AISC Standard for Certification Programs

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Supersedes the Certification Standard for Steel Fabrication and Erection, and Manufacturing of Metal Components (AISC 207-16)

Approved by the Certification Standards Committee
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by

American Institute of Steel Construction

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Printed in the United States of America
This Preface is not a part of AISC 207-20, *AISC Standard for Certification Programs*. It is intended for informational purposes only.

This Standard is the result of the deliberations of a balanced committee, the membership of which included engineers, fabricators, erectors, quality control consultants, a code official, a state bridge official, and a general contractor. This Standard is proprietary and has been created for the sole use of the AISC Certification Program as part of its policies and procedures for auditing and certification.

This Standard brings together provisions from four individual predecessor standards relating to the four industry segments: steel building fabrication (Chapter 2), metal component manufacturing (Chapter 3), steel bridge fabrication (Chapters 4, 4.I, 4.A, and 4.F), and steel erection (Chapter 5) that have been a part of the AISC Certification Program since its beginnings in 1975. A new chapter has been added with requirements for hydraulic metal structures (Chapter 6). Chapter 6 is the work of a task group comprised of members of the hydraulic structures industry, whose work is gratefully acknowledged.

Chapter 1 provides general requirements that apply to all industry segments, and Chapters 2, 3, 4, 4.I, 4.A, 4.F, 5, and 6 contain supplementary requirements in addition to those in Chapter 1.

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# AISC Standard for Certification Programs

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glossary</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter 1. General Requirements</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Purpose</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Scope</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 References</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Definitions</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Management Responsibility</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1 Policy for Quality</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2 Quality Management System</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3 Periodic Management Review</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4 Responsible Quality Personnel</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.5 Resource Management</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.6 Internal Communication</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.7 Quality Manual</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Construction Document Review and Communication</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Detailing</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.1 Detailing Standards</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.1.1 Digital Document Production</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.2 Checking</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.3 Approval Control of Approval Documents and Release for Fabrication</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.4 Fabrication and/or Installation Documents Supplied by Others</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.5 Management of Detailing</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.6 Detailing Functions</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7.7 Subcontract Services</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Control of Management System Documents and Project Documents</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.1 Management System Documents</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.1.1 Quality Management System Documents</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.1.2 Review and Approval</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.1.3 Revision Control</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.1.4 Access</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.1.5 Communication</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.2 Project Documents</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.2.1 Tracking</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.2.2 Revision Control</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.2.3 Access</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8.2.4 Communication</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.9 MAINTENANCE OF QUALITY RECORDS
   1.9.1 Retention
   1.9.2 Storage
   1.9.3 Retrieval

1.10 PURCHASING
   1.10.1 Purchasing Data
   1.10.2 Selection of Subcontractors and Suppliers
   1.10.3 Verification of Purchased Product, Materials, and Services
   1.10.4 Control of Customer-Furnished Work and Material

1.11 MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

1.12 PROCESS CONTROLS
   1.12.1 Welding
   1.12.2 Bolt Installation
   1.12.3 Material Preparation for Application of Coatings
   1.12.4 Coating Application
   1.12.5 Equipment Maintenance

1.13 INSPECTION AND TESTING
   1.13.1 Assignment of QC Inspections and Monitoring
   1.13.2 Receipt Inspection
   1.13.3 In-Process Inspection
   1.13.4 Final Inspection
   1.13.5 Inspection Records

1.14 CALIBRATION OF INSPECTION, MEASURING, AND TEST EQUIPMENT

1.15 CONTROL OF NONCONFORMANCES
   1.15.1 Nonconformance with Management Systems
   1.15.2 Nonconforming Work and Material

1.16 CORRECTIVE ACTION

1.17 HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DELIVERY OF PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS, FABRICATED WORK, AND COMPONENTS

1.18 TRAINING

1.19 INTERNAL AUDIT

CHAPTER 2. BUILDING FABRICATOR REQUIREMENTS

2.3 REFERENCES

2.5 MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
   2.5.4 Resource Management
   2.5.4.1 Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3.</td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.</td>
<td>MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.4.</td>
<td>Resource Management</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.4.1.</td>
<td>Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.</td>
<td>DETAILING</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.8.</td>
<td>Design Procedure</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.9.</td>
<td>Design for Standard Components</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.10.</td>
<td>Design for Nonstandard Components</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.</td>
<td>SCOPE</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.</td>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.</td>
<td>MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.4.</td>
<td>Resource Management</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.4.1.</td>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.4.2.</td>
<td>Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.</td>
<td>DETAILING</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.8.</td>
<td>Preparation of Fabrication, Manufacturing, and Erection, and Installation Documents</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11.</td>
<td>MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11.1.</td>
<td>Traceability</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12.</td>
<td>PROCESS CONTROLS</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12.2.</td>
<td>Bolt Installation</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2.</td>
<td>SCOPE</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5.</td>
<td>MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5.4.</td>
<td>Resource Management</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5.4.1.</td>
<td>Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.</td>
<td>DETAILING</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.1.</td>
<td>Detailing Standards</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.7.6.</td>
<td>Detailing Functions</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.12.</td>
<td>PROCESS CONTROLS</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.12.6.</td>
<td>Laydown/Assembly</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.</td>
<td>SCOPE</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT REVIEW AND COMMUNICATION</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.A.12. PROCESS CONTROLS 48
4.A.12.1 Welding 48

CHAPTER 4.F. SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATORS OF FRACTURE-CRITICAL MEMBERS 49
4.F.2. SCOPE 49
4.F.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY 49
4.F.5.7. Quality Manual 49
4.F.7. DETAILING 49
4.F.7.1 Detailing Standards 49
4.F.10. PURCHASING 49
4.F.10.1. Purchasing Data 49
4.F.11. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION 50
4.F.12. PROCESS CONTROLS 50
4.F.12.1. Welding 50
4.F.13. INSPECTION AND TESTING 50
4.F.15. CONTROL OF NONCONFORMANCES 50
4.F.15.2. Nonconforming WorkProduct 50

CHAPTER 5. ERECTOR REQUIREMENTS 51
5.3. REFERENCES 51
5.3.1. Seismic Erection Endorsement 51
5.3.2. Metal Deck Installation Endorsement 51
5.3.3. Bridge Erection Endorsement 52
5.3.4. Safety 52
5.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY 52
5.5.2. Periodic Management Review 52
5.5.4. Resource Management 52
5.5.4.3. Erection Tools and Equipment 52
5.5.8. Safety Manual 53
5.5.9. Policy for Safety 53
5.5.10. Responsible Safety Personnel 53
5.8. CONTROL OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DOCUMENTS AND PROJECT DOCUMENTS 54
5.8.1. Management System Documents 54
5.8.1.4. Access 54
5.8.1.5. Communication 54
5.8.2. Project Documents 54
5.8.2.1. Tracking 54
5.8.2.3. Access 54
5.10. PURCHASING
5.16. CORRECTIVE ACTION
5.18. TRAINING
5.19. INTERNAL AUDIT
5.20. ERECTION PLAN
5.21. SAFETY PLAN
5.22. OTHER PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CHAPTER 6. HYDRAULIC METAL STRUCTURES FABRICATOR REQUIREMENTS

6.2. SCOPE
6.3. REFERENCES
6.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
6.5.4. Resource Management
   6.5.4.1. Personnel
   6.5.4.2. Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities
6.6. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT REVIEW AND COMMUNICATION
6.7. DETAILING
   6.7.1. Detailing Standards
   6.7.6. Detailing Functions
   6.7.8. Preparation of Fabrication Documents
6.12. PROCESS CONTROLS
   6.12.1. Welding

CHAPTER 6.A. SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATORS OF ADVANCED HYDRAULIC METAL STRUCTURES

6.A.3. REFERENCES
6.A.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
6.A.5.4. Resource Management
   6.A.5.4.1. Personnel
6.A.12. PROCESS CONTROLS
   6.A.12.1. Welding
   6.A.12.2. Bolt Installation
   6.A.12.6. Trial Assembly
   6.A.12.7. Machining

CHAPTER 6.F. SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATORS OF FRACTURE-CRITICAL MEMBERS OF HYDRAULIC METAL STRUCTURES

6.F.3. REFERENCES
6.F.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
6.F.7. DETAILING
   6.F.7.1. Detailing Standards
6.F.10. PURCHASING
6.F.11. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION
6.F.12. PROCESS CONTROLS
6.F.12.1. Welding

6.F.13. INSPECTION AND TESTING

6.F.15. CONTROL OF NONCONFORMANCES

6.F.15.2. Nonconforming Product
The terms listed below are to be used in addition to those in the AISC Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges, hereafter referred to as the Code of Standard Practice; some commonly used terms are repeated here for convenience and marked with an †.

**AASHTO.** The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

**AISC.** †American Institute of Steel Construction.

**Approval documents.** †The structural steel shop drawings, erection drawings, and embedment drawings, or, where the parties have agreed in the contract documents to provide digital model(s), the fabrication and erection models. A combination of drawings and digital models also may be provided.

**Approved construction documents.** Those construction documents approved by the building official as part of the building permit issuance process.

**AREMA.** †The American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association.

**ASNT.** The American Society for Nondestructive Testing.

**ASTM.** †American Society for Testing and Materials.

**AWS.** †American Welding Society.

**Calibration.** The process of comparing the measurements of a device of known accuracy or standard to the device under calibration to determine if the difference is acceptable when compared to the desired accuracy.

**Checker.** A person in a detailing organization who, because of experience and ability, has advanced successfully to a position of responsibility with the ability to perform the final verification of fabrication and erection documents without direct supervision.

