

AS/NZS 5131 AND THE NEW NATIONAL STRUCTURAL STEELWORK SPECIFICATION TOOLS FOR RISK MINIMISED PROCUREMENT OUTCOMES



Peter Key National Technical Development Manager, ASI

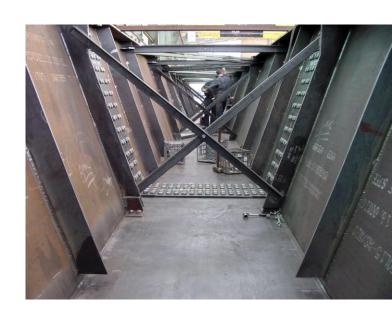
Email me: peterk@steel.org.au



Outline:



- Introduction
- 'Setting the scene' why you need to mitigate risk
- Compliance and risk exposure
- Standards perspective
- The new AS/NZS 5131
- ASI implementation support
- NSSS the National Structural Steelwork Specification
- NSSCS National Structural Steelwork Compliance Scheme
- Update new Non-conforming building product laws



Introduction



- Our WTO obligations open the door to international trade
- But... who polices that door, and how and when?
- It worked for Australian sourced product because we have a legal system
- Legal measures are not easy internationally...

Construction product compliance is not trivial!



Non-compliance is across all construction products:



Plywood delamination

LIFE RISK



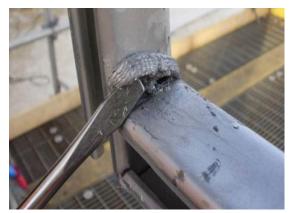
The replacement of sub-standard glass at the 150 Collins St building project is estimated to cost \$18 million, the CFMEU said today. Grocon has revealed today it has to replace half the glass in the \$180 million building. The glass came from Chinese supplier, China Southern Glass."



COST



FRAUD:



'Silastic' welds!



Water-filled members!

MATERIALS:



Pressure vessel cracking



Bolt failures
Note revision to AS/NZS 1252!



Material cracking



Poor galvanising results

Boron 'spiking'

WORKMANSHIP:



Poor workmanship



Weld cracking



Poor welding



Poor painting

- A bridge perspective

- Sixteen hundred tonnes of steel from China found too weak for four bridges
- Contractors.....chose a very low bid for the steel tubes
- But the test certificates for them have turned out to be wrong...
- It was only after the 3rd set of steel tests that the contractors found out...
- First tests done in China by steel mill and tube manufacturer 2nd test done in NZ on samples sent from China 🗸
- 3rd tests done in NZ on sample after steel tubes 'ballooned' during installation – 3rd tests failed

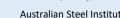
If you are asked anywhere in this process to 'certify' the steel, then your risk exposure has just 'ballooned'!

http://www.radionz.co.nz/news/national/3053 13/bypass-bridge-steel-found-to-fail-tests

Steel for Huntly bypass bridges fails test







Exteen hundred tonnex of steel from China has been found to be too

expensive fix-up job is under yay

The contractors, Fulton Hogan and HEB Construction, have admitted to RNO News the steel takes were not good enough. They did not comply with

It was only after a third lot of testing that the contractors found out. The fir

Both lots of tests said the steel met the New Zealand standard

entions of events. The contractors and the New Zealand Transport igency say that, following establish quality control processes, they tested the tubes after they arrived and immediately found out the steel was

only when workers began pounding the tubes into the ground, and the steel ballooned on the ends, that ter were done by an accredited laborate

The steel failed in this third lot of

was 'identified on delivery to site, when the piles were assessed against



EXPRESSWAY

hymans, but say they were made safe by concrete reinforcement. They are

The road-building contract means none of this cost falls on the language - i

RNZ News is trying to identify the supplier or intermediary; the contractor would not disclose whether it was a New Zealand supplier, or if they had

The New Zealand Transport Agency has declined to talk about what assurances if was seeking from the contractors to ensure this did not happe

bridges, and that "steel pipe piles and reinforced concrete piles do exactly the same tob and last exactly the same time".

It said there would be no delay in the project.

lover than an average market price for these tabes.

This was in a world market flooded with Chinese steel, ranging from the very good to the very bad, RNZ News is working to identify the mill and manufacturer in China and what accreditation either has there to make or

'Welding quality statement'!



Can you really trust a 'promise' today?



The pareto problems we see in the market:

- 1. Some overseas steel falsely represented as being produced to full compliance with Australian Standards.
- 2. Deliberate fraud.
- 3. Ignorance and substantial non compliance with Australian welding standards.
- 4. A lowering of standards and quality locally.
- 5. Lack of definition of responsibilities for critically evaluating compliance documentation and approving product.
- 6. Engineers infrequently contracted for site or product surveillance.
- 7. Use of non-prequalified fabricators by the contractor in defiance of the contract requirements.
- 8. Lack of transparency with NCP problems most are hushed up.

