



Synergy
Quality Inspection Services LLC



COMPANY PROFILE

WE MOVE YOUR BUSINESS
TO THE TOP LEVEL

www.synergy-ndt.com

COMPANY PROFILE

▶ 2021/22



Welcome to our
COMPANY

Sectors That We Serve:

- Oil & Gas
- Pipeline Inspection
- Mining
- Power Generation
- Petrochemical

TABLE OF
CONTENTS

About Company	P. 04
CEO Statement	P. 05
Our Services	P. 06
Our Mission	P. 07
Our Vision	P. 08
Conventional NDT Services	P.9-15
Advanced NDT Services	P.16-22
Safety & Enviroment	P. 23
Our Partners	P. 24
Our Clients	P. 25
Core Values	P. 26
Accreditation	P. 27
Projects List	P. 28-29
Equipment List	P. 30
Contact US	P. 31

“ For us, honesty is the only policy and we strive to complete all projects with integrity, not just with our clients, but also our suppliers and contractors. With too many successful projects under our belt, we are one of the most trusted nondestructive testing companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

OUR COMPANY

Synergy Quality inspection services. founded in Jordan with extensions to companies in Saudi Arabia & South Africa, the company came as a response of the growing demand of Non-Destructive Testing (NDT), Industrial inspection services in Jordan and the region.

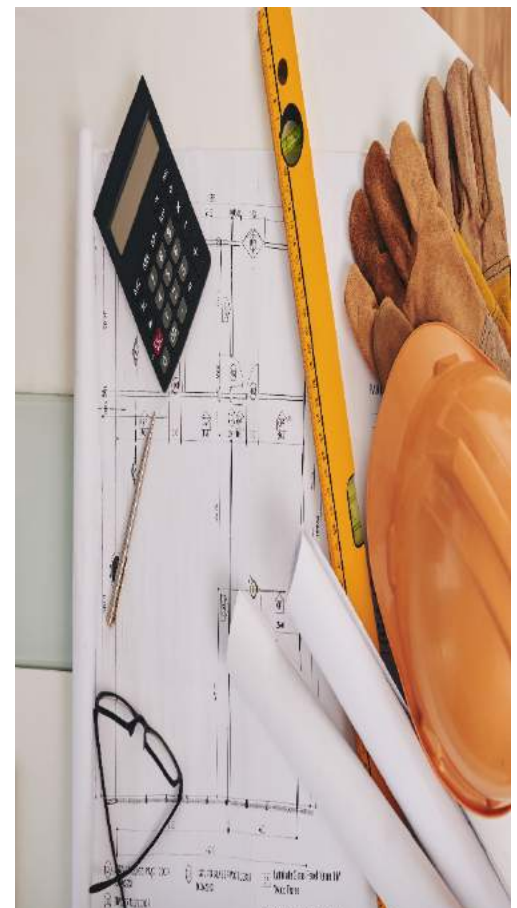
SQIS has worked hard to establish a new era of excellence diversified inspection services in this field through its highly skilled and qualified team of engineers, supervisions, inspectors, and technicians, all committed to provide the highest quality of up to standard services.

ABOUT SYNERGY

The accumulated expertise of the team exceeds three decades in carrying out various projects both in Jordan and other countries.

Our services will support our clients to run cost effective operations and increase the lifetime of their assets in line with applicable standards.

We are passionate about our services including our special applications that furnish you with specific training, detailed work preparations and valuable experience to augment our client business plans.



CEO STATEMENT

our commitment to sustainability grows out of our core values, especially our emphasis on putting clients' priorities first and operating with the highest levels of transparency and integrity. Our company's purpose is to help clients around the world reimagine, redefine, and transform their businesses to create new sources of value.

For us, achieving the highest standards of ethical conduct is fundamental to sustainability. Ethical behavior is of course essential to earning the trust of clients and meeting our commitments to them and to other stakeholders.

We believe in the pursuit of excellence to achieve the highest level of quality and to ensure our valued clients receive the best services possible.

At SYNERGY, doing the right thing always comes first. We must make sure that everything we do is safe, honest, and takes care of our people, our customers, the communities we operate in, and the environment.

Nasser Odeh

Eng. Nasser Odeh

Our services

With advanced knowledge of the industry, our Senior Management team is committed to offering recommendations on high-quality inspection based on varied requirements. Our technical expertise is evident through our dedicated, full-time employees. We are a team of qualified engineers and inspectors who are trained and certified with appropriate industry accreditation.



Industrial Engineering Services



Non-Destructive Testing Services



Third Party Inspection Services



Training & Consultancy



MISSION & VISION



MISSION

Provide cost effective quality services through our highly experienced technical specialists, tailor made and innovative solutions.

Providing high-quality services that meet or exceed our client's operational needs and expectations.

- ✓ Providing services that comply with regulatory, safety and environmental requirements.
- ✓ Ensuring a high level of customer satisfaction in the provision of our services.

MISSION



VISION

Enhance new technologies to better serve our clients and earn client satisfaction through continuous improvement driven by integrity, teamwork and innovation.



We have a proven record of accomplishment and are a reputable company in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. We ensure that all projects are done with utmost professionalism using quality materials while offering clients the



We provide counsel, validation and manpower that are reliable, impartial, and competent respectively



we ensure that our services help our valued clients meet quality, health, environmental, safety and social accountability standards that are recognized globally.



We always believe that when the employees grow, the business will too.