**Checking (of fabrication documents and erection documents).** A detailed review of all graphical depictions, sketches, and dimensions on the fabrication documents and erection documents by a checker other than the original detailer. Checking is performed to ensure that the fabrications and erection documents have accurately and completely transferred the information from the contract documents. Checking will compare the fabrication documents and erection documents to design documents, specifications, and project requirements. During checking, the checker shall verify:

(a) Geometry.

(b) Use of the correct connections.

(c) Proper notes are included.

(d) Proper material usage.

(e) Shop bills contain all required information.
(f) Use of appropriate and complete welding symbols.

(g) Use of proper coatings and preparation.

(h) Proper representation on erection drawings, including the notation of any necessary instructions and depiction of details necessary to conduct the work in the field.

(i) All information is clearly presented and in compliance with the Code of Standard Practice requirements.

(j)(a) All steel included in the contract documents has been detailed.

Coating. Coatings may include paint, powder coatings, galvanizing, metalizing, Teflon, and electro-deposited metals.

Component. A bridge- or transportation-related item that contract documents stipulate to be obtained from an AISC Certified Bridge and Highway Metal Component Manufacturer and that is not covered by the AISC Bridge Fabricator Certifications. A component may be entirely produced by the manufacturer, or comprised of subassemblies and parts from subcontractors and suppliers, assembled by the manufacturer. A finished component may ship as a single piece or multiple elements, and may require field assembly or adjustment, based upon installation instructions provided by the manufacturer.

Construction documents. Written, graphic and pictorial documents prepared or assembled for describing the design (including the structural system), location, and physical characteristics of the elements of a building necessary to obtain a building permit and construct a building. See also approved construction documents.

Contract documents.† The documents that define the responsibilities of the parties that are involved in bidding, fabricating and erecting structural steel. These documents normally include the design documents, the specifications and the contract.

Corrective action. The action or actions undertaken to identify and eliminate the root cause of a service or process nonconformance to prevent its recurrence. Corrective action is not the repair or rework of a identified nonconformance product or process to meet specified requirements.

Corrective measure. The action measure taken to bring a nonconformance product or process into conformance with specified requirements.

Customer furnished material. Material or products that the fabricator, erector or manufacturer receives from the customer directly for incorporation into their work.

Detailer. See steel detailer.

Detailing. The function that produces fabrication and erection (or installation) documents from contract documents.

Design documents.† The design drawings, or where parties have agreed in the contract documents to provide digital model(s), the design model. A combination of drawings and digital models also may be provided.

Design drawings.† The graphic and pictorial portions of the contract documents showing the design, location and dimensions of the work. These documents generally include, but are not limited to, plans, elevations, sections, details, schedules, diagrams and notes.

Comment [MM1]: This content has been relocated to Section 1.7.2.
Design model.† A dimensionally accurate 3D digital model of the structure that conveys the structural steel requirements given in Code of Standard Practice, Section 3.1, for the building.

Documentation (documented). Material that provides information or evidence. Documentation may include written instructions, drawings, models, diagrams, charts, photographs, electronic media, specifications, and references to or excerpts from appropriate technical standards and codes.

Documented procedure. A procedure that is established, documented, implemented and maintained. The documentation provides information about how to perform an activity or process consistently. Documentation shall contain:

(a) The purpose of the procedure
(b) Process definition that includes steps required for completion
(c) Assignment of responsibility for performance
(d) Assignment of responsibility for review, revision, and/or approval of the procedure
(e) Identification of records that are generated
(f) For inspection activities, frequency of observations or inspections and how those observations or inspections are documented

Documented training. Training in which there is a record of the course outline, a record of who attended, the date it was given, and the instructor who provides the training.

Embedment drawings.† Drawings that show the location and placement of items that are installed to receive structural steel.

Erection. The process of assembling individual members into a structural steel building or bridge in accordance with all contract documents.

Erection documents.† The erection drawings, or where the parties have agreed in the contract documents to provide digital model(s), the erection model. A combination of drawings and digital models may also be provided.

Erection drawings.† Field-installation or member-placement drawings that are prepared by the fabricator to show the location and attachment of the individual structural steel shipping pieces.

Erection model.† A dimensionally accurate 3D digital model produced to convey the information necessary to erect the structural steel. This may be the same digital model as the fabrication model, but is not required to be.

Erection plan. The documentation of major resources and activities anticipated to be needed in performance of the work as it is affected by the conditions and requirements of one singular project.

Erector.† The entity that is responsible for the erection of the structural steel.

Executive management. The highest ranking official(s) in the company, e.g., CEO, President, General Manager, Owner, etc. Executive management has full authority in final decision making for all aspects of the quality management system and safety management system.

Fabrication. The process of preparation and assembly of individual parts into a shipping piece in accordance with all contract documents. This includes all operations performed.
in the production and shipping of the product (e.g., assembly, drilling, sawing, milling, and thermal and mechanical cutting, and shipping).

Fabrication documents† The shop drawings, or where parties have agreed in the contract documents to provide digital model(s), the fabrication model. A combination of drawings and digital models may also be provided.

Fabrication model† A dimensionally accurate 3D digital model produced to convey the information necessary to fabricate the structural steel. This may be the same digital model as the erection model, but is not required to be.

Fabricator† The entity that is responsible for detailing (except in Section 4.5 of the Code of Standard Practice) and fabricating the structural steel.

Installation documents. The installation drawings, or where the parties have agreed in the contract documents to provide digital model(s), the installation model. A combination of drawings and digital models may also be provided.

Installation drawings. Field-installation or member placement drawings that are prepared by the manufacturer to show the location and attachment of the individual manufactured components.

Installation model. A dimensionally accurate 3D digital model to show the location and attachment of the individual manufactured components.

Key position. Executive management and positions in the fabricator’s, manufacturer’s or erector’s quality management system that manage detailing, purchasing, quality assurance, quality control, fabrication processes, erection, project management, and the erector’s safety functions.

Management systems. See safety management system and quality management system.

Manufacturer. The entity that manufactures components.

Manufacturing documents. Documents, drawings, or where parties have agreed in the contract documents to provide digital model(s), the manufacturing model that illustrates the manufacturing of components for production.

Manufacturing model. A dimensionally accurate, 3D digital model produced to convey the information necessary to manufacture components.

MTR. Mill test report as defined in Section 14 of ASTM A6.

Nonconformance. Attributes of materials, consumables, fabricated work, or manufactured components product (in-process or final), erected members, or processes that do not meet contract, regulatory, or internally defined requirements.

NDT. Nondestructive testing (nondestructive examination).

Objective evidence. Data supporting the existence or verification of something. Records, statements of fact, or other information that is relevant to the audit criteria and verifiable. In this context, it is evidence of whether the quality management system is...
functioning properly. Objective evidence may be obtained through:
(a) Observation of the performance of a task or physical products
(b) Measurements
(c) Tests
(d) Review of a record, document or procedure
(e) The result of an interview with one or more employees about their duties or performance of a task

Owner.† The entity that is identified as such in the contract documents.
Owner’s designated representative for construction.† The owner or the entity that is responsible to the owner for the overall construction of the project, including its planning, quality and completion. This is usually the general contractor, the construction manager or similar authority at the job site.
Owner’s designated representative for design.† The owner or the entity that is responsible to the owner for the overall structural design of the project, including the structural steel frame. This is usually the structural engineer of record.

Procedure. See documented procedure.
PQR. Procedure Qualification Record as defined by AWS A3.0M/A3.0.

Quality assurance (QA). That part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled. For the purposes of this program, Quality assurance is the planned system of documented procedures and organizational requirements developed and implemented for the purpose of measuring and assuring compliance with customer requirements and providing confidence that quality goals are achieved. Quality assurance encompasses such areas as compliance with project specification requirements, compliance with referenced standards and achievement of customer service objectives. Specific functions included in quality assurance are:
- Determination of quality criteria
- Establishment of a plan to monitor quality including assignment of quality control (inspection)
- Determination of acceptance criteria
- Determination of QC personnel qualifications
- Oversight (periodic monitoring) of QC activities
- Summarizing and reporting quality conformance measures to management

The foregoing definition is solely applicable to this Standard. It is mutually exclusive of other definitions for the term quality assurance that are found in other AISC publications, such as the Specification for Structural Steel Buildings.

Quality control (QC). Controls and inspections implemented by the fabricator or erector, as applicable, to ensure that the material provided and work performed meet the requirements of the approved construction documents and referenced standards.

Quality control records. Documents that report the results of inspections mandated by the documented procedures and the contract documents.

Quality manual. A document stating the quality policy and describing the quality management system.
Quality management system. A system to establish policy, objectives, plans and resources to direct and control an organization with regard to quality.

Quality record. A document that provides objective evidence of activities performed or results achieved.

RCSC.† Research Council on Structural Connections.

Repair. Action taken on a nonconforming work product to make it acceptable for the intended use.

Registered design professional. An individual who is registered or licensed to practice his/her respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

Released for fabrication. Status of the work as described in AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 4.

Rework. Action taken on a nonconforming work product to make it conform to the requirements.

RFI.† A documented request for information or clarification generated during the construction phase of the project.

Safety management system. A system to establish policy, goals, plans and resources to identify and document hazards and their elimination, mitigation or isolation related to the safety and health of employees and third parties, and to eliminate property and equipment damage that may be caused by unsafe acts or unsafe conditions. Safety management systems only apply to erectors.

Safety manual. A document stating the safety policy and describing the safety management system of the erector’s organization.

Safety plan. The identification and documentation of specific hazards related to a singular project and the means and methods to be used to eliminate, mitigate or isolate those hazards.

Shop drawings.† Drawings of the individual structural steel shipping pieces that are to be produced in the fabrication shop.