The 'cost' dimensions of non-compliance

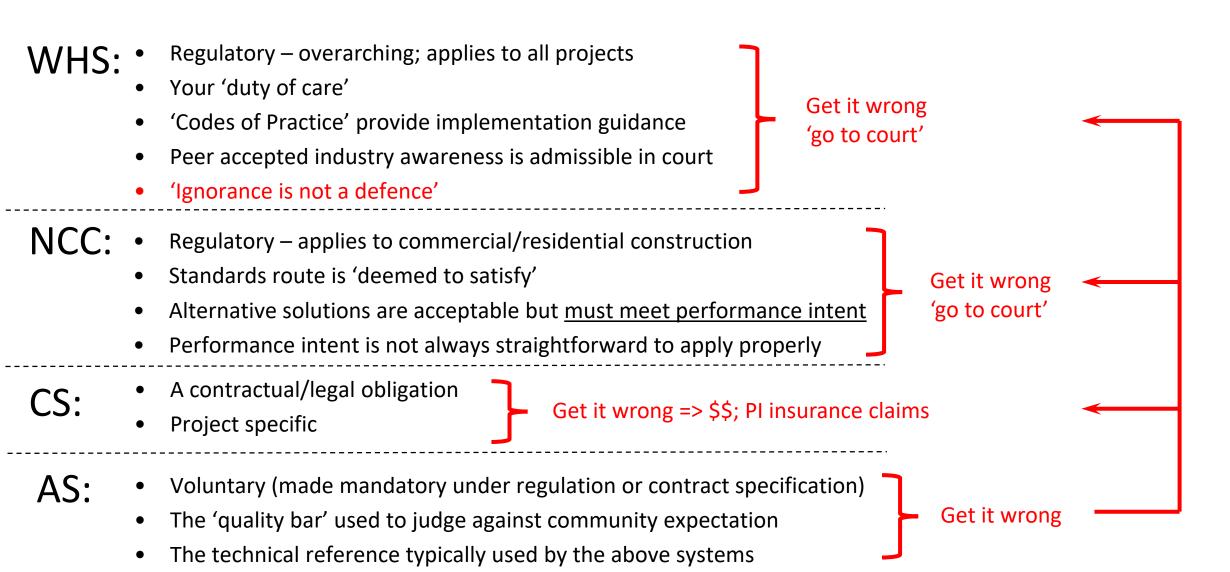


- 1. The cost of rework to repair or replace non-compliant product
- 2. The cost of a life due to faulty materials or products
- 3. The cost to enact increased maintenance regimes over the lifetime of the structure
- 4. A reduction in lifetime of the structure
- 5. Cost to your reputation



What is your risk exposure?





How best to manage risk?



- 1. Ensure your steel materials are compliant ACRS is an appropriate solution
- 2. Ensure your steelwork (fabricated steel) is compliant- the NSSCS is an appropriate solution (more on this later)
- 3. Ensure your specifications are current and consistent with Australian Standards
- Ensure your client understands the importance of compliance and 'duty of care' under WHS (and new 'Chain of Responsibility' legislation)
- 5. Ensure the constructor understands the importance of specifically managing compliance the 'Compliance Management Plan'
- 6. Never assume always question!
- 7. Most importantly be a champion for what you believe is right!

Lots of information and tools are now available 'Ignorance is not a defence'

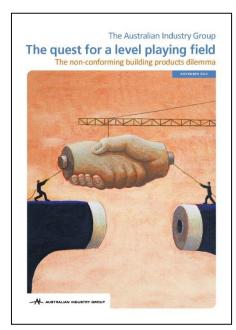
What do we know?

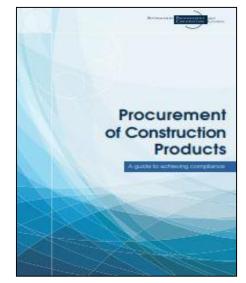


- Ai Group Report (http://steel.org.au/key-issues/compliance)
- APCC report (http://steel.org.au/key-issues/compliance)
- Construction Products Alliance (http://productalliance.com.au/)
- NSSCS (http://steel.org.au/key-issues/compliance/asi-in-compliance/)
- ACRS (http://www.steelcertification.com/)
- AS/NZS ISO 3834 (http://wtia.com.au/)
- Australian Welder Certification Register (http://awcr.org.au/)

All this information and available tools means industry does not have an excuse for ignorance.

'Ignorance is not a defence'





What is ASI doing about this?

