

Date

Reference

2025-08-14

2024/1399

Scope of accreditation

Calibration according to SS-EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018

Intertek Semko AB

Västerås

Accreditation number

1003

A000426-003

Electricity and Magnetism

<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty ±</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Current	Inhouse method; ACK 0008	AC	Current showing	2,2 A	$3,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Generate alternating current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	20 Hz – 1 kHz
		AC	Current showing	2,2 mA	$1,6 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Generate alternating current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 1 kHz
		AC	Current showing	22 mA	$1,6 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Generate alternating current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 1 kHz
		AC	Current showing	220 µA	$2,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Generate alternating current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 1 kHz
		AC	Current showing	220 mA	$1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Generate alternating current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 1 kHz
		DC	Current showing	2,2 A	$9,2 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Generate direct current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Current showing	2,2 mA	$4,2 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Generate direct current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Current showing	22 mA	$3,9 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Generate direct current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Current	Inhouse method; ACK 0008	DC	Current showing	220 μ A	$1,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Generate direct current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Current showing	220 mA	$5,2 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Generate direct current with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
	Inhouse method; ACK 0009	AC	Power generating	2 A	$8,2 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure alternating current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	10 Hz – 30 kHz
		AC	Power generating	20 A	$1,0 \times 10^{-3} \times I$ A	Measure alternating current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	10 Hz – 2 kHz
		AC	Power generating	20 mA	$5,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure alternating current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 100 kHz
		AC	Power generating	200 μ A	$7,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure alternating current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 100 kHz
		AC	Power generating	200 mA	$4,9 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure alternating current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 100 kHz
		AC	Power generating	2mA	$5,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure alternating current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 100 kHz

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Current	Inhouse method; ACK 0009	DC	Power generating	± 2 mA	$1,6 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Measure direct current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Power generating	± 20 mA	$1,8 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Measure direct current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Power generating	± 200 μ A	$1,6 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Measure direct current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Power generating	± 200 mA	$5,6 \times 10^{-5} \times I$ A	Measure direct current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Power generating	± 2 A	$2,0 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure direct current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Power generating	± 20 A	$4,4 \times 10^{-4} \times I$ A	Measure direct current with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
Resistance	Inhouse method; ACK 0010		Resistance showing	1 k Ω	$1,2 \times 10^{-5} \times R$ Ω	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Resistance	Inhouse method; ACK 0010		Resistance showing	1 M Ω	$1,4 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	1 m Ω	$1,6 \times 10^{-4} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	1 Ω	$8,0 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	10 k Ω	$6,3 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	10 m Ω	$2,5 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	10 M Ω	$3,2 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	10 Ω	$1,2 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Resistance	Inhouse method; ACK 0010		Resistance showing	100 k Ω	$1,2 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	100 M Ω	$1,0 \times 10^{-4} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	100 m Ω	$1,9 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	100 Ω	$7,4 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance showing	1000 M Ω	$1,2 \times 10^{-2} \times R \ \Omega$	Generate resistance using a resistance standard or calibrator	Yes	2	No	
	Inhouse method; ACK 0011		Resistance generating	2 G Ω	$2,5 \times 10^{-3} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	2 k Ω	$8,5 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Resistance	Inhouse method; ACK 0011		Resistance generating	2 M Ω	$1,0 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	2 Ω	$2,1 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	20 k Ω	$8,5 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	20 M Ω	$3,0 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	20 Ω	$1,1 \times 10^{-5} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	200 k Ω	$8,5 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
			Resistance generating	200 M Ω	$2,2 \times 10^{-4} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	

