International Accreditation

Helix 5-25 is approved, for use in 99 countries** worldwide (when designed and used in accordance with our published design method) as an alternative to conventional rebar and wire mesh for reinforcing concrete. This is all due to the MLA / MRA agreements in place through ANSI / IAS / IAF / ILAC / PAC / EA / IAAC / ARAC accreditation service organizations.

The testing of Helix 5-25 has been carried out by an IAS accredited Laboratory (**Element Laboratory**) and submitted to a ANSI / IAF accredited EN ISO/EC17065 third party Certification Body (**CB**) or Evaluation Service (**IAMPO / UNIFORM ES**) where an Evaluation Criteria (**EC 015-2013**) was adopted for Twisted Steel Micro-Rebar (TSMR) and under this EC-015 an Evaluation Service Report (**#ER_0279**) was issued to Helix to confirm that our Company, Product and Design Method of Helix 5-25 is acceptable for use as an alternative material to conventional rebar and wire mesh for reinforcing concrete structures.

What does this means for our customers? In each of the 99 countries listed below, there is no need to test Helix 5-25 locally. Our Report #ER_0279 issued by IAMPO / UNIFORM ES can be confirmed with your local accreditation body for immediate use of Helix 5-25 product and Helix 5-25 design methodology for use under your building codes.

Here below is some information about the MLA / MRA agreement in place worldwide by these accreditation organizations and their commitment to accept the testing and approvals to remove barriers to trade and not require additional documentation and / or testing:

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) – Global Recognition

Buyers in the global market demand that sellers and service providers fulfill their needs. Competing suppliers are motivated to convey assurance to their customers in the most efficient manner. Confidence that these needs can and will be met is built through a variety of means, including the assessment of conformity to standards.

Continuing pressures in the global marketplace to preclude redundant and costly barriers to trade drive the need for acknowledgement of equivalency across boundaries. Accordingly, ANSI is involved in several international and regional arrangements for multi-lateral recognition. These include the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (**IAAC**) and the Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC). ANSI is also recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce via the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) and their National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) program.

IAS' International Credentials

As one of the leading accreditation bodies in the United States, IAS is a signatory to the four primary international organizations that form a unified system for evaluating and recognizing competent accreditation bodies worldwide. These organizations are identified as "cooperations" because they have agreed to cooperate with one another by adhering to a

common set of accreditation criteria and to undergo periodic onsite evaluation to determine ongoing compliance with ISO/IEC Standard 17011, *General Requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies* (CABs). Being a "signatory" means that an accreditation body has been evaluated onsite at its offices, a sampling of the assessments of its accredited entities have been witnessed by peer experts, and that it has been found to comply with international requirements.

These organizations agree to recognize the equivalence of accreditations granted by other signatory member accreditation bodies through a series of Mutual (or Multilateral) Recognition Arrangements (MRAs/MLAs). Once an accreditation body becomes a signatory it is obligated to recognize the certificates or reports issued by conformity assessment bodies accredited by all other signatories within a specified scope. The following organizations make up the unified system for recognition of competent accreditation bodies (ABs):

Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) MRA –ABs involved in the accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories and inspection bodies

International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) MRA – ABs involved in the accreditation of testing and calibration laboratories

International Accreditation Forum (IAF) MLA – ABs involved in the accreditation of management systems, products, services or personnel

Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) MLA – ABs involved in the accreditation of certification or registration of management systems, products, services or personnel.

European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) MLA – ABs involved in the accreditation of certification or registration of management systems, products, services or personnel.

Arab Accreditation (ARAC) MLA – ABs involved in the accreditation of certification or registration of management systems, products, services or personnel.

** Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyz, Libya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, UAE, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam, Yemen