❖ Conventional Non-Destructive Testing Services

1. Radiographic Examination

Radiographic inspection is primarily used to find sub-surface flaws in materials. High voltage x-ray machines produce X-rays whereas gamma rays are produced from radioactive isotopes such as iridium 192. The chosen radiation source is placed close to the material to be inspected and the radiation passes through the material and is then captured either on film or digitally. The choice of which type of radiation is used (x-ray or gamma) largely depends on the thickness of the material to be tested and the ease of access to area of inspection. The sensitivity of the x-rays is nominally 2% of the materials thickness. Gamma sources have the advantage of portability, which makes them ideal for use in construction site working. High energy portable x-ray machines are available for special applications such as concrete structures. X-rays and gamma rays are very hazardous. Special precautions must be taken when performing radiography. Therefore, the method is undertaken under controlled conditions, inside a protective enclosure or after assessment with appropriate barriers and warning systems to ensure that there are no hazards to personnel.

This effect of the method makes it less popular. Advantages of this method are:

- Can be used to inspect virtually all materials.
- Detects surface and subsurface defects.
- Ability to inspect complex shapes and multi-layered structures without disassembly.
- Minimum part preparation is required.

Disadvantages of the radiographic testing are following:

- Access to both sides of the structure is usually required.
- Orientation of the radiation beam to non-volumetric defects is critical.
- Field inspection of thick section can be time consuming.
- Relatively expensive equipment investment is required.
- Possible radiation hazard for personnel.



2. Ultrasonic Examination

In this method high frequency sound waves are sent into a material by use of a transducer. Ultrasonic very short pulse-waves of frequencies ranging from 0.5-15 MHz and occasionally up to 50 MHz are used. The sound waves travel through the material and are received by the same transducer or a second transducer. The amount of energy transmitted or received and the time the energy is received are analyzed to determine the presence of flaws. Changes in material thickness and material properties can also be measured. It is used to locate surface and subsurface defects in many materials including metals, plastics, and wood. Ultrasonic inspection is also used to measure the thickness of materials and otherwise characterize properties of material based on sound velocity and attenuation measurements.

Advantages of Ultrasonic Testing Techniques:

- Portability
- Consistent
- Detects surface and subsurface defects
- Only limited access needed
- Instant results

Disadvantages of Ultrasonic Testing Techniques:

- Training is more extensive than other methods
- More expensive than other methods
- Difficult to use on thin materials
- Part Geometry can cause complications
- Needs relatively smooth surface to couple transducer
- Must know velocity of part and have a reference to calibrate against for equipment set-up



3. Magnetic Particles Examination

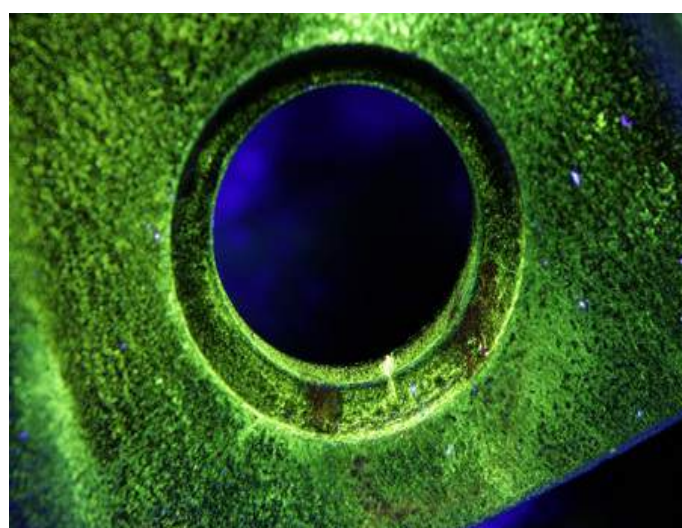
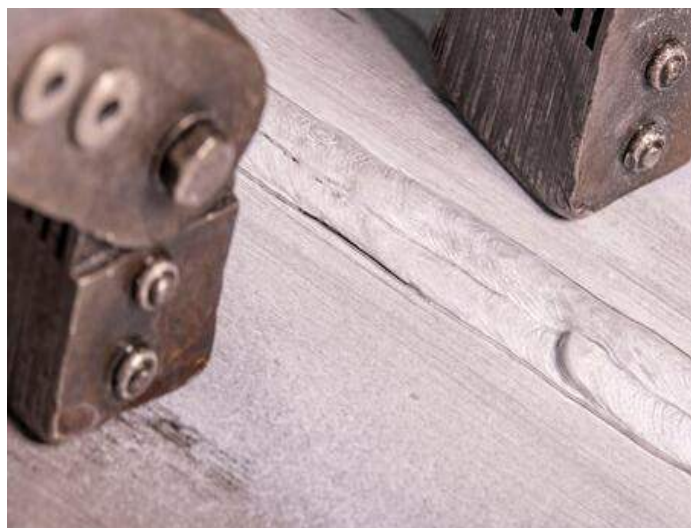
Magnetic Particle Testing (MPT), also referred to as Magnetic Particle Inspection, is a nondestructive examination (NDE) technique used to detect surface and slightly subsurface flaws in most ferromagnetic materials such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, and some of their alloys. Because it does not necessitate the degree of surface preparation required by other nondestructive test methods, conducting MPT is relatively fast and easy. This has made it one of the more commonly utilized NDE techniques.

