetic Particle Inspection

Principles, technique selection, equipment, application and test results interpretation.

Liquid Penetrant Inspection

Principles, technique selection, equipment, application and test results interpretation.

Ultrasonic Inspection

Principles, technique selection, equipment, application and test results interpretation.

Visual and Optical Inspection

Principles, technique selection, equipment, application and test results interpretation.

3. Standards and Documentation Relating to the Certification of NDT Operators

BS EN ISO 9712, SNT-TC-1A

3.4.1.2 Section B

Candidates for Level 3 examinations will be questioned on the contents of the syllabus for Levels 1 and 2, the questions will however be of a more complex nature.

3.4.2 Specific Theory

Candidates for Level 3 examinations will be questioned on the contents of the syllabus for Levels 1 and 2, the questions will however be of a more complex nature. Candidates will in addition require a knowledge of the following:

3.4.3 Alternative forms of imaging

Fluoroscopy, Real time radiography, digital imaging.

3.4.5 Alternative Equipment

Micro focus X-ray equipment, linear accelerators, neutron radiography.