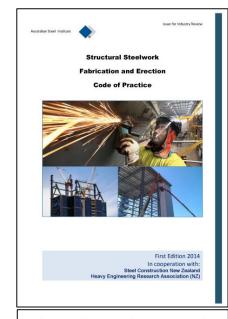


- Address compliance/value issues with structural steelwork
- Provide stakeholders cost effective solutions AS/NZS 5131

Create the NSSCS and certification – Steelwork Compliance
 Australia (SCA) (http://www.scacompliance.com.au/)

Develop implementation tools – the NSSS

Work with industry – NATSPEC, Roads authorities etc.





conplaince regime that seeks to provide a balance between quality, safety and cost. The MSGCS is a quality complaince and certification system for pupply, siteration and election of structural steelverk based on the principles of the European Standard EM 1000 (unlich exists within a regulatory system including CE Martiny) and is comparable with the selection Standard SA 54100 (unctural steelverk) (ME 3), AS 5100 (tingles) (ME 4) and supporting Xustralian Standards mixing times for reading Justing and corrotors preferring.

Nasca is interiored to cover the inigority of structural steel indirection in Australia.

AMMER, The Austrakes Blead Institute Limited shall not be hable or responsible or any way exhibited and expensably are any liability or responsibility for any local ordinancy, clean, proceedings costs or expension hoseoperer incomed by any or whether the chief or any timing party and whether accounts under datate or in opgigence, contract or otherwise at common coulding that whick or early way infriend to any timo or delegance, clean proceedings could are repeated extremely a virtual of

AS/NZS 5131 Overview



- Based on ASI 'Structural Steelwork Fabrication and Erection Code of Practice'
- Represents international 'good practice'
- Overlays a risk-based fit-for-purpose approach
- Overlays project specific choices

Let's look at the overall structure...

'Three layer model'



AS/NZS 5131 Structure



Section	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Title	Scope	Referenced Standards	Terms & Definitions	Specification, documentation and traceability	Materials	Preparation, assembly & fabrication	Welding	Mechanical Fastening	Surface treatment & corrosion protection	AESS	Erection	Geometric Tolerances	Inspection, testing & correction	Site modification
Risk- based aspects				Nomination of CC Extent of documentation Levels of traceability	 QMS scope Grade designation Level of traceability 	 QMS scope Tracking system to support traceability Cutting, holing 	 QMS scope Welding plan Technical requireme nts 		 QMS scope Traceability 		 QMS scope Supervisi on 		 Requirement for ITP Inspection for welding Extent & type of NDE Inspection of high strength bolted connections 	
Project specific aspects				• Various	• Various	• Various	 Various 	• Various	• Various		• Various	• Various	• Various	
'Good Practice'	1					'Bus	iness as	usual'						
	1													

AS/NZS 5131 Structure



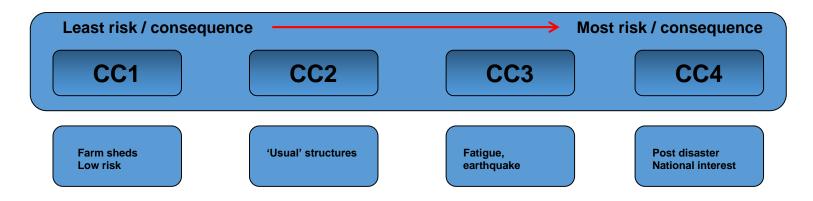
Going into AS 4100

Appendix	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1
Title	Bibliography	Construction Specification	Determination n of Construction Category	QMS	Content of Quality Plan	Geometrical tolerances	Slip factor test	Inspection of bolt tension	Inspection of welding & bolting (NZ only)
Risk-based aspects	(Content related to CC	• Assessment of CC		Content related to CC				
Project specific aspects		• Various			 Various 				
'Good Practice'	1								
	'Business as usual'								

What is the Construction Category (CC)?



A risk-based fit-for-purpose classification:



- The engineer assigns a 'Construction Category' (CC) Simple!
- The engineer adjusts his specification easy!
- The fabricator works to the processes required by the CC good practice!



For everybody, this de-risks the process and makes life easier!