Advantages of the Magnetic Particle method of Non-Destructive Examination are:

- It is quick and relatively uncomplicated
- It gives immediate indications of defects
- It shows surface and near surface defects, and these are the most serious ones as they concentrate stresses
- The method can be adapted for site or workshop use
- It is inexpensive compared to radiography
- Large or small objects can be examined
- Elaborate pre-cleaning is not necessary

Disadvantages of the Magnetic Particle method of Non-Destructive Examination are:

- It is restricted to ferromagnetic materials - usually iron and steel, and cannot be used on austenitic stainless steel
- It is messy
- Most methods need a supply of electricity
- It is sometimes unclear whether the magnetic field is sufficiently strong to give good indications
- The method cannot be used if a thick paint coating is present
- Spurious, or non-relevant indications, are probable, and thus interpretation is a skilled task
- Some of the paints and particle suspension fluids can give a fume or fire problem, particularly in a confined space



4. LIQUID PENETRANT EXAMINATION

The penetrant method of NDE was developed from the 19th century 'oil and chalk' inspection technique. Cracks in railway engines and rolling stock were found by immersing (or painting) components in thin oil for several hours, cleaning the surface, then covering the component with chalk dust. Oil, absorbed into cracks, was drawn out by the chalk and showed as a brown smear.

Penetrant inspection was introduced in the USA during World War 2. Very thin hydrocarbons with fluorescent dyes were used to find flaws during mass production of aero engines. Color contrast systems were developed in the UK in the immediate post war years.

Liquid penetrant testing has the following advantages:

- Works on complicated geometric shapes
- LPI materials are compact
- Sensitive to small surface interruptions
- Few material limitations such as—works on non-metallic, metallic, non-magnetic, magnetic, non-conductive and conductive materials
- Liquid penetrant testing materials are individually very cost-effective

Liquid penetrant testing has the following disadvantages:

- Extensive, time-taking pre-cleaning critical—surface contaminants can mask defects
- Sensitive to surface-breaking defects only
- Direct connection to the surface under test necessary
- Works on relatively non-porous surface materials only
- No depth sizing
- Multi-process testing procedure
- Time-taking; post-cleaning also necessary
- Environmental concerns—may require disposing of chemicals and expensive handling



5. HARDNESS TESTING

Hardness testing makes it possible to determine material characteristics such as strength, ductility and wear resistance. It also shows whether the heat treatment process has been carried out properly. These properties can be critical for the intended application of a material.

Hardness tests are typically performed by pressing a specifically dimensioned object (indenter) into the surface of the material. The hardness is determined by measuring the depth of indenter penetration or by measuring the size of the impression left by the indenter.

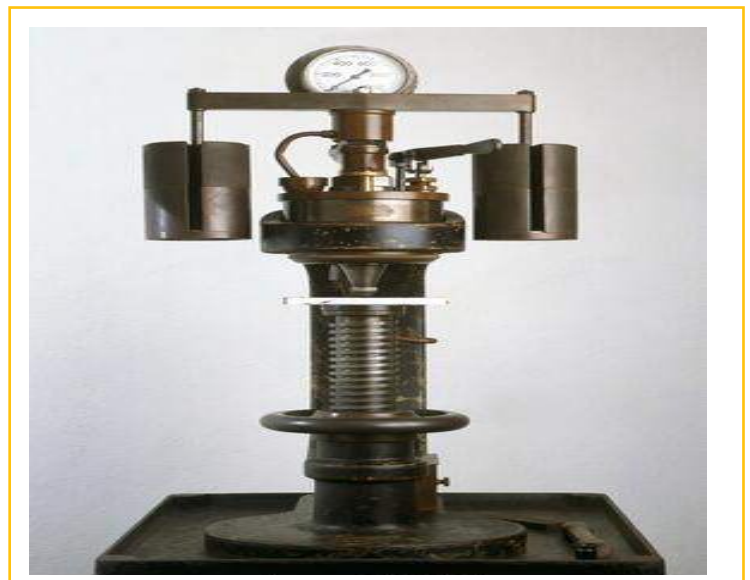
Based on the used method, the measured hardness is expressed in Rockwell (HRC), Vickers (HV) or Brinell (HBW) values. If required, the test result can be translated to another scale using conversion tables. Hardness tests can be carried out on location using portable equipment or with stationary equipment

The Rockwell method has the following advantages:

- no specimen preparation required (separation, grinding, embedding)
- hardness value directly readable, no optical evaluation required (measurement of diagonals as in the optical methods)
- quick (short test cycle) and cost-effective process (the relevant hardness testers are relatively inexpensive, as they do not need to be equipped with elaborate optical systems, such as those used in Brinell, Vickers and Knoop machines)

The Rockwell method has the following disadvantages:

- It is not always the most accurate hardness testing method, as even a slight error in measuring the depth difference can result in a significant error in the calculated hardness value.
- The test location must be completely free of all contamination (e.g., scale, foreign bodies or oil) in order to achieve a meaningful test result.
- The indenter has unknown effects on the test results, e.g., if the indenter is worn and the point of the tip is no longer sufficiently acute (only use certified and calibrated indenters in order to minimize such effects!).



6. VISUAL EXAMINATION

Visual inspection is the one NDT method used extensively to evaluate the condition or quality of an item. It is easily carried out, inexpensive and usually doesn't require special equipment. It is widely used for inspections of macroscopic surface flaws; welding qualities, dimensional damages and changes, surface finish quality, delamination's, large cracks, cavities, and dents etc. The method requires good vision, good lighting and the knowledge of what to look for. Visual inspection can be enhanced by various methods ranging from low power magnifying glasses through to borescopes

Advantages of VISUAL EXAMINATION

- It is the lowest cost non-destructive test;
- Allows to detect and eliminate possible discontinuities before starting or completing the welding;
- It allows the identification of major discontinuities and generally indicates possible points where discontinuities may arise, which must be inspected by other non-destructive tests;
- A well-achieved visual inspection provides a reduction in the amount of repairs to the weld, leading to greater production of the other non-destructive tests and therefore decreasing the cost of production.