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Resistance	Inhouse method; ACK 0011		Resistance generating	200 Ω	$8,5 \times 10^{-6} \times R \ \Omega$	Measuring resistance with a reference-grade multimeter	Yes	2	No	
Voltage	Inhouse method; ACK 0006	AC	Voltage showing	1100 V	$7,4 \times 10^{-5} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	50 Hz – 1 kHz
		AC	Voltage showing	2,2 mV	$4,1 \times 10^{-3} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 20 kHz
		AC	Voltage showing	2,2 V	$5,3 \times 10^{-5} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 20 kHz
		AC	Voltage showing	22 mV	$4,8 \times 10^{-4} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 20 kHz
		AC	Voltage showing	22 V	$5,0 \times 10^{-5} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 20 kHz
		AC	Voltage showing	220 mV	$1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 20 kHz
		AC	Voltage showing	220 V	$5,8 \times 10^{-5} \times U \ V$	Generate alternating voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	40 Hz – 20 kHz
		DC	Voltage showing	$\pm 11 \ V$	$3,8 \times 10^{-6} \times U \ V$	Generate direct voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Voltage	Inhouse method; ACK 0006	DC	Voltage showing	$\pm 1100 \text{ V}$	$6,9 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Generate direct voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage showing	$\pm 2,2 \text{ V}$	$5,7 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Generate direct voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage showing	$\pm 22 \text{ V}$	$3,9 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Generate direct voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage showing	$\pm 220 \text{ mV}$	$1,2 \times 10^{-5} \times U \text{ V}$	Generate direct voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage showing	$\pm 220 \text{ V}$	$5,4 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Generate direct voltage with a calibrator	Yes	2	No	
	Inhouse method; ACK 0007	AC	Voltage generating	1000 V	$1,4 \times 10^{-4} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure alternating voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 100 kHz
		AC	Voltage generating	2 V	$9,5 \times 10^{-5} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure alternating voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 1 MHz
		AC	Voltage generating	20 V	$9,5 \times 10^{-5} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure alternating voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 1 MHz

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<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Voltage	Inhouse method; ACK 0007	AC	Voltage generating	200 mV	$1,3 \times 10^{-4} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure alternating voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 100 kHz
		AC	Voltage generating	200 V	$9,5 \times 10^{-5} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure alternating voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	1 Hz – 1 MHz
		DC	Voltage generating	$\pm 1000 \text{ V}$	$6,0 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure direct voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage generating	$\pm 2 \text{ V}$	$3,9 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure direct voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage generating	$\pm 20 \text{ V}$	$3,9 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure direct voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage generating	$\pm 200 \text{ mV}$	$6,0 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure direct voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	
		DC	Voltage generating	$\pm 200 \text{ V}$	$5,9 \times 10^{-6} \times U \text{ V}$	Measure direct voltage with a reference multimeter	Yes	2	No	

Mass related quantities

<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Torque	Intern metod; ACK 0040		Torque wrench	0,1 – 3000 Nm	$1,0 \times 10^{-2} \times F \text{ Nm}$	Comparison with torque sensors	Yes	2	No	

Temperature

<i>Technology area</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Measuring range</i>	<i>Expanded measurement uncertainty $\pm$</i>	<i>Technique</i>	<i>Flex</i>	<i>Type of flex</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Note</i>
Temperature	Inhouse method; ACK 0004 (ACK 0001)	Generation of resistance	Temperature sensors	-200 °C – 800 °C	0,05 °C	Temperature simulated with calibrator	Yes	2	No	RTD (IEC 60751)
		Generation of voltage	Temperature sensors	-200 °C – 1372 °C	0,2 °C	Temperature simulated with calibrator	Yes	2	No	IEC 60584-1:2013

The accreditation also applies to the corresponding version of the international EN and ISO standards.

The calibration and measurement capability (CMC) includes measurement (technology area), method, measurement range and expanded measurement uncertainty. The expanded measurement uncertainty corresponds to a coverage probability (confidence level) of ~95%.

The scope of accreditation is flexible as specified in this decision. The accredited body must always retain a current list of the scope for which it is accredited.

Type of flexible scope

- 1: - Introduce new version of standard method and make editorial changes to non-standard method
- 2: - Introduce new version of standard method and make editorial changes to non-standard method, - Introduce new version and modifications of non-standard method. The procedure must be equivalent.

The changes introduced through accreditation with flexible scope must not involve new measurement principles, changes in measurement range, CMC (best measurement capability), or new quantities other than those included in the accreditation decision for calibration laboratories.