Assessing the Construction Category:



Importance Level

From NCC or AS/NZS 1170.0

Service Category

Table C1 of AS/NZS 5131

Fabrication Category

Table C2 of AS/NZS 5131

Construction
Category
Table C3 of
AS/NZS 5131



- From AS/NZS 1170.0 for structures outside scope of NCC
- From AS/NZS 1170.0 for New Zealand

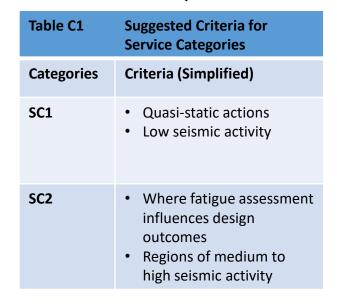
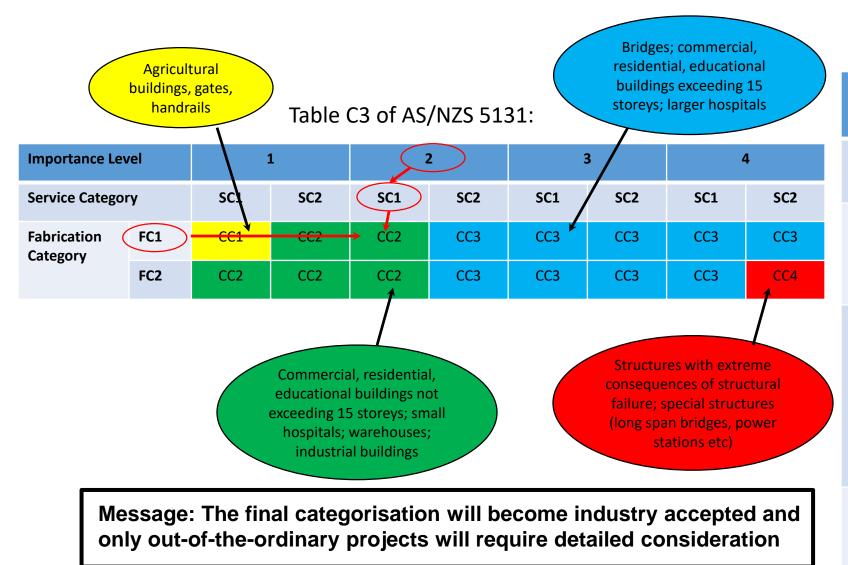


Table C2	Suggested Criteria for Fabrication Categories				
Categories	Criteria (Simplified)				
FC1	 Non welded components Welded components less than or equal to Grade 450 				
FC2	 Welded components above Grade 450 Site welded safety critical components Components receiving thermic treatment during manufacturing CHS end profile cut components 				

Assessing the Construction Category:





Potential classification of typical roads infrastructure

Typical roads infrastructure

Construction

Category	Typical Toaus IIII astructure
1	No structures applicable
2	 Vehicle restraint components – low and regular performance barriers Bus station structures – on ground General road furniture
3	 Bridges conforming to AS/NZS 5100.6 Over road hardware – cantilever and overhead gantries, high mast lighting poles Vehicle restraint components – medium, high or special purpose barriers Bus station structures - elevated
4	 Project specific based on high risk and/or extreme consequences of structural failure

Stakeholder requirements:



Designers:

- Select the appropriate 'Construction Category' for the structure as a whole and individual assemblies where appropriate, based on the Standard and industry guidance and accepted practice
- Ensure Specifications for the project correctly implement the AS/NZS 5131 requirements
- Where contracted, provide support to builder/client in reviewing project compliance documentation consistent with the requirements of the Construction Category

Distributors:

- Provide test certificates with steel supplied. Where not ACRS Certified and requested by the fabricator, provide 'Declaration of Compliance'
- Maintain traceability through necessary documentation (Note traceability on ancillary steel for CC3)
- If a distributor is a 'steel processor', then they are required to undertake some of the requirements of the certified fabricator (to maintain integrity)

An ecosystem connected by information and knowledge

Stakeholder requirements:



Fabricator:

- Ensure processes and documentation are consistent with the Construction Category for the project or the component being fabricated/erected
- Provide necessary project specific documentation as and when needed
- Provide the Declaration of Compliance (DoC) for the products covered

Main Contractor / Builder:

- Establish clear responsibilities for meeting the requirements of the Construction Category as part of the 'Compliance Management Plan' for the project
- Ensure subcontractors are capable of execution to the Construction Category (check SCA website listing)
- Ensure the required compliance documentation is assembled, packaged and submitted to regulatory authorities (usually building certifier)
- Manage duty of care to WHS Act and 'chain of responsibility'



An ecosystem connected by information and knowledge

Where are we up to?

Where to from here?