Among the limitations and disadvantages of this type of trial we can highlight:

- It depends a lot on the inspector's experience, as well as on his knowledge in welding, besides the need to be inside the project and its requirements;
- It is limited to the detection of surface defects.



7. VACUUM BOX EXAMINATION

Vacuum box testing is an effective leak testing technique used to inspect welding joints. This is a relatively fast test and one that can be conducted without interfering with other fabrication operations. The test uses a box fitted with rubber seals around its open bottom and a plexiglass top cover. The weld section to be inspected is coated with a soap-like solution and a light vacuum, usually under 69 kPa (10 psi) is applied to the box. The formation of bubbles on the soaped weld indicates the location of a leak.

Advantages of Vacuum Box Testing Method

- Provides an immediate indication of any leaks present produced directly on the tested surface
- Easy to use
- Large areas can be inspected rapidly and at low cost
- Can detect small leaks within a given area
- Requires only access to one side of the tested surface
- The method is relatively clean does not require comprehensive cleaning after the test

Disadvantages of Vacuum Box Testing Method

- Can only detect leaks, other welding defects including surface imperfections are not identified
- Surface preparation before testing including cleaning, de-greasing, rust and slag removal can be time consuming
- The method should not be applied to painted objects
- Size and orientation of any leaks will have to be analyzed with a secondary NDT method
- For standard testing surface temperature must be between 5°C and 50°C. Otherwise, a procedure effective at non-standard temperature range must be demonstrated



❖ Advanced Non-Destructive Testing Services

1. UT-GUIDED WAVE EXAMINATION

Guided Wave UT is used to rapidly inspect pipelines, piping systems, and other assets with minimal insulation removal. GWT quickly localizes cracking and corrosion damage to pinpoint and characterize length and depth. It is often used for undiggable pipelines and for pipes resting on supports, making them susceptible to point-of-contact corrosion, or touchpoint corrosion (TPC).

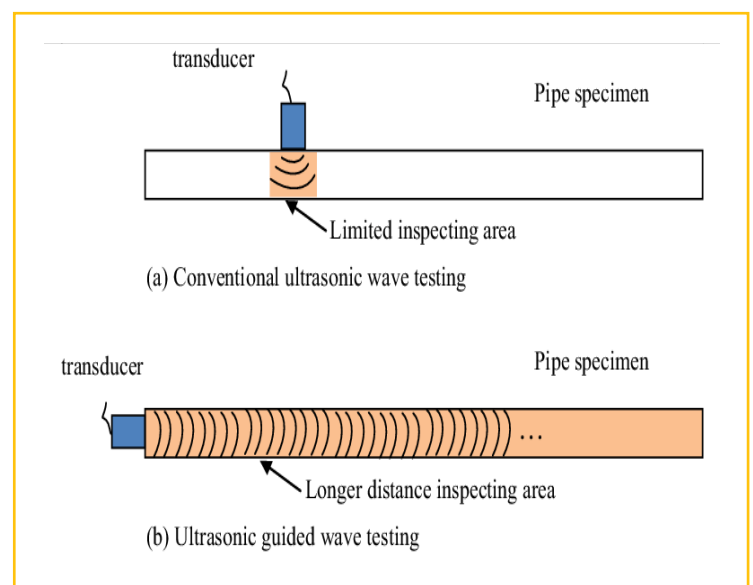
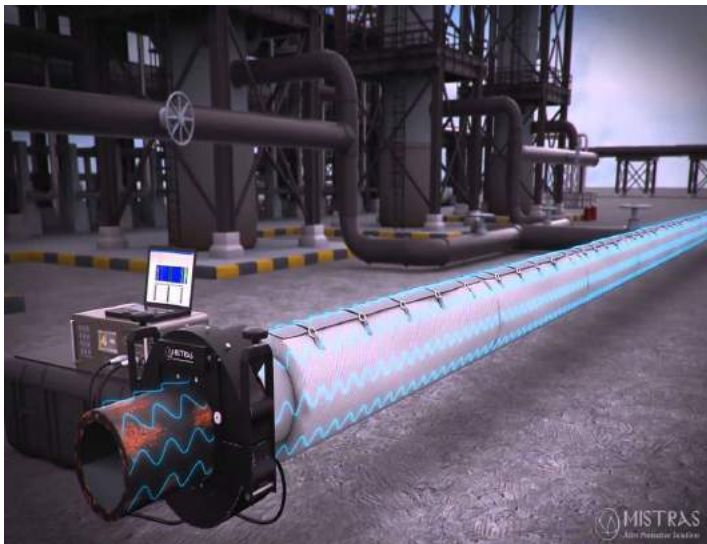
GWT inspections are customizable to specific asset needs. Transducers are designed and placed so that the appropriate wave modes are transmitted into the structure. It is critical to ensure the correct ultrasonic wave mode is being used for the specific scan application.

Advantages of UT-GUIDED WAVE EXAMINATION

- Rapid screening for in-service degradation (Long range inspection) – potential to achieve hundreds of meters of inspection range.
- Detection of internal or external metal loss
- Reduction in costs of gaining access – insulated line with minimal insulation removal, corrosion under supports without need for lifting, inspection at elevated locations with minimal need for scaffolding, and inspection of road crossings and buried pipes.
- Data is fully recorded.
- Fully automated data collection protocols.