Specifications.† The portion of the contract documents that consists of the written requirements for materials, standards and workmanship.

SSPC.† The Society for Protective Coatings, which was formerly known as the Steel Structures Painting Council.

Steel detailer.† The entity that produces the approval documents.

Structural engineer of record.† The licensed professional who is responsible for sealing the contract documents, which indicate that he or she has performed or supervised the analysis, design, and document preparation for the structure and has knowledge of the load-carrying structural system. See also registered design professional.

Structural steel.† Elements of the structural frame as given in AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 2.1.

Structural steel buildings and other structures. Buildings and other structures designed,
fabricated and erected in accordance with the AISC Specification for Structural Steel Buildings. See AISC Specification Section A1.

Subcontractor. A firm that performs a portion of the fabricator’s, manufacturer’s or erector’s contract work, such as fabrication, erection, detailing, coating application, inspection or consulting services.

Supplier. A firm that supplies materials (including, but not limited to, mill materials, process supplies, welding consumables, coatings and process machinery) and completed purchased product (including, but not limited to, fasteners, decking, joists and proprietary buy-out items) needed to fulfill the contract requirements.

Training. See documented training.

Verification. The confirmation through objective evidence that the quality management system requirements have been met.

WPS. Welding procedure specification as defined by AWS A3.0/A3.0M.
CHAPTER 1
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Standard is to confirm to owners, the design community, the construction industry, and public officials that certified participants those who adhere to the requirements in this Standard have the personnel, organization, experience, documented procedures, knowledge, equipment, and quality commitment to quality to perform fabrication, manufacturing, and/or erection as described in this Standard.

1.2. SCOPE

The requirements in this Standard shall apply as follows:

(a) Chapters 1 and 2 shall apply to building fabricators, who fabricate and supply the structural steel frames for buildings where elements of the frames are as defined in AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 2.1.

(b) Chapters 1 and 3 shall apply to metal component manufacturers, who manufacture components that include bracing not designed for primary loads (diaphragms, cross frames, and lateral bracing); camera, light, sign, and signal support structures; bridge rail; stairs; walkways; grid decks; drains; scuppers; expansion joints; bearings; ballast plates; and mechanical movable bridge equipment. Manufacturers of camera, light, sign, and signal support structures; high mast light towers; bridge rail; complex expansion joints; high load multi-rotational (HLMR) bearings; and mechanical movable bridge equipment shall also be required to meet specific supplemental requirements to this Standard.

(c) Chapters 1 and 4 shall apply to bridge fabricators, who fabricate and supply steel highway or railroad bridges.

(d) Chapters 1 and 5 shall apply to erectors of structural steel.

(e) Chapters 1 and 6 shall apply to hydraulic metal structure fabricators.

In Chapters 2 through 6, only those subsections that are supplementary to Chapter 1 are indicated.

The Glossary is an integral part of this Standard. Nonmandatory Commentaries are provided for background, and the user is encouraged to consult them.

1.3. REFERENCES

The reference documents and standards necessary to make personnel aware of
work requirements shall be consistent with the requirements of existing contract documents and shall be readily available to those who need them.

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of the following documents shall be demonstrated:

(a) ANSI/AISC 303 Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges
(b) RCSC Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts
(c) Selected ASTM Standards for Structural Steel Fabrication, as published for AISC, or equivalent content
(d) AWS A2.4 Symbols
(e) AWS A3.0M/A3.0 Terms and Definitions
(f) AWS D1.1/D1.1M Structural Welding Code—Steel

1.4. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Standard, the words **shall** or **will** denote a mandatory requirement. The word **should** denotes a guideline or recommendation. The words **may** or **can** denote an opportunity to make a choice.

1.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

1.5.1. Policy for Quality

Executive management shall ensure that the policy for quality is communicated, understood, implemented, and maintained. The policy for quality shall include:

(a) A commitment to quality that includes a commitment to meet the requirements in contract documents.
(b) A quality management system that provides a framework for establishing, communicating, and reviewing quality goals.

Executive management shall establish goals to improve quality. Goals shall be measurable and documented through objective evidence. As quality goals are achieved, new goals shall be set that demonstrate commitment to continuous improvement.

**Commentary:** New quality goals can be a new level of achievement of a previous goal, or a new goal that has not been previously identified.

1.5.2. Quality Management System

The quality management system shall satisfy all of the requirements of this Standard and the requirements of the contract documents and referenced standards. The quality management system shall include a quality manual, documented procedures, and records, as required by this Standard. The quality management system must address both quality control and quality assurance as defined in the Glossary of this Standard.
1.5.3. Periodic Management Review

Executive management shall conduct periodic review of the quality management system at planned intervals, but annually at a minimum. Further, at a minimum, management review shall include assessment and documentation, and report of the following, at a minimum:

(a) A summary of previous management reviews.
(b) Results of any internal and external audits conducted since the previous management review.
(c) An assessment of customer feedback and feedback mechanisms, identifying opportunities for improving quality.
(d) An assessment of product or work nonconformances. Both the number and severity of nonconformances shall be assessed.
(e) An assessment of process nonconformances, including compliance with the documented procedures comprising the quality management system.
(f) An assessment of the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken.
(g) An assessment of the results of equipment maintenance and preventive maintenance, including the adequacy of equipment resources.
(h) An assessment of the adequacy of the training program with respect to the levels of qualification required.
(i) An assessment of any proposed or required modifications to the quality management system.

The management review record shall include the decisions and actions required for implementation of:

(a) Improvement of the effectiveness of the quality management system and its processes
(b) Improvement of product quality
(c) Resource needs

Records from management reviews shall be maintained in accordance with the documented procedure as required in Section 1.9.

1.5.4. Responsible Quality Personnel

Executive management shall designate a management representative or representatives for quality who shall report directly to (or be a part of) executive management. The designated management representative(s) for quality may perform other functions within the company, provided that those functions do not conflict with the quality responsibilities. The designated management representatives...
representative(s) shall have the ability, responsibility and authority to:

(a) Ensure that documented procedures needed for the quality management systems are established, implemented, and maintained in accordance with this Standard.

(b) Report to executive management on the performance of the quality management system and any need for improvement.

(c) Communicate with external parties on matters relating to the quality management system.

1.5.5. Resource Management

Resources necessary to comply with the contract documents shall be available. Resources are applicable to both personnel and non-personnel. The qualification requirements, responsibility, authority, and the interrelation of functional positions that manage, perform, and verify work affecting quality shall be defined as required in Section 1.5.43 and in the industry-specific chapters. Other provisions relating to personnel are found elsewhere in the Standard. See Sections 2.5.4, 3.5.4, 4.5.4, 4.1.5.4, and 5.5.4.2, and 6.5.4.2 for non-personnel, industry-specific resource requirements.

Commentary: Objective evidence of qualification may be demonstrated through biographies, resumes, documented training, and individual licenses or certifications. Personnel may be assigned to more than one function, provided they are qualified and able to perform fully the duties of each position.

1.5.6. Internal Communication

Executive management shall ensure that appropriate communication processes are established and that communication takes place on a regular basis regarding the effectiveness of management systems.

1.5.7. Quality Manual

The quality manual shall include a page showing the current revision date and the name and location of the facility or organization.

The quality manual shall include or incorporate by reference the following documents at a minimum:

(a) Documented statements of a quality policy and quality objectives as required by this Standard.

(b) Documented procedures established for the quality management system.

(c) Documents needed by the organization to ensure the effective planning, operation, and control of its processes.

(d) Organizational chart describing the interrelationship of functional positions that affect quality.

(e) Job descriptions outlining and describing responsibilities, authority, required qualifications, and activities for key positions.

(f) Qualification evidence for individuals in key positions/functions.
Executive management shall define additional documented procedures, drawings or other documents that are required beyond the minimum requirements set by this Standard to meet the needs of the organization and its customers.

The highest ranking member of executive management shall sign and date the quality manual.

**Commentary:** Executive management determines the level of detail in the quality manual and procedures. At a minimum, these documents should be detailed enough to adequately describe the quality management system used to assure the end work meets the required quality.

### 1.6. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT REVIEW AND COMMUNICATION

A documented procedure shall be developed for contract and project specification review. The procedures shall require these reviews for each project, and the review shall begin no later than the acceptance of responsibility for performing the work. Records of this review shall be maintained in accordance with the documented procedure as required in Section 1.9.

**Commentary:** Ideally, the review should begin during the project estimation or bid process.

The review should identify, plan for and record the specific project requirements. The documented procedure should provide for review of the contract documents and referenced standards to ensure awareness of the contract requirements.

Evidence of contract review may take the form of technical summaries, sign-offs, schedules, change orders, and allocation of adequate resources, as well as development of an erection plan and a safety plan as applicable. Such evidence should indicate consideration of pertinent Sections of this Standard and other critical project requirements that, if missed, will have a major impact on project quality.

### 1.7. DETAILING

Section 1.7 does not apply to erectors.