- Standards committee BD-01 created the draft AS/NZS 5131 'Structural Steelwork -Fabrication and erection' based on the COP
- AS/NZS 5131 was published late 2016
- AS/NZS 5131 has been sewn into the revised AS/NZS 5100.6
- Fabricator certifications commenced 4th quarter, 2014 and are ongoing (more on this later)
- Projects are now being specified with construction categories

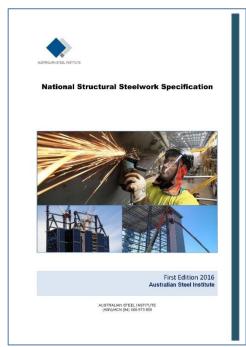
- Fabricator certifications are continuing
- Stakeholders need to review their processes and prepare (the Standard IS OUT THERE!)
- AS 4100 is currently being revised to incorporate AS/NZS 5131 will sew AS/NZS 5131 in as a secondary reference under the NCC
- Implementation and training
- Alignment with existing schemes (Austroads prequal, NATSPEC etc)
- JAS ANZ Accreditation of SCA

Implementation support



Tech Note TN011

- 'National Structural Steelwork Specification'
- Standard drawing notes
- Alignment with NATSPEC
- 'Practical guide to planning the safe erection of steel structures'
- The NSSCS
- Visit our compliance website http://steel.org.au/key-issues/compliance



ASI Code of Practice

Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steelwork An Introduction for Structural Engineers





PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PLANNING THE SAFE



Why a National Structural Steelwork Specification?



- Helps to ensure compliant outcomes
- Standardisation and efficiency
- An opportunity to develop a rational national technical prequalification scheme

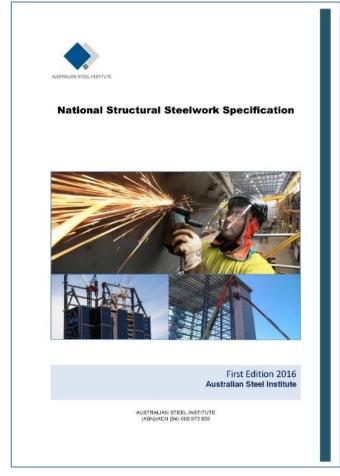




Context:

Developed by ASI using AS/NZS 5131 as the technical foundation

- Peer reviewed
- Incorporates the 'three layer model' from AS/NZS 5131
- Includes separate 'Standard drawing notes'



The NSSS is available for free download in Word and PDF format off our website:

http://steel.org.au/key-issues/compliance/national-structural-steelwork-specification/



Structure of sections:

- 1. Definitions and abbreviations
- 2. General
- 3. Referenced documents
- 4. Design, documentation and quality control / management ← Paperwork / management;
- 5. Materials and components ← Quality inputs to fabrication
- 6. Preparation, assembly and fabrication
- 7. Welding
- 8. Mechanical fastening
- 9. Surface treatment and corrosion protection
- 10. Architecturally exposed structural steelwork (AESS)
- 11. Structural steelwork erection
- 12. Geometrical tolerances
- 13. Inspection, testing and correction
- 14. Site modifications and repair
- A. Appendix A − Contractual aspects Keep typical 'contractual' style aspects separate and optional

The usual stuff!

Construction category

Similarly named sections in **AS/NZS 5131** Refer typical structure on next slide



National Structural Steelwork Specification



Australian Steel Institute



Typical section structure (sections 6 to 14):

7.0 WELDING

7.1 General

Welding shall conform to the requirements of AS/NZS 5131.

Particular requirements from AS/NZS 5131 are outlined in Section 7.2, together with a reference to the applicable clause in AS/NZS 5131.

For the "Particular requirements' detailed below, in cases where it is stated that the items are "designated on the Project Drawings" the specifier should ensure, where appropriate, the items are designated on the Project Drawing set. Refer also to the companion ASI "Standard Drawing Notes"

7.2 Weld category

The weld categories shall be as per the table below UNO

Element	Weld category (GP/SP/FP)
All	GP

veid categories for specific details are indicated on the project drawings.

The specifier should ensure weld categories are designated on the Project Drawings.

ASI is encouraging industry to consider GP welds as the default nomination unless the additional performance of SP welds is specifically required. In this case, those welds should be noted on the Project Drawlings.

There is not a significant cost difference between GP and SP welds in respect of the actual welding process. However, GP welds have an increased level of defects allowable. The cost of NDT and any necessary rectification may therefore be reduced.

7.3 Particular requirements

	Clause in AS/NZS 5131
7.3.1 General	
Additional welding requirements: No additional requirements (List any additional requirements for welding) (Optional)	7.1.2
7.3.1.1 Weld details: Weld category, size, type and extent are designated on the Project Drawings.	7.1.3
7.3.1.2 Non-destructive examination: Extent of non-destructive examination (NDE) is given in Section 13.2.3.	7.1.3
7.3.2 Welding plan No additional requirements. [List any additional items to be included in the welding plan] [Optional]	7.2.2
Note: A welding plan is required for CC2, CC3 and CC4.	
7.3.3 Welding processes No additional requirements [List any altemative welding processes permitted] [Optional]	7.3

Covers general conformity to appropriate section of AS/NZS 5131 – SIMPLE!