Disadvantages of UT-GUIDED WAVE EXAMINATION

- Interpretation of data is highly operator dependent.
- Difficult to find small pitting defects.
- Not very effective at inspecting areas close to accessories.
- Can't find gradual wall loss.
- Needs good procedure



2. UT PHASED ARRAY EXAMINATION

Phased Array is an ultrasonic testing technique that uses specialized multi-element “array” transducers and pulses those elements separately in a patterned sequence called “phasing”. This phasing sequence allows wave steering, focusing, and scanning. This is all performed electronically. The examination can be tailored for each application, increasing speed and reliability of the inspection.

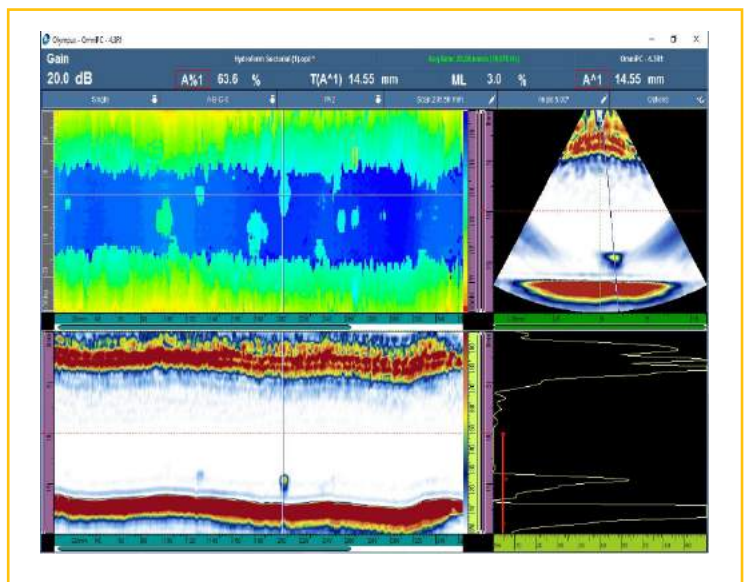
With the ability to collect and encode full volumetric data, Phased Array brings code compliance and auditable results to the everyday Ultrasonic examination. This makes Phased Array an effective and efficient alternative to Radiographic inspection.

Advantages of Phased Array Ultrasound Testing

- Increased Flaw Detection Ability
- Increased Inspection Speed
- Reliability of Results
- Simplified Inspection and Interpretation

Disadvantages of Phased Array Ultrasound Testing

- Complexity
- Cost
- Applications



3. MFL- TANK FLOOR SCANNING

Tank Floor MFL scanning is a non-destructive examination method which uses a magnetic field to detect corrosion and pitting in carbon steel. A powerful magnet is scanned close to the surface to 'saturate' the steel with the magnetic field.

The magnetic field "leaks" from the steel where there is corrosion and this is detected by the scanner. Between the scanner bridge magnetic poles, a near-saturation magnetic flux is induced in the material examined. The scanner sensor detects flux leakage changes when the plate thickness changes. This may indicate the presence of discontinuities, such as pitting and corrosion, on the process and/or soil side. The scanner is moved over the entire tank bottom surface to provide the required inspection coverage. Technicians interpret the scanner display to identify damaged areas and, in some cases, estimate the amount of metal loss. Thickness losses detected by ultrasound are reported and mapped in a CAD rendering of the floor.

ADVANTAGES of MFL- TANK FLOOR SCANNING

- Fast method for inspecting large areas
- Minimal set-up time
- Yields reliable and economic qualitative tank floor assessments. High sensitivity: acceptable sensitivity can be obtained through up to 0.500" of combined steel and coating thickness
- Requires access to only one side of the material

LIMITATIONS MFL- TANK FLOOR SCANNING

- Not a quantitative technique for identifying remaining wall thickness
- Requires ultrasonic follow up where indications of wall loss are found
- Cannot differentiate between soil side and product side indications
- Poor surface conditions (scale, debris, roughness, and certain coatings) may limit the integrity of the inspection
- Internal tank components close to the floor limit the access to particular areas



4. IRIS INTERNAL ROTARY INSPECTION SYSTEM

Internal rotary inspection system (IRIS) is an ultrasonic method for the nondestructive testing of pipes and tubes. The IRIS probe is inserted into a tube that is flooded with water, and the probe is pulled out slowly as the data is displayed and recorded. The ultrasonic beam allows detection of metal loss from the inside and outside of the tube wall.

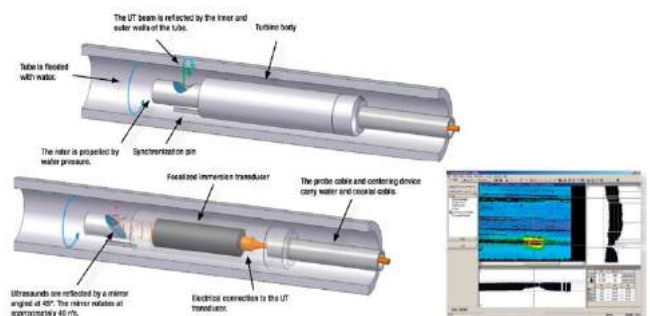
The IRIS probe consists of a rotating mirror that directs the ultrasonic beam into the tube wall. The mirror is driven by a small turbine that is rotated by the pressure of water being pumped in. As the probe is pulled the spinning motion of the mirror results in a helical scan path.

ADVANTAGES OF IRIS INTERNAL ROTARY INSPECTION SYSTEM

- IRIS measures the absolute wall thickness value, as well as the internal and external diameters of the tube.
- Is accurate to +/- 0.005"
- Can be used for ferrous and non-ferrous tubes.
- Is excellent for identifying support wear.