#### 1.7.1. Detailing Standards

The fabricator or manufacturer shall prepare and use detailing standards describing technical preferences and requirements. These standards shall show special information required on advance bills such as allowances for cuts, camber, or supplementary requirements. The detailing standards shall include how bills of
material are prepared which, at a minimum, include:

(a) Sizes and quantities  
(b) Appropriate specification references  
(c) Special ordering information  
(d) Any allowances or tolerances

The detailing standards shall describe the fabricator’s or manufacturer’s methods of drawing layout, including, but not limited to:

(a) Sections and views.  
(b) Title block information.  
(c) The method of designating shipping sequences.  
(d) The piece marking system.  
(e) Commonly used shop abbreviations.  
(f) Fabricators: Showing bolt placement lists (including bolt type and installation requirements).  
(g) Fabricators: Information required on weld symbols including any special NDT requirements.  
(h) Manufacturers: If applicable, illustrate information to be included on weld symbols and the preferred way to designate surface preparation and coating requirements.  
(i) Fabricators: The detailing standards shall describe the method for:
   (i) Selection of connection type, connection geometry and connection material.  
   (ii) Detailing holes, fasteners, washers, cuts and copes.  
   (iii) Assignment of appropriate and complete welding symbols (shop and field welds).  
   (iv) Selecting bolt installation method (for shop-installed bolts).  
   (v) Showing surface preparation (including specification of surface finish).  
   (vi) Designating coating requirements (including coating materials and dry film thickness).  
   (vii) Showing any necessary special instructions to fabricate and erect the steel.

1.7.1.1 Digital Document Production

For digital fabrication, manufacturing, erection, and installation documents, the documented procedure for producing these documents shall identify the data, variables, graphics, calculating formulas, and other output as appropriate that are checked to determine that the software is functioning correctly.

1.7.2. Checking

The fabricator shall develop a documented procedure to provide for checking of all fabrication and erection documents. The documented procedure for checking
of these documents shall describe the method used by the fabricator or its subcontractor to perform and record the final check to ensure compliance with contract documents. Records shall provide means for identification of the individual checker who performed the final check of each document.

When detailing is performed by a subcontractor, the documented procedure shall define the extent of review required by management and the extent of checking required of received documents before release.

The documented procedure for checking fabrication and erection documents shall include a comparison and compliance with comparison to project requirements.

During the checking process, the following shall be verified:

(b) Geometry;

c) Use of the correct connections;

d) Proper notes are included;

e) Proper material usage;

(f) Shop bills contain all required information;

g) Use of appropriate and complete welding symbols;

(h) Use of proper coatings and preparation;

(i) Proper representation on erection drawings, including the notation of any necessary instructions and depiction of details necessary to conduct the work in the field;

(j) All information is clearly presented and in compliance with the Code of Standard Practice requirements;

(k) All steel included in the contract documents has been detailed.

1.7.3. Approval Control of Approval Documents and Release for Fabrication

A documented procedure shall be developed for the control approval of approval documents, and shall describe the method used to document owner approval of approval documents released for fabrication, whether produced in-house or through a subcontractor.

Commentary: Such methods used to document owner approval may include signatures, stamps, logs, files, or lists.

See the AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 4 for an elaboration of the process of approval of approval documents.

1.7.4. Fabrication and/or Installation Documents Supplied by Others

When the fabricator or manufacturer receives fabrication or installation documents from others (i.e., the owner or an outside entity), a documented procedure shall define the method of receipt, revision and control of those documents.
1.7.5. Management of Detailing

The fabricator’s or manufacturer’s staff shall manage detailing. Responsibilities for detailing management shall include:

(a) Overseeing the production of fabrication, manufacturing, erection, and installation documents, including the work of subcontractors
(b) Communicating with owner’s representatives for design
(c) Scheduling
(d) Developing and maintaining company detailing standards and documented detailing procedures
(e) Preparing and sending Transmittals related to obtaining approval from the owner’s designated representative for design or construction
(f) Coordinating and incorporating construction requirements
(g) Training of employed detailers and checkers

Qualification requirements for detailing management personnel shall include experience in detailing and checking fabrication and erection documents that have been approved for a variety of structures representative of projects the fabricator or manufacturer provides.

The fabricator or manufacturer shall determine and describe methods to demonstrate competence of detailing management personnel.

Detailing management shall be familiar with the requirements of pertinent codes and specifications.

1.7.6. Detailing Functions

Personnel who perform detailing or checking shall have experience in drawing projects similar to the projects the fabricator or manufacturer provides and shall have knowledge of applicable material specifications and of mill rolling practices as they affect the detailing of structural steel.

Detailers in training shall work under the supervision of a trained detailer or checker.

A qualified checker shall check the fabrication and erectionall documents before release for fabrication. Qualification requirements for checkers shall be defined and documented and include training and experience in connection selection.

Demonstrated experience and competency of employed and subcontracted individuals performing final checks shall be documented by detailing management.

Commentary: Refer to AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 4.5 for further elaboration.
1.7.7. Subcontract Services

Subcontractors may be used for the following functions: detailing, connection shop standards, delegated connection design as applicable; checking and training of detailers and checkers. The fabricator or manufacturer shall define and document the qualification and selection process for choosing subcontractors.

1.8. CONTROL OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DOCUMENTS AND PROJECT DOCUMENTS

1.8.1. Management System Documents

A documented procedure shall be developed to control quality management system documents.

1.8.1.1. Quality Management System Documents

Documents covered by this Section shall include, but not be limited to, the quality manual, the safety manual as applicable, and any documented procedures.

1.8.1.2. Review and Approval

Documents shall be reviewed and approved by the same function and authority level that authorized the original document.

The function and authority levels that have responsibility for review and approval of internal standards and documented procedures shall be designated. Revisions to the quality manual and other quality management system documents shall be reviewed for adequacy and approved by the same function and authority level that authorized the original document.

The documented procedure for document and data control shall describe the frequency and requirements for review and updating, and establish a method to identify changes.

1.8.1.3. Revision Control

Revisions to quality management system documents shall be clearly identifiable and there shall be a method for monitoring and identifying the latest revision.

Revisions shall be reviewed for adequacy and approved by the same function and authority level that authorized the original document.

Quality management system documents shall remain legible and easily identifiable.

Commentary: Detailers and checkers should be assigned on the basis of qualification, evidenced by experience, training and education. Qualification standards and certifications granted by recognized industry organizations, such as the National Institute of Steel Detailing, Inc. (NISD), can be used as a basis for qualification.
1.8.1.4. Access

Documents shall be available and readily accessible to all personnel responsible for performing functions affecting the quality of the completed work.

1.8.1.5. Communication

Changes and revisions shall be clearly communicated to all personnel responsible for performing functions affecting the quality of the completed work.

1.8.2. Project Documents

A documented procedure shall be developed to control project documents. Documents covered by this Section shall include, but are not limited to, contract documents, revised contract documents, RFI's, and fabrication, manufacturing, erection, and installation documents.

1.8.2.1. Tracking

Project documents and changes to project documents shall be tracked. Contract documents and changes to the contract documents, including, but not limited to, revised contract documents, change orders, and RFIs, shall be tracked.

Tracking information shall indicate, at a minimum, date of receipt, summary of issue, and ultimate disposition of the change, including distribution of the final decision to the appropriate parties.

The documented procedure shall define methods for receipt and documentation of owner and general contractor requirements and fabricator-originated changes as they occur throughout the fabrication and detailing process. Requirements may be received in original contract documents; in subsequent telecommunications, letters, and related transmittals related to product requirements; and in change orders or contract addenda.

The documented procedure shall require records (e.g., logs, files or master lists) that show receipt of change data, incorporation, issue, and distribution of approved and revised approval documents to all necessary departments and personnel at the fabricator's facility and necessary external organizations, subcontractors or suppliers.

1.8.2.2. Revision Control

For project documents that the fabricator, erector or manufacturer produces, revisions shall be clearly identifiable and there shall be a method for monitoring and identifying the latest revision.

The documented procedure shall include provisions to prevent inadvertent use of obsolete documents.

Project documents shall remain legible and easily identifiable.
1.8.2.3. Access

Project documents shall be available and readily accessible to all personnel responsible for performing functions affecting the quality of the completed work.

1.8.2.4. Communication

Changes and revisions shall be clearly communicated to all personnel responsible for performing functions affecting the quality of the completed work.

1.9. MAINTENANCE OF QUALITY RECORDS

A documented procedure shall be developed for the maintenance of quality records that provide for record identification, collection, storage and retrieval, retention, and disposition.

Commentary: Quality records commonly include items such as:

(a) Certificates of conformance
(b) Corrective action requests
(c) Drawing logs
(d) Equipment maintenance records
(e) Inspection records
(f) Internal and external quality management system and safety management system audits
(g) Mill and consumable purchase orders
(h) MTRs
(i) NDT reports
(j) Personnel certifications
(k) Records or summaries of nonconformance reports
(l) Revisions to the contract documents
(m) RFI’s and related documentation
(n) Subcontractor and supplier evaluations
(o) Training records

1.9.1. Retention

Quality records shall be subject to an established retention policy. The documented procedure for the maintenance control of quality records shall define the retention policy and contain provisions for the disposition of the records at the end of the retention period.

Commentary: The retention and disposition procedure should consider the AISC Code of Standard Practice and contract and legal requirements.

1.9.2. Storage

Quality records shall be stored in a manner that minimizes damage, deterioration
1.9.3. Retrieval

*Quality records* shall be accessible in a reasonable time frame.

1.10. PURCHASING

A documented procedure shall be developed to ensure that *subcontractors* and *suppliers* provide contracted services and materials conforming to project requirements.

1.10.1. Purchasing Data

Purchasing documents shall clearly describe subcontracted work, purchased materials, and services ordered in written purchasing documents. This information shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- The type of service, material, class, grade, and other unique identification
- The project specifications, design documents, applicable ASTM specifications, process requirements, and inspection instructions and any witness points
- Delivery instructions and date
- Required quality reports, certified test reports, and certificates of compliance/conformance of purchased materials

**Commentary:** It should be noted that ASTM specifications often include ordering information that the purchaser should be aware of when placing an order.

1.10.2. Selection of Subcontractors and Suppliers

A documented procedure shall be developed that describes how the certified company conducts initial and ongoing evaluation of all subcontractors and suppliers.