Important/fundamental 'default' design related details, which might often be made specific on the design drawings

'Particular details' correspond exactly to the options presented in AS/NZS 5131 that are stated as needing to be defined in the 'Construction specification'. These details may be:

- Mandatory
- 2. Optional

The engineer selects which of these details to include, to, in effect, <u>make the specification specific to the current project</u>.



Important points:

- Third party certification of steel (via ACRS) and steelwork (via SCA) is specified – you can take it out, but why would you?
- The new 'Erection Sequence Methodology' (ESM) is recommended based on risk assessment – see ASI 'Practical Guide to Planning the Safe Erection of Steel Structures'
- ASI strongly recommends that high strength bolts to AS/NZS 1252.1 are also called up with Verification Testing to AS/NZS 1252.2.
- In many cases for simpler structures, the default requirements will suffice and no 'Particular requirements' will be necessary



National Structural Steelwork Specification



First Edition 2016
Australian Steel Institute

AUSTRALIAN STEEL INSTITUT (ABNIVACN (94) 000 973 839



Using the NSSS:

- Option 1: Use essentially 'as is', including 'particular requirements' to suit the project (default wording configured to be retained)
- Option 2: Edit to suit your particular house style, keeping the structure similar
- Option 3: Use as a basis for modification of your own specifications

Please DO NOT simply add words like "Fabrication and erection of structural steelwork shall be to AS 4100 and AS/NZS 5131". It is incorrect on so many levels! It will likely cause contractual disputes etc 😵



National Structural Steelwork Specification



First Edition 2016 Australian Steel Institute

AUSTRALIAN STEEL INSTITUT (ABN)/ACN (94) 000 973 839

Standard Drawing Notes (SDN)

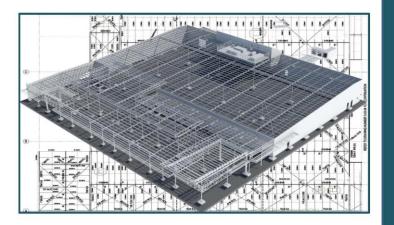


Details:

- Consistent with the NSSS
- For small projects, may be used stand-alone without the NSSS
- 'Particular requirements' need to be assessed and specifically added if needed



ASI Structural Steelwork Standard Drawing Notes



First Edition 2017
Australian Steel Institute



Benefits:

- Familiarity for users => productivity & quality gains
- Reduction in risk (both construction and litigation)
- Increase competition (clear uniform basis for tendering)
- Requirements maintained up to date
- Increased safety (due to quality specification)
- Increased asset life (due to quality specification)
- Cost effective (not cheap!) outcomes
- Facilitates ready adoption of the National Structural Steelwork Compliance Scheme (NSSCS)

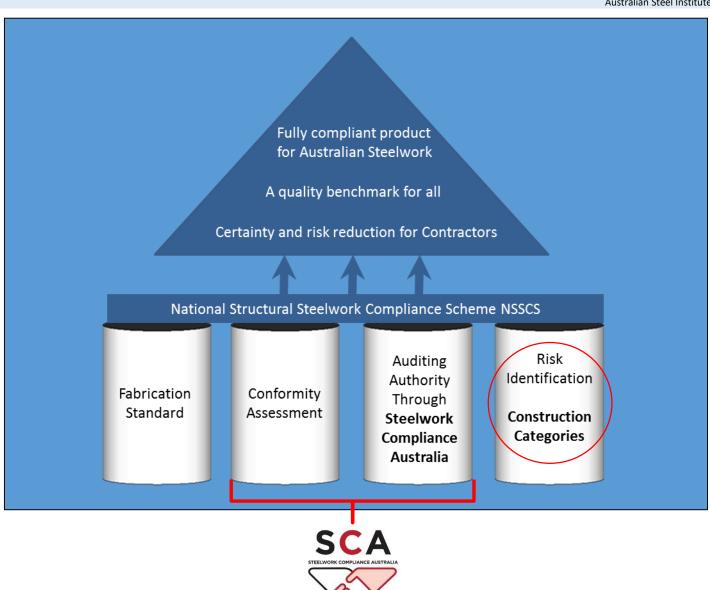
These benefits are also applicable, of course, to the NATSPEC suite of documents!

A Compliance Scheme for Australia



Four pillars:

- Fabrication Standard (AS/NZS 5131)
- Risk identification (engineers)
- Conformity assessment (SCA)
- Auditing & certification (SCA)



Steelwork Compliance Australia (SCA)





SCA Manager – Alan Nightingale



Certification is staged, involving:

• For CC1 need to successfully complete the Stage 1 (Desktop) Audit

This provides the opportunity for a gap analysis before proceeding to the site audit.