DISADVANTAGES OF IRIS INTERNAL ROTARY INSPECTION SYSTEM

- This technique cannot detect cracking.
- Internal cleaning must allow access to heavy scale and debris free surfaces.
- Compared to techniques such as eddy current; the scan speed is slower. The pulling speed; 2 in/s.



5. Time of Flight Diffraction (TOFD)

Time of Flight Diffraction (TOFD) is a reliable method of nondestructive ultrasonic testing (UT) used to look for flaws in welds. TOFD uses the time of flight of an ultrasonic pulse to find the location of a reflector. It can also be used for weld overlays and the heat affected zones of other components as well such as piping, pressure vessels, clad material, storage tanks, and structural steel.

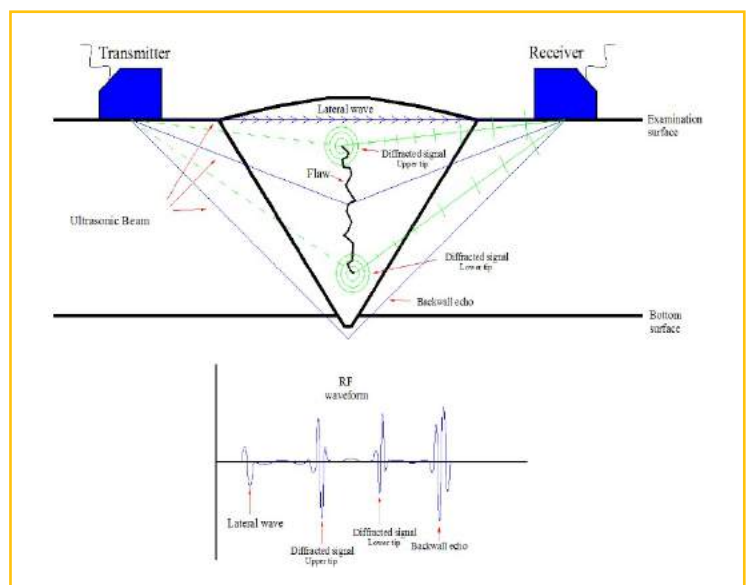
Like most UT methods, TOFD works by emitting sound waves into a component and measuring the time from them to return. What makes TOFD different from other UT methods is that, rather than measuring only for the high amplitude sound waves that reflects off of the back of the component, it instead measures the response time of low amplitude waves that are diffracted by the tips of cracks.

TOFD technique provides remarkable advantages:

- good reliability and reproducibility of inspection,
- accurate sizing of tips of defects,
- clear presentation and easy storage of results is available, allowing quick reference and comparison,
- the propagation of defects can be monitored.

Limitations of technique can be summarized as follows:

- geometry of inspected object, bolt-holes specifically, affect the scanning procedure, possibly causing deficient coverage and lower probability of detection in the area near bolt-holes
- overlapping of signals, caused by dense shrinkage cavities, possibly present in castings, disables accurate sizing.



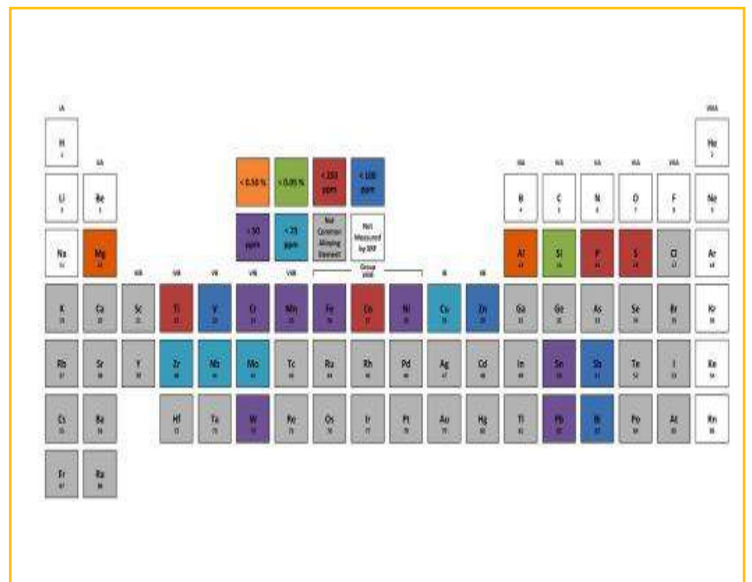
6. Positive Material Identification

Positive material identification (PMI) is an essential non-destructive testing (NDT) method utilized to verify that supplied materials conform to the proper standards and specifications. Specifically, PMI is used to confirm that the chemical composition of the metallic parts has the correct percentage of key elements, this ensures that material properties such as corrosion resistance meets the requirements.

The PMI is utilized for quality control and safety compliance and is an integral part of both production and asset integrity management across many industries including oil and gas, power generation, chemical, pharmaceutical, nuclear, aerospace, and metal fabrication.

Positive Material Identification Uses

- Ensure that products and components have been manufactured using the correct alloy
- Find potentially mixed-up alloys
- Ensure material conforms to the correct standard and specification
- Ensure welded components have used the correct filler material
- Failure Analysis PMI – it is vital that the cause is identified and resolved to avoid repeat failures
- Ensure compliance with local government and legal requirements
- Reduce risk of company liability with documented safety standards



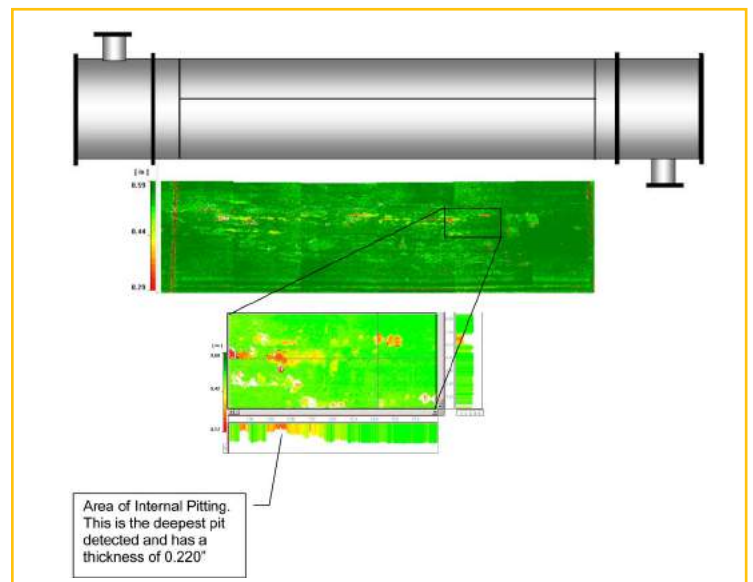
7. Automated UT - B/C Scan

A computer-controlled crawler with magnetic wheels allows for millions of ultrasonic thickness measurements to be taken on the tank shell and roof without scaffolding or rope access requirements. The inspection may take place while the tank is still in production without any adverse effects on reading accuracy.

Thickness measurement results may take the form of a B-Scan or C-Scan mapping. B-Scan is a position vs thickness plot of a 10mm wide strip with a linear resolution of 1mm. C-SCAN provides a material thickness map (X and Y vs thickness) allowing for accurate corrosion mapping with a 1mm x 1mm resolution attainable in a 300- 600mm wide strip.

8. POST WELD HEAT TREATMENT

Post weld heat treatment is critical for precipitation hardened alloys that have been welded because they rely on precipitates to block dislocations in the crystalline structure of the metal to increase their strength and hardness. These precipitates are formed to the correct size through a heat treatment process known as artificial aging. When a precipitation hardened, metal is exposed to the heat from welding, the precipitates in the heat affected zone of that metal are likely to have been changed and rendered less effective. Therefore, it is important to post weld heat treat these materials so that the precipitates are of the correct size and to reduce the risk of weaker material near the weld area.



SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT



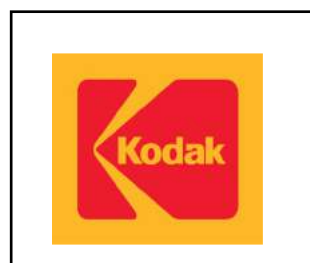
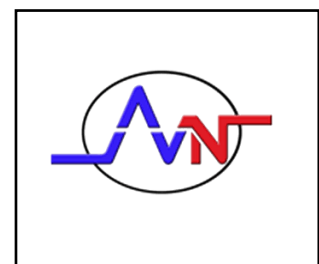
“When safety is first, you last.”

Synergy Quality inspection services. Dedicated to maintaining a high standard of Health, Safety and Environmental performance. We believe that all work-related injuries and illnesses are preventable. We are committed to maintaining occupational health and safety into all our business decisions to ensure the highest regard to safety of our workforce and the public. Our goal is to lead the industry in minimizing the impact of our NDT activities and promote a service line that has minimal effects on the environment.



OUR PARTNERS

“Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much.”



SOME OF OUR
HAPPY
CLIENTS
2021/2022



Core values & culture

Synergy Quality inspection services commitment is to put our customers first by providing excellent service and great quality assurance experiences. This is what we do and this is why we exist. By focusing on our customers and being a responsible member of our community, SQIS being a Trusted Advisor, will create meaningful win-win situation and provide lasting value for society. As a result, SQIS will be recognized as one of the top great

Honesty



Satisfaction



Accountability



Quality



Reliability



Commitment



CORE VALUES

ACCREDITATION

We use our expertise as a driver for continual improvement. Our certified processes underpin the work the business undertakes to ensure our products and services meet or exceed the needs and expectations of our customers. Our quality system covers all activities that impact the services we offer to our customers and is fully embedded into our overall business management systems.

SYNERGY accurate inspection services also help you to minimize both, scheduled and unscheduled downtime and will help you to make better, budgetary and management decisions.



PURE QUALITY

PROJECTS LISTS – 2021-22

#	CLIENT	PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	DATE
1	Crown Middle East co	Fork lift -Inspection	UTT, MT	July,2020
2	Qatraneh Electric Power Company KOSPO	SHUT-Down Turbine 11/Turbine 12	PT, MT, VT	Oct,2020
3	SEPCO III -AL Samra Electrical Power Station	SHUT-Down -Samra Phase IV	RT	NOV,2020
4	JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	API 570 inspector inspection for gas system on boiler of unit H1301 A/B AND all required tests	API-570 Witness	DEC,2021
5	National Chlorine Industries	Construction of new Soda Tanks Tanks (P33-A), (P33-B).	RT, vacuum	DEC,2020
6	National Petroleum co	RH 53 Pipe-Line Construction	RT, VT	FEB,2021
7	MESAB ENGINEERING & CONTRACTING Co.	VSS Pipe-Line Project	RT, Vacuum	March,2021
8	JORDAN DISTRICT COMPANY	New AMMONIA PIPELINE Extension	RT, PT, VT	April,2021
9	Tarkibat Construction Co	4K TBBPA EXPANSION PROJECT	RT, VT	May,2021
10	AGN Contracting Co	Storage Tanks / Arab Potash	RT	June,2021
11	Fine Hygienic Holding	Fresh Water Main Line	RT, PT	June,2021
12	JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	Inspection Works for Tank (T5501A)	MT, PT, UT, VT, RT	July,2021
13	Al-Laith Contracting Company	S7603 CO SC Tank Construction	RT	July,2021
14	Maaden Contracting & Construction.	Replace Shell Plates at Tank No.5501A / JPMC	WQT	July,2021
15	National Petroleum co	Amra/Jerash Rigs Body Repair	MT, PT, VT	Aug,2021
16	ID TECHNICAL SERVICES CO	Uni-Gas Tanks Inspection	RT	Aug,2021
17	National Poultry Company	New Ammonia Piping Network Construction	RT, VT	Nov,2021
18	Green Solutions Company	Rotary Oven Inspection	MT, PT	Sep,2021
19	National Petroleum co	Amra Rig Body Repair	MT, PT, VT	Dec,2021
20	Bureau Veritas Jordan BIVAC.	Crane Repair / Aqaba Ports Company	MT, PT, VT	Dec,2021
21	Samara for Training & Development	Sulfuric Acid Transport Tanks / BIM	RT	Jan,2022
22	Jordan District Energy	Boiler Repair Piping System	RT, PT	Jan,2022
23	Issa Haddadin & Partners Co	New Piping System At ASTPP/JOTC	RT, VT, PT	Feb,2022
24	Bureau Veritas Jordan BIVAC	Coating Inspection / Anabtawi Factory	Holiday, Pull Off	Feb,2022

PROJECTS LISTS – 2021-22

#	CLIENT	PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	DATE
25	ENVIROMENA POWER SYSTEMS LLC	BAYNOUNA 200MW SOLAR POWER PLANT PROJECT	RT	March,2022
26	Riga Egypt Construction & Industry	Grith Gear Inspection	MT, UT	March,2022
27	Samara for Training & Development	Condensate replacement Petra project/ JBC	RT	March,2022
28	National Petroleum co	Jerash Rig Body Repair	MT, PT, VT	March,2022
29	Khallaf Construction Contracting	ISO Tank Rotator / JBC	MT, VT	April,2022
30	Tarkibat Construction Co	Supply and Installation of New Make-up Water Tank at APC Power Plant	RT	April,2022
31	Tarkibat Construction Co	Installation of Mother Liquor Tank Project at Hot Leach Plant	RT	April,2022
32	ID TECHNICAL SERVICES CO	Jo-Gas LPG Tanks Inspection	RT	April,2022
33	Aqaba Container Terminal	Repair welding for RTG with full supervision	MT, UT, PT	April,2022



EQUIPMENT LIST

#	ITEM	QTY
Radiography Examination		
1	QSA Global Source Projector - DELTA With Ir-192 Source	2
2	Global Source Projector - Sigma	1
3	Global Source Projector - AMER set	1
4	(Crank unit, guide tube, collimator, IQI, Lead letters, Ext)	3 sets
5	Radiographic Films All type and multi size.	All sizes available
6	Industrial radiography film viewer With Strip.	2
7	densitometers for Films Density check	2
8	All films Chemicals process (Developer, fixer) available	Available at stock
Ultrasonic Examination		
9	UT machine Sona test Veo With probes (0°,45°,60°, 70°)	1
10	UT machine SIUS CTS-4020E With probes (0°,45°,60°, 70°)	1
11	UT machine epoch 4 parameter with probes (0°,45°,60°, 70°)	1
12	Phoenix LSL Probes Full Set	1
13	Calibration Block (V1, V2, DAC Block)	1
14	Elcometer Thickness Gauge with 5 MHz 0 probe	1
15	Calibration block (step wedge)	3
Magnetic Particle Examination		
16	Magnetic Yoke my-2 (Gamma tec)	4
17	Weight Lift block	2
18	pie gauge	2
19	Ultraviolet (UV) Lights for Magnetic Particle Test	2
20	UV Light Meter (LABINO)	1
21	Thermometer (Bosh)	1
22	FLUXO 3 Black Magnetic Ink	Available at stock
23	FLUXO 4 White Contrast Paint	Available at stock
24	FLUXO 6 FLUORESCENT	Available at stock
Liquid Penetrant Examination		
25	FLUXO S190 SOLVENT	Available at stock
26	FLUXO R180 DEVELOPER	Available at stock
27	FLUXO P139 RED DYE PENETRANT	Available at stock
28	FLUXO P8702 FLUORESCENT	Available at stock
29	Laser Thermometer	1
30	Magnifier	3
Vacuum Box Examination		
31	Vacuum Box with GE Vacuum Pump & Calibrated Gauge	2
Positive Material Identification (PMI) Examination		
32	PMI machine (Handheld XRF Analyzer) SPECTRO X	1
Hardness Examination		
33	Combined hardness tester NOVOTEST T-UD3	1
Visual Inspection		
34	Bridge Cam Gauge	2
35	Steel ruler	2
36	Varnier Caliper	2
37	Hi-Low Gauge	2
38	Weld size gauge	2
39	Inspection mirrors	6
40	Fillet weld gauge	2
Paint Inspection		
41	Climatic conditions	1
42	Coating thickness	1
43	Surface inspection	1
44	Adhesion	1
Safety Tools		
45	Survey Meters RADos RDS-30 to measure the radiation rate.	4
46	Survey & Dosimeter Meters RADEX ONE to measure the radiation rate and Dose.	2
47	TLDs (thermo luminescent dosimeter) to measure the radiation Dose.	8
48	PPE Tools available.	Available at stock



We commit ourselves to complete all projects within the timeline set with our clients. We use the best of technology and tools to ensure that all jobs are done quickly but also giving attention to details and ensuring everything is done correctly.

CONTACT US



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