Subcontractors and suppliers shall be evaluated and selected on the basis of their ability to meet subcontract requirements, the management system requirements, the applicable requirements of this Standard, and the requirements of the approved construction documents and referenced standards.

Management shall determine:

- Evaluation criteria
- Reevaluation interval
- Personnel involved in the evaluation process

Subcontractors and suppliers shall be evaluated via an audit or documented acceptable past experience. As a minimum, their quality of the final products and
timely, proper delivery of services or products shall be part of the evaluation.

The documented procedure for the selection of subcontractors for fabrication, manufacturing or erection shall include a provision that requires that these entities have current AISC Certification for the type of work that is being subcontracted. The procedure shall also include provisions for obtaining approval to retain a subcontractor who is not certified on a project-specific basis from the owner, owner’s designated representative for design, and the owner’s designated representative for construction, when certification is required in the contract.

**Commentary:** This provision of the Standard requires a documented procedure for the selection of subcontractors and suppliers. In general, subcontractors that are fabricators, component manufacturers, and erectors are required to be certified when subcontracted to a certified entity. However, situations may arise in which a certified entity is not able to subcontract with another certified entity. In cases such as this, the documented procedure needs to address how the certified entity obtains approval to employ a noncertified subcontractor.

### 1.10.3 Verification of Purchased Product, Materials, and Services

A documented procedure for verification shall identify the activities necessary for ensuring that purchased products, materials, and services meet project requirements. Purchasing documents, subcontractor and supplier qualification records, and records of the periodic evaluation of subcontractors and suppliers shall be maintained as required by Section 1.9.

### 1.10.4 Control of Customer-Furnished Work and Material

If work or materials are furnished by the customer, the organization shall verify, store, and maintain them in an appropriate fashion. Customer-furnished work or material shall be protected to prevent use for other than its intended purpose. Any such work product or material that is lost, damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for use shall be recorded and reported to the customer.

### 1.10.5 Purchasing Records

Purchasing documents, subcontractor and supplier qualification records, and records of the periodic evaluation of subcontractors and suppliers shall be maintained as required by Section 1.9.

### 1.11 MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

A documented procedure shall be developed for the identification of material. Records that provide a basis for material identification shall be maintained as required by Section 1.9 defined for quality control records.

Structural steel material shall be identified as stated in the AISC Code of Standard Practice, unless otherwise noted in the contract documents.
Welding consumables shall be identified in accordance with the appropriate AWS specification and classification.

Coating materials (excluding metallic coating) shall be identified on the container by, at a minimum, color (pigment description and federal standard number, or manufacturer’s number), lot/batch number, ID/stock number, quantity of coating in container, date of manufacture, date of expiration, and manufacturer’s name and address.

Metallic coatings shall be identified by composition and the appropriate ASTM specification, including thermal spray coating hot-dip or mechanical galvanizing and metallizing.

Fasteners shall be stored in containers clearly identified by type, grade, size, and lot number(s).

Material traceability to corresponding MTRs is necessary only when specifically required by contract. The fabricator or manufacturer shall develop a documented procedure to maintain traceability, when required, of materials from the point of receipt and throughout the course of fabrication.

Commentary: MTRs, manufacturer’s test reports, certificates of conformance for base materials, fasteners, welding consumables, and coatings provide material identification. In the absence of specific contract requirements, these records usually constitute sufficient evidence that the product satisfies material order requirements.

For traceability, the marking method may identify material type and grade or use a method that provides traceability through piece, assembly or group numbering.

1.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

Documented procedures shall be developed for the fabrication, manufacturing, and erection processes necessary to produce a consistent, acceptable level of quality of the completed work in accordance with applicable codes and project requirements.

Regardless if these processes are routinely performed, effective implementation of the following documented procedures is required as a minimum.

Commentary: This section requires documented procedure(s) for those fabrication, manufacturing, and erection processes that affect quality. In addition to the processes listed in this section, other processes include but are not limited to: drilling, sawing, reaming, milling, thermal and mechanical cutting, cambering, straightening, and assembly.
1.12.1. Welding

A documented procedure shall be developed for welding. The documented procedure for welding shall be developed that addresses the development and management of:

(a) WPSs
(b) Preheat requirements
(c) PQRs
(d) Storage (including ovens), handling, and identification requirements for welding consumables
(e) Welder, welding operator, and tack welder qualifications and qualification test records in accordance with appropriate AWS requirements
(f) Welder, welding operator, and tack welder performance records—to provide objective evidence that the “period of effectiveness” has not been exceeded and satisfactory performance is consistently achieved
(g) Traceability of welds to the welders who produce them, as applicable

WPSs shall be in close proximity to and used by the welders, welding operators, or tack welders.

1.12.2. Bolt Installation

A documented procedure shall be developed for bolting. The procedure shall meet the requirements of the RCSC Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts and the requirements of approved construction documents and referenced standards. The documented bolting procedure shall include storage, pre-installation verification, installation, and inspection of fastener assemblies.

1.12.3. Material Preparation for Application of Coatings

The documented procedure for material preparation shall support achievement of cleanliness and surface profile required by coating manufacturer recommendations, product data sheets, and contract documents, as applicable.

1.12.4. Coating Application

The documented procedure for coating application shall support achievement of proper application and curing of coatings in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, product data sheets, and contract documents, as applicable.

1.12.5. Equipment Maintenance

The documented procedure for equipment maintenance shall, at a minimum, define the evaluation of and preventive maintenance for equipment necessary to meet product or work quality and delivery requirements.

1.13. INSPECTION AND TESTING
A documented procedure for inspection and testing shall be developed to ensure that the completed work meets the requirements of the contract documents.

The procedure shall define receipt, in-process, and final inspection of work furnished for a project. Work determined during inspection and testing to be nonconforming shall be addressed following the nonconformance procedure requirements required in Section 1.15.

When inspecting less than 100% of the work, the procedure shall describe the sampling plans for each type of inspection. The plans will adjust the level and frequency of inspection at any time the required level of quality is not met.

1.13.1. Assignment of QC Inspections and Monitoring

Qualification requirements for QC inspectors shall be defined and documented as required in Section 1.5.54.

Commentary: QC inspectors should be assigned on the basis of qualification, evidenced by experience, training and education. Qualification standards and certifications granted by recognized industry organizations can be used as a basis for qualification.

Production personnel may be assigned to QC inspection duties under the following conditions:

(a) They are knowledgeable in proper inspection methods and acceptance criteria specified for the material or products they are inspecting and hold the required certification as applicable.
(b) They are aware of their responsibilities and are given time to perform them.
(c) They inspect other’s work.
(d) Their inspections are monitored by qualified quality control personnel.

1.13.2. Receipt Inspection

Materials received shall be compared to the purchase order requirements and the other receiving documents. The receiver shall identify the material and quantity and check for visible shipping damages. The receiver shall inspect shapes and plates for obvious deviations from the project requirements.

1.13.3. In-Process Inspection

Materials shall be inspected before the work begins. The fabricator, manufacturer, or erector shall employ in-process inspection plans and practices for specified process requirements and inspection acceptance criteria that are not verifiable at final inspection or for which final inspection can hinder subsequent work. In-process inspection is appropriate for processes including, but not limited to, welding, bolting, coating surface preparation, and coating application, as
Compliance with documented process control procedures shall be monitored.

1.13.4. Final Inspection

Final inspection shall be conducted. QC inspectors qualified and responsible for final inspection shall perform the final inspection of structural steel products and metal components prior to shipping delivery in the case of fabrication, or after the completion of work in the case of erection. Final inspections shall be recorded and maintained as required by Section 1.9.

1.13.5. Inspection Records

The inspection procedure shall indicate what records and marks are used to document inspections. In-process inspections shall be verifiable until the final inspection of the piece.

Final inspections shall be documented. The quality records produced shall be filed and retained as defined in the procedure required by Section 1.9. Inspection records shall clearly show what was inspected, the result of the inspection, and who performed the inspection.

1.14. CALIBRATION OF INSPECTION, MEASURING, AND TEST EQUIPMENT

A documented procedure shall be developed to calibrate and maintain inspection, measuring and testing equipment. The procedure shall define equipment calibration frequency. However, the volt/amp meters used to verify compliance with WPS parameters (may be welding machine volt and amp meters or auxiliary volt/amp meters) shall be calibrated at a minimum every 12 months, unless a more frequent interval is required. The documented procedure shall include provisions for:

(a) A unique identifier for each piece of equipment.
(b) An list of equipment that requires calibration list.
(c) Service use for each piece of equipment, including the required precision for the types of inspections, measurements or tests made.
(d) Calibration or adjustment instructions in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.
(e) Frequency of calibration or adjustment.
(f) Tracking calibrations, adjustments, and repairs.
(g) Storage and handling of inspection, measuring, and test equipment to maintain accuracy and fitness for use.
(h) Identification of standards or certified equipment having a known valid relationship to recognized standards used to calibrate each listed piece of equipment. Where such standards do not exist, the basis used for calibration shall be documented.
(i) The action to be taken when equipment does not meet the calibration requirements. This action includes disposition of the equipment measuring device and an evaluation of the impact to work product that was measured using it the device.

(j) Method of preventing inadvertent use of uncalibrated equipment where calibration is required.

Commentary: Calibration is a process in which an instrument or piece of equipment’s accuracy is compared with a known and proved standard. When a variation exists, a determination is made to adjust, repair, replace, or accept the instrument or piece of equipment as is.

Calibration and/or adjustment history shall be available.

Rented or borrowed equipment must be accompanied by a valid calibration certificate and is subject to the requirements of this Section.

For equipment that is damaged, dropped, knocked over, or functioning improperly, the documented procedure shall include provisions for prominently marking or tagging such equipment to preclude usage and removing the equipment from service until it can be recalibrated, adjusted, or repaired.

Whenever the accuracy of inspection, measuring and test equipment is in question, proactive calibration shall occur, independent regardless of the manufacturer’s recommendations.

The precision required of any piece of equipment shall be sufficient to satisfy the acceptance standards of the project specifications or industry standards.

Commentary: Calibration or adjustment history records include:

- evidence that the calibration was performed and traceable to a national or international standard,
- identification of the equipment that was calibrated,
- who performed the calibration,
- the date of the calibration,
- the date the calibration expires or the next calibration is due.

The calibration record should also include evidence of any adjustments that were performed during the calibration process.

1.15. CONTROL OF NONCONFORMANCES

A documented procedure shall be developed to identify and control nonconformances. Records of nonconformances shall be maintained as required by Section 1.9.
1.15.1. Nonconformance with Management Systems

A nonconformance related to the performance of the management system shall be documented to the detail level described by the documented procedure. These nonconformances may be identified by the management systems during external audits or by internal audits.

1.15.2. Nonconforming Product and Work

The documented procedure for nonconforming product and work shall provide for identification, documentation, evaluation, treatment of nonconforming product and work, and notification of the relevant functions concerned. Nonconforming product and work may also be identified in a quality inspection report. These reports, when received, become quality inspection records. The procedure shall provide for the disposition of quality inspection records.

Nonconforming product and work shall be clearly marked as soon as practical after it is discovered. Records shall be kept of the pieces affected, the nature of the nonconformance, the treatment selection, authorization, and reinspection results if applicable.

The treatment of nonconforming work may include:

(a) Redesign and rework, as approved by the responsible party, and as required in the contract documents
(b) Repair, as approved by the responsible party, and as required in the contract documents
(c) Use as-is, as approved by the responsible party, and as required in the contract documents
(d) Scrap

If the treatment is rework or repair, the result will be inspected per project requirements, as well as per the quality control process.

1.16. CORRECTIVE ACTION

A documented procedure shall be developed for corrective action to improve quality. Any corrective action taken shall be to the degree appropriate to the magnitude of problems and commensurate with the risks to quality. The documented procedure shall include periodic review of records or summaries of nonconformances and of internal and external quality audit reports for determination and initiation of corrective actions. The corrective action procedure shall address these steps:

(a) Document a corrective action request (CAR) that includes the nonconformance to be addressed by the corrective action and the requirement that has not been met. The corrective action procedure shall define the functional positions authorized to issue a CAR and initiate the corrective action process.

(b) Assign responsibility and establish a time frame for the response to a CAR.
(c) Investigate and document the scope of the nonconformance, root causes, corrective measures taken, and list the actions to be taken to prevent recurrence.

(d) Communicate the corrective action request and resolution to executive management and appropriate members of the organization.

(e) Follow up the corrective action taken with periodic monitoring to assure the corrective action is implemented and is effective.

Corrective action shall be applied when:

(a) There is a nonconformance that is repetitive in nature as identified by periodically reviewing nonconformance reports or summaries for negative trends.

(b) Process nonconformances are found during the internal and external quality audits indicating that the quality management systems may not be implemented and functioning as stated in the quality manual.

(c) Nonconformance with the quality management system is found during the day-to-day execution of the system.

(d) Nonconformance is unacceptable as determined by management.

(e) A customer complaint has been investigated and corrective action has been determined necessary.

1.17. HANDLING, STORAGE, AND DELIVERY OF PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS, FABRICATED WORK, AND COMPONENTS

Products and materials, fabricated work, and components shall be stored, loaded and shipped to avoid damage and deterioration as required by the AISC Code of Standard Practice. Products and materials, fabricated work, and components shall be protected to prevent use other than its intended purpose. Any such material that is lost, damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for use shall be recorded and reported as appropriate.

1.18. TRAINING

Personnel responsible for functions that affect quality, including, but not limited to, project managers, field/shop supervisors, detailers, inspectors, welding personnel, fitters, painters, riggers, signal persons, and crane operators, shall receive appropriate initial and periodic documented training. Training records shall be controlled in the same manner as quality records. Personnel providing training shall have appropriate training or experience in the subject they are teaching. Training course outlines include the subject and the key points.

Commentary: Evaluation of trainee comprehension of course material and documentation of successful completion is desirable.

1.19. INTERNAL AUDIT
In accordance with a documented procedure, a documented procedure shall be developed for the control and management of internal audits. An internal audit of each section of the quality management system shall be performed at least once a year to evaluate the compliance and the effectiveness of implementation. Different parts of the management systems may be audited at different times and different frequencies, as long as all sections of the management systems are audited annually.

The management representative or a qualified individual, independent of the function being audited, shall perform the audit and produce a written record of the audit result from each section.

Internal audit records shall be controlled in the same manner as quality records.
CHAPTER 2
BUILDING FABRICATOR REQUIREMENTS

This chapter addresses building fabricator requirements and applies as required in Section 1.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

2.3. References
2.5. Management Responsibility

2.3. REFERENCES

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of the following documents shall be demonstrated:

(a) ANSI/AISC 360 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings
(b) ASTM F3125 Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts, Steel and Alloy Steel, Heat Treated, 120 ksi (830 MPa) and 150 ksi (1040 MPa) Minimum Tensile Strength

Commentary: The fabricator should also have the following references available as applicable:

(a) ANSI/AISC 341 Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings
(b) ANSI/AISC 358 Prequalified Connections for Special and Intermediate Steel Moment Frames for Seismic Applications
(c) AWS D1.4/D1.4M Structural Welding Code—Reinforcing Steel
(d) AWS D1.8/D1.8M Structural Welding Code—Seismic Supplement
(e) SSPC Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume I, Good Painting Practice
(f) SSPC Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume II, Systems and Specifications

2.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

2.5.4. Resource Management

2.5.4.1 Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities

A fabrication facility shall consist of areas and buildings that provide space for the routine functions considered to be part of steel fabrication. The work areas and buildings (including housekeeping, ventilation and clean air supply, and electrical supply) shall be conducive to achieving consistent quality work. The fabricator shall have under their control the equipment and software necessary to perform fabrication and inspection consistent with the contract documents.
CHAPTER 3
METAL COMPONENT MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS

This chapter addresses metal component manufacturer requirements and applies as required in Section 1.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

3.3. References
3.5. Management Responsibility
3.7. Detailing

3.3. REFERENCES

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of the following documents shall be demonstrated:

(a) ANSI/AISC 360 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings
(b) AASHTO/ASTM standards applicable to the component manufacturer’s product and/or contract documents (for verification purposes)
(c) SSPC Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume I, Good Painting Practice
(d) SSPC Steel Structures Painting Manual, Volume II, Systems and Specifications

Commentary: The fabricator should also have the following references available as applicable:

(a) AWS D1.2/D1.2M Structural Welding Code—Aluminum
(b) AWS D1.3/D1.3M Structural Welding Code—Sheet Steel
(c) AASHTO/AWS D1.5/D1.5M Bridge Welding Code
(d) AWS D1.6/D1.6M Structural Welding Code—Stainless Steel

3.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

3.5.4. Resource Management

3.5.4.1 Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities

A manufacturing facility shall consist of areas and buildings that provide space for routine functions considered part of component manufacturing. Work areas and buildings shall be conducive to achieving consistent work quality. The manufacturer shall have under their control the equipment and software necessary to perform manufacturing and inspection consistent with the specifications and standards applicable to the work.
3.7 DETAILING

3.7.8. Design Procedure

Where component design is provided by the manufacturer, the design process shall be defined by a documented procedure. The procedure shall be developed to define the design process. The procedure shall describe steps in the design development, review and verification phases of the process. The procedure shall:

(a) Define methods for determining component product requirements from contract documents, customer and industry input, regulatory and code requirements, and similar component designs.

(b) Define a design review process to identify and propose solutions for nonconformances with product requirements. Identify the individuals responsible and keep records of the design review process.

(c) Define methods to identify, document, evaluate and approve design changes before implementation. Keep records of all documents.

(d) Describe a means for validating the function of the resulting component with respect to intended uses and identified component requirements. Identify individuals responsible and keep records of the validation process.

3.7.9. Design for Standard Components

For products that are standard components not specific to any one project, the manufacturer shall have on file and available to the customer a set of design calculations reviewed and prepared and sealed by a registered design professional to signify that the designed component product meets the current applicable code requirements for its intended use. Any design tables or design processes published with the component product literature shall also be reviewed and stamped by a registered design professional. Manufacturing documents and shop drawings for these components shall include a statement that the component details are based on designs that have been reviewed and stamped by a registered design professional and are on file with the manufacturer.

3.7.10 Design for Nonstandard Components

For components products that are job specific, the manufacturer shall retain the services of a registered professional to prepare and seal the site-specific design of the component. The registered professional shall also review the manufacturing documents and shop drawings produced for the component and verify their consistency with the design. The results of this review shall be indicated on the component manufacturing documents and shop drawings.
CHAPTER 4
BRIDGE FABRICATOR REQUIREMENTS

This chapter addresses bridge fabricator requirements and applies as required in Section 1.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

4.2. Scope
4.3. References
4.5. Management Responsibility
4.7. Detailing
4.11. Material Identification
4.12. Process Controls

4.2 SCOPE

This Standard establishes three categories of bridges: simple, intermediate and advanced. Fabricators producing intermediate bridges, advanced bridges, or fracture-critical members shall be required to meet supplemental requirements in Chapters 4.I, 4.A and 4.F, as applicable.

Bridge Category Descriptions:

Simple bridges consist of unspliced rolled sections.

Intermediate bridges are those that require a high level of fabrication expertise, including, but not limited to, techniques for geometric control, bending, curving, welding, and handling.

Commentary: Common examples of intermediate bridges include:

(a) A rolled beam bridge with field or shop splices, either straight or with a radius over 500 ft
(b) A built-up I-shaped plate girder bridge with constant web depth (except for dapped ends), with or without splices, either straight or with a radius over 500 ft
(c) A built-up I-shaped plate girder with variable web depth (e.g., haunched), either straight or with a radius over 1,000 ft
(d) A truss with a length of 200 ft or less that is entirely or substantially preassembled at the certified facility and shipped in no more than three subassemblies

Advanced bridges are more complex bridge structures than simple or intermediate bridges, and they require a higher level of fabrication expertise.
4.3  REFERENCES

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of the following documents shall be demonstrated:

(a) AASHTO/AWS D1.5M/D1.5—Bridge Welding Code
(b) ASTM F3125 Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts, Steel and Alloy Steel, Heat Treated, 120 ksi (830 MPa) and 150 ksi (1040 MPa)

Minimum Tensile Strength

Commentary: Common examples of advanced bridges include:

(a) Tub or trapezoidal box girders
(b) Closed box girders
(c) Large or non-preassembled trusses
(d) Arches
(e) Bascule bridges
(f) Cable-supported bridges
(g) Moveable bridges
(h) Bridges with a particularly tight curve radius

Commentary: The fabricator should also have the following references available as applicable:

(a) AASHTO/NSBA S4.1 Steel Bridge Fabrication QC/QA Guide Specification
(b) Chapter 15 of the AREMA Manual for Railway Engineering

4.5  MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

4.5.4  Resource Management

4.5.4.1  Personnel

In addition to the requirements in Section 1.5.4, the following additional qualification requirements shall apply:

(a) For production and QA management functions, at least five years steel fabrication experience or training
(b) For QC and purchasing management functions and for detailing checkers, at least three years steel fabrication experience or training

The fabricator shall have the following personnel on staff or available under contract, that are certified in accordance with the fabricator’s NDT program:

(a) At least one Certified Level III NDT administrator for each NDT method performed in the shop
(b) At least one Certified Level II technician for each NDT method performed in the shop

Commentary: ASNT Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A provides guidelines for employers to establish in-house certification programs for the qualification and certification of nondestructive testing personnel.

The fabricator shall have documented procedures for certifying and updating NDT personnel employed by the fabricator. Alternately, the fabricator’s documented procedures shall describe how they review the methods and/or written practice of contractors as suitable to subcontract to their organization.

The fabricator shall have enough AWS Certified Welding Inspectors (or other personnel as permitted by AWS D1.5, “Inspection Personnel Qualification”) to monitor all shifts on which welding is performed.

The fabricator shall have a competent welding technician on staff. The welding technician shall have extensive knowledge and experience with or education in welding processes, procedures, and equipment and with the development, preparation, qualification and execution of welding procedure specifications.

4.5.4.2 Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities

A fabrication facility shall consist of areas and buildings that provide space for the routine functions considered to be part of steel fabrication. The work areas and buildings (including housekeeping, ventilation and clean air supply, and electrical supply) shall be conducive to achieving consistent quality work. The fabricator shall have under their control the equipment and software necessary to perform fabrication or manufacturing and inspection consistent with the contract documents.

4.7. DETAILING

4.7.8. Preparation of Fabrication and Erection Documents

Any fabrication and erection documents shall incorporate all contract requirements, specifications, codes, and relevant standards to adequately procure materials, and fabricate and erect the structure. To ensure this, a documented procedure for preparation of these documents shall be developed, which describes:

(a) How project requirements are reviewed and incorporated

(b) How the fabricator coordinates, proposes changes, and tracks information with the general contractor or owner (e.g., change orders and RFI’s), and how the associated resolutions are tracked and controlled

4.11. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

4.11.1. Traceability

The fabricator’s documented procedures for identification of material and for
material traceability shall include provisions for maintaining heat and MTR identity material throughout the fabrication process.

4.12 PROCESS CONTROLS

4.12.2 Bolt Installation

The documented procedure for bolting shall meet the S4 supplementary requirement for rotational capacity testing as required by ASTM F3125/F3125M.
CHAPTER 4.I
SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATORS OF INTERMEDIATE BRIDGES

This chapter addresses supplemental requirements for fabricators of intermediate bridges and applies as required in Section 4.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

4.I.2 Scope
4.I.5. Management Responsibility
4.I.7. Detailing

4.I.2 SCOPE

Eligible fabricators shall have either:

(a) Supplied plate girder spans with field splices for highway or railroad bridges within the last five years, or
(b) Established a documented training program for the purpose of communicating intermediate bridge work functions to the work forces, and demonstrated capability to fabricate intermediate bridges. Training shall include detailing, purchasing, and project management functions.

Commentary: Users of this Standard are encouraged to evaluate fabricator capability on a project-specific basis.

4.I.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

4.I.5.4. Resource Management

4.I.5.4.1 Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities

Equipment shall include automatic, mechanized or semiautomatic welding equipment.

4.I.7. DETAILING

4.I.7.1. Detailing Standards

The detailing standards shall define the fabricator’s method for presenting information on shop assembly (blocking) drawings.

4.I.7.6. Detailing Functions

Detailing personnel shall have an understanding of bridge geometry, including,
but not limited to, vertical and horizontal alignment, cross-slope, and roadway transitions.

4.I.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

4.I.12.6. Laydown/Assembly

The fabricator’s documented procedure for shop assembly of field connections shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

(a) Provisions for control of assembled dimensions for both vertical and horizontal geometry

(b) Provisions for control of accuracy of drilling and reaming of field connections

(c) Documented procedures, including reference drawings, for match-marking shop-assembled pieces

(d) Provisions for assuring the accuracy of numerically controlled equipment, if contract documents permit the use of such equipment in lieu of physical assembly
CHAPTER 4.A
SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATORS OF ADVANCED BRIDGES

This chapter addresses supplemental requirements for fabricators of advanced bridges and applies as required in Section 4.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

- 4.A.2. Scope

4.A.2 SCOPE
Eligible fabricators shall have either:

(a) Supplied advanced bridges for highway or railroad applications within the last five years, or
(b) Supplied intermediate bridges for highway or railroad use within the last five years, established a documented training program for the purpose of communicating advanced bridge work functions to the work forces, and demonstrated capability to fabricate advanced bridges.

Fabricators of advanced bridges shall also meet the supplemental requirements of Sections 4.1.5, 4.1.7 and 4.1.12.

Commentary: Users of this Standard are encouraged to evaluate fabricator capability on a project-specific basis.

4.A.6 CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT REVIEW AND COMMUNICATION
The fabricator’s documented procedure shall include a process for communicating with individuals in the fabricator’s organization, the general contractor, and the owner regarding special fabrication-related requirements for advanced bridges, including:

(a) Shop assemblies
(b) Dimensional control and verification
(c) Welding
(d) NDT
(e) High-performance materials
(f) Erection considerations
(g) Other atypical or special job requirements
Decisions made in the process of these communications shall be recorded, approved by the appropriate parties (if applicable), and the record shall be distributed to the appropriate parties. This distribution shall be controlled in accordance with Sections 1.6 and 1.8.

**Commentary:** High-performance materials are designated with an HPS such as A709 HPS 50W, A709 HPS 70W, and A709 HPS 100W. High-performance materials may also be contract specific materials not addressed by AWS D1 welding codes.

### 4.A.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

#### 4.A.12.1. Welding

The *fabricator’s documented procedure* for welding shall include a distortion control program.
CHAPTER 4.F

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICATORS OF FRACTURE-CRITICAL MEMBERS

This chapter addresses supplemental requirements for fabricators of fracture-critical members and applies as required in Section 4.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

4.F.2. Scope
4.F.5. Management responsibility
4.F.7 Detailing
4.F.10 Purchasing
4.F.11 Material Identification
4.F.12 Process Controls
4.F.13 Inspection and Testing
4.F.15 Control of Nonconformances

4.F.2. SCOPE

Eligible fabricators shall have either:

(a) Supplied fracture-critical members in accordance with AWS D1.5 within the last five years, or
(b) Established a documented training program for the purpose of communicating fracture-critical work functions to the work force, and demonstrated capability to fabricate fracture-critical members.

4.F.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY


The quality manual shall include or reference a written fracture control plan meeting the requirements of AWS D1.5.

4.F.7. DETAILING

4.F.7.1. Detailing Standards

The detailing standards for preparation of bills of material shall include whether the material is to be used for fracture-critical applications.

The detailing standards for the fabricator's fabrication and erection documents shall define the manner of identifying fracture-critical welds.

4.F.10. PURCHASING

4.F.10.1. Purchasing Data
The fabricator’s written purchasing documents shall identify material to be used for fracture-critical applications.

4.F.11. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

The fabricator’s documented procedures for identification of material and for material traceability shall include provisions for maintaining heat and MTR identity of fracture-critical material throughout the fabrication process. The procedure shall address how fracture-critical material is identified at receipt and throughout fabrication by unique mill piece or plate number. Further, the procedure shall also address how consumables purchased for fracture-critical welding are identified.

4.F.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

4.F.12.1. Welding

The fabricator’s documented procedure for welding shall include:

(a) PQRs for fracture-critical WPSs
(b) Fracture-critical provisions for welding procedure qualification, preheat, and storage of consumables

4.F.13. INSPECTION AND TESTING

The fabricator’s documented procedure shall include provisions for inspection of fracture-critical welds.

4.F.15. CONTROL OF NONCONFORMANCES

4.F.15.2. Nonconforming WorkProduct

The fabricator’s documented procedure shall include provisions for critical and noncritical repairs of fracture-critical welds in accordance with AWS D1.5.
CHAPTER 5
ERECTOR REQUIREMENTS

This chapter addresses erector requirements and applies as required in Section 1.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

5.3. References
5.5. Management Responsibility
5.8. Control of Management System Documents and Project Documents
5.10. Purchasing
5.16. Corrective Action
5.18. Training
5.19. Internal Audit
5.20. Erection Plan
5.21. Safety Plan
5.22. Other Project-Specific Requirements

5.3. REFERENCES

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of the following documents shall be demonstrated:

(a) ANSI/AISC 360 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings
(b) ASTM F3125 Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts, Steel and Alloy Steel, Heat Treated, 120 ksi (830 MPa) and 150 ksi (1040 MPa) Minimum Tensile Strength

5.3.1. Seismic Erection Endorsement

For the erection of structures requiring the use of ANSI/AISC 341 Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings, the erector shall have available and demonstrate the ability to work to and meet the requirements of:

(a) ANSI/AISC 341 Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings
(b) AWS D1.8/D1.8M Structural Welding Code—Seismic Supplement

5.3.2. Metal Deck Installation Endorsement

When the erector’s work includes the installation of metal deck, the erector shall have available and demonstrate the ability to work to and meet the requirements of ANSI/SDI QA/QC Standard for Quality Control and Quality Assurance for Installation of Steel Deck. Instructions for metal deck installation shall be provided in the erection plan and the safety plan.

(a) AWS D1.3/D1.3M Structural Welding Code—Sheet Steel

5.3.3. Bridge Erection Endorsement
For the erection of bridges, the erector shall have available and demonstrate the ability to work to and meet the requirements of:

(a) AASHTO/AWS D1.5M/D1.5 Structural Welding Code—Bridge Welding Code

Commentary: The erector should also have the AASHTO/NSBA S10.1 Steel Bridge Erection Guide Specification available as applicable.

5.3.4. Safety

The erector shall provide access to OSHA Part 1926 Safety and Health Regulations for Construction, or the appropriate state equivalent, to employees and others who require access to this information to perform their scope of work.

5.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

5.5.2. Periodic Management Review

Executive management shall conduct periodic review of the safety management system at planned intervals, but annually at a minimum. The management review shall encompass the following, at a minimum:

(a) A brief summary of applicable previous management reviews.

(b) Results of any internal and external audits conducted since the previous management review.

(c) An assessment of customer feedback and feedback mechanisms, identifying opportunities for improving safety.

(d) An assessment of work product nonconformances. Both the number and the severity of product nonconformances shall be assessed.

(e) An assessment of process nonconformances, including compliance with the documented procedures comprising the safety management system.

(f) An assessment of the results of equipment inspections, including the adequacy of equipment resources.

(g) An assessment of the adequacy of the training program with respect to the levels of qualification required, as appropriate.

(h) An assessment of any proposed or required modifications to the safety management system.

Records from management reviews shall be maintained according to the record retention policy.

5.5.4. Resource Management

5.5.4.3. Erection Tools and Equipment

The erector shall have under their control the tools and equipment necessary to perform the work, and the tools and equipment shall be maintained at the level necessary to produce the required quality.
5.5.8. Safety Manual

The highest ranking member of executive management shall sign and date the safety manual. The safety manual shall contain the following information at a minimum:

(a) Safety policy statement
(b) Identification of the individual responsible for the safety management system
(c) Safety and health inspections
(d) Incident investigation
(e) Hazard prevention and control
(f) Safety and health training
(g) Personal protective equipment
(h) Hazard communication
(i) Lockout/tagout procedure
(j) Respiratory protection
(k) Fall protection

5.5.9. Policy for Safety

Executive management shall be responsible for training employees on the policy for safety as well as for implementation and ongoing maintenance. The policy for safety shall include:

(a) A commitment to safety that includes, at a minimum, a commitment to meet federal and/or state requirements for construction safety
(b) A safety management system that provides a framework for establishing, communication and reviewing safety goals
(c) A commitment to safety training

Executive management shall establish safety goals. Goals shall be measurable and documented through objective evidence. As safety goals are achieved, new goals shall be set that demonstrate commitment to continuous improvement.

Commentary: New safety goals can be a new level of achievement of a previous goal or a new goal that has not been previously identified.

5.5.10. Responsible Safety Personnel

Executive management shall designate a management representative for safety who shall report directly to (or be a part of) executive management. The designated management representative for safety may perform other functions within the company, provided that those functions do not conflict with the safety responsibilities. The designated management representative(s) shall have the ability, responsibility, and authority to:

(a) Ensure that documented procedures needed for the safety management systems are established, implemented, and maintained in accordance with this Standard.
(b) Report to executive management on the performance of the safety management system and any need for improvement.

(c) Communicate with external parties on matters relating to the safety management system.

5.8. CONTROL OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DOCUMENTS AND PROJECT DOCUMENTS

5.8.1. Management System Documents

5.8.1.4. Access

The safety management system documents shall be available and readily accessible to all personnel affected by the safety management system.

5.8.1.5. Communication

Changes and revisions to the safety management system documents shall be clearly communicated to all personnel affected by the safety management system.

5.8.2. Project Documents

5.8.2.1. Tracking

A transmittal system shall be established to record the distribution of project information to steel erection personnel, subcontractors, and suppliers. Transmittals shall indicate the status of approval and release for erection.

5.8.2.3. Access

The safety plan shall be available and readily accessible to all personnel affected by the safety management system.

5.10. PURCHASING

The information included in purchasing documents shall include safety data sheets.

5.16. CORRECTIVE ACTION

Any corrective action taken shall be to the degree appropriate to the magnitude of problems and commensurate with the risks to erection safety. The documented procedure shall include periodic review of records or summaries of nonconformances and of internal and external safety audit reports for determination and initiation of corrective actions.

Corrective action shall be applied when:

(a) Process nonconformances are found during the internal and external safety audits indicating that the safety management system may not be implemented and functioning as stated in the safety manual.

(b) Nonconformance with the safety management system is found during the day-to-day execution of the system.
5.18. TRAINING

The requirements in Section 1.18 shall additionally apply to personnel responsible for functions that affect safety.

Safety training shall include weekly safety training talks and an initial safety orientation for each employee.

Safety training shall include the requirements of OSHA 1926, as applicable.

Commentary: The safety plan described in Section 5.21 is an integral component of safety training.

OSHA provides minimum requirements for training in the following Subparts:

(a) General Safety and Health Provisions (OSHA Subpart C)
(b) Occupational Health and Environmental Controls (OSHA Subpart D)
(c) Hazard Communication
(d) Personal Protective and Life-Saving Equipment (OSHA Subpart E)
(e) Respiratory protection
(f) Fire Protection and Prevention (OSHA Subpart F)
(g) Signs, Signals and Barricades (OSHA Subpart G)
(h) Tools—Hand and Power (OSHA Subpart I)
(i) Welding and Cutting (OSHA Subpart J)
(j) Electrical (OSHA Subpart K)
(k) Scaffolding (OSHA Subpart L)
(l) Fall Protection (OSHA Subpart M)
(m) Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment and Marine Operations (OSHA Subpart O)
(n) Steel erection (OSHA Subpart R)
(o) Connector training
(p) Multiple lift rigging training
(q) Stairways and Ladders (OSHA Subpart X)
(r) Toxic and Hazardous Substances (OSHA Subpart Z)
(s) Cranes and Derricks in Construction (OSHA Subpart CC)
(t) Aerial lift training
(u) Qualified rigger training
(v) Qualified signal person training
(w) Certified crane operator training

It is the responsibility of the erector to maintain current editions of all reference documents and regulations incorporated into this Standard, as well as any replacement or additional references that become relevant subsequent to the initial publication of this Standard.

5.19. INTERNAL AUDIT
The requirements in Section 1.19 shall additionally apply to the safety management system.

5.20. ERECTION PLAN

The erector shall prepare an erection plan for every project. The erection plan, in whole or in part, may be described graphically or in text. The erection plan shall include the following information as appropriate for the project:

(a) Project name and location.
(b) Indication of access for material delivery and equipment delivery, including lay-down, shake-out, and field-assembly areas.
(c) Sequence of erection.
(d) Dimensions and locations of cranes or other lifting equipment.
(e) Required site conditions for the crane location and confirmation of adequate base support for the crane.
(f) Sizes, model names or numbers, and capacity charts for lifting equipment.
(g) Information regarding the heaviest lift and its radius; the longest radius and its lift weight; and the boom configuration for each at every location of the lifting equipment.
(h) Indicate critical lifts, if any, and include the critical lift protocol or procedure.
(i) Requirements for multi-lift rigging.
(j) Types of slings to be used and, if more than one type, the locations in which they will be used.
(k) Rigging information for atypical lifts (weight, geometry, center of gravity, etc.) such as slings and hardware, rated lifting beams, beam clamps (including catalog cuts), as applicable to the lift.
(l) Designation of crane paths from position to position, indicating load travel paths, swing restrictions, and personnel exclusion zones.
(m) Designation of space required for field assembly prior to erection.
(n) Identification of special fastening sequences and/or methods.
(o) Identification of special or atypical connections.
(p) Traffic control notes.
(q) Identification of specification requirements for erection, such as plumbing tolerances smaller than those stipulated in the AISC Code of Standard Practice.
(r) Provisions for temporary supports as required by the The stability of the structure and individual members during erection shall be checked in accordance with AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 7.10.3.
(s) Falsework requirements and corresponding design calculations.
(t) Jacking layout and jacking procedure.
(u) Notation of