- For CC2/CC3 need to successfully complete the above and the Stage 2 (site) audit.
 - Increasing levels of control, documentation and management systems
- Annual Surveillance Audits
- Special Audits (where we have market feedback)

Also an opportunity for responsive contract wording!

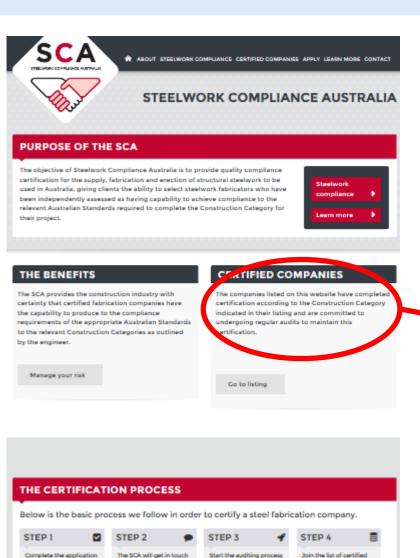
http://www.scacompliance.com.au/

How do I find a certified fabricator?









by purchasing the audit

suited to your business.

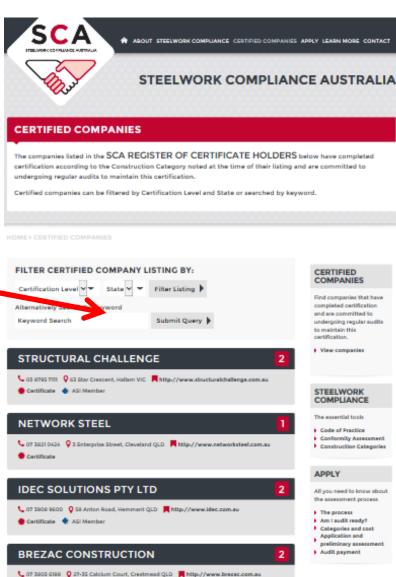
form providing us with

details on your company.

with you to discuss the

next steps and

requirements for certification.



Certificate 🔷 ASI Member

NSSCS and SCA Progress:

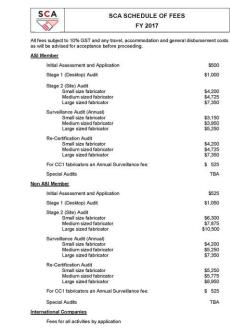
- Australian Steel Institute

- Commenced in late 2014
- Currently (Aug, 2018) have 53 fabricators certified or being finalised
- 20 in system; many more interested
- Recent strong interest with various State Governments supporting the Scheme

NSW Procurement has mandated AS/NZS 5131 and is developing an approach to 3rd party certification – supporting SCA becoming JAS ANZ accredited

SCA certification is cost effective!









SA Government (DPTI) support:



Mandating steel and steelwork 3rd party certification:

- ACRS for steel
- NSSCS for steelwork (SCA certification of fabricators)

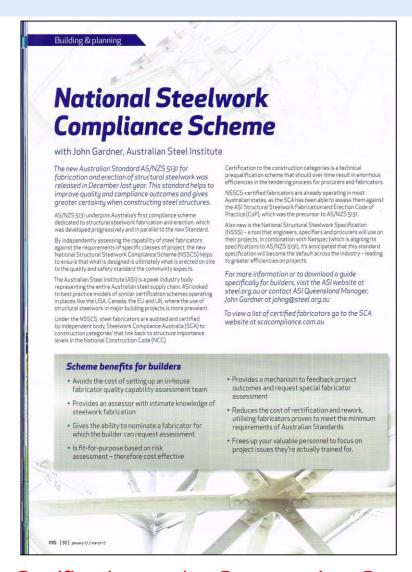
Steel surveillance program (administered by ASI):

- Project documentation:
 - confirm ACRS certification specified for reinforcing and structural steel in contract documentation
 - check for correct Construction Category
 - check project documentation for SCA Certification for fabricators
- Project implementation:
 - Check contractors employed are SCA Certified to correct CC
 - Check certified material is being ordered
 - Check correct documentation is being collected



Benefits for builders:





- Avoids the cost of setting up an in-house fabricator quality capability assessment team
- Provides an assessor with intimate knowledge of steelwork fabrication
- Gives the ability to nominate a fabricator for which the builder can request assessment
- Is fit-for-purpose based on risk assessment therefore cost effective
- Provides a mechanism to feedback project outcomes and request special fabricator assessment
- Reduces the cost of rectification and rework, utilising fabricators proven to meet the minimum requirements of Australian Standards
- Frees up your valuable personnel to focus on project issues they are actually trained for

Certification to the Construction Categories is a 'National technical prequalification scheme' that should over time result in enormous efficiencies in the tendering process for builders and fabricators

Where do I get help?



- Visit our compliance website http://steel.org.au/key-issues/compliance
- Download Tech Note TN-011 http://steel.org.au/elibrary/asi-technical-notes/
- New eLearning modules! (coming soon)
- Support training, publications
- Email me: peterk@steel.org.au
- Join our mailing list
- Talk to SCA!





AS/NZS 5131 - STRUCTURAL STEELWORK FABRICATION AND ERECTION IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE FOR ENGINEERS, SPECIFIERS AND PROCURERS

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 Background

The Australian Industry Group (AIG) (Ref. 1) found that 65 percent of respondents surveyed in the steel product sector reported non-conforming product in their supply chain. The guide authored by a broad cross-section of industry and published by the Australsaian Procurement Construction Council (APC) entitled "Procurement of construction products – A guide to achieving compliance" (Ref. 2) addresses these concerns by providing both an informed understanding and a set of quiding principles which all stakeholders should reference.

There is a fundamental question that impacts on all stakeholders in the industry and is implicit in ensuring conformance to the Volk Health and Safety At and Regulations and that is: "How can you warrant the safety of a structure if you cannot confirm that the safety critical construction products utilised in that structure are compliant?" Addressing that question as far as is reasonably practicable goes to the core of the ASI's efforts to support industry on this journey, in respect of structural setelework.

1.2 Con

The Australian community requires project costs to be balanced against a basic requirement that steel products be manufactured and installed to performance requirements meeting Australian Standards and to operate safely. To achieve this, all products and fabricated assemblies must meet the performance requirements of the relevant Australian Standards specified, regardless of country of origin.

The current regime of self-inspection and certification demonstrably does not work (Refs 1.2) Currently compliant Australian fabricators are being penalised through cheaper, but noncompliant, suppliers putting steelwork, a safety critical component of construction, under risk of failure and costly rework.

The National Structural Steelwork Compliance Scheme (NSSCS) (Ref. 3) is a purpose-built compliance regime that seeks to provide a balance between quality, safety and cost. The NSSCS is a quality compliance and certification system for supply, fabrication and erection of structural steelwork based on the principles of the European Standard EN 1090 (which exists within a regulatory system including CE Marking) and is compatible with the design Standards AS 4100 (structural steelwork) (Ref. 4), AS 5100 (bridges) (Ref. 5) and supporting Australian Standards including those for welding, bolling and corrosion protection.

DISCLAIMER: The Australian Steel Intellides Limited shall not be liable or responsible in any way whatsoever and expressly obscious may allegately or responsible in Styr Caraly boso of damage, claim, proceedings code or expresse housever incurred by any person whether the client or any third party and whether accruing under stafute or in negligence, contract or chreviture all commercial (ew, including but whitch if any way infriended to any loss or damage, claim proceedings costs or expenses incurred as a result of c

In conclusion:



- Risks associated with construction product non-compliance are real
- Assessing compliance is not trivial and most stakeholders are not equipped to check it properly to meet duty of care
- Appropriate third party certification can provide a robust cost effective solution
- The ASI **National Structural Steelwork Compliance Scheme** is set up to service the market of approximately 1.6M tonnes of structural steel annually in Australia.
- Certifying fabricators to a Construction Category is, in effect, a National Technical Prequalification Scheme
- For national interest and efficiency, we should be looking to adopt standardised specifications
- The NSSCS and NATSPEC specifications provide tailored standardised solutions

Update: New non-conforming building products laws



- The QBCC Act has been amended in order to prevent and detect non-conforming building products and hold to account all those people in the supply chain responsible for the design, manufacture, importation, supply and installation of these building products
- The new laws apply to anyone in the "chain of responsibility" for a "building product"
- A chain of responsibility is legislated to make sure that everyone involved in the supply chain can be **held accountable** where a building product is found to be non-conforming



This Regulation, whilst initiated in Queensland, is expected to be adopted in some form in other States

How do I comply with the new laws?



- The QBCC Act specifies an overarching, primary duty for all people in the chain of responsibility, as well as **individual responsibilities** for each class of person e.g. building product suppliers
- The Act requires that each person takes actions to meet their duties 'so far as is reasonably practicable' to ensure that the product is not a non-conforming building product for an intended use
- The Act requires that each person in the chain of responsibility has a duty to provide 'required information' to accompany a building product. Each person also needs to conduct due diligence on the 'required information'
- Any person in the chain of responsibility has a duty to report a non-conforming building product

A 'Supplier Declaration of Conformity', as recommended in AS/NZS 5131, would appear to be part of this 'required information'



Questions?

Email me: peterk@steel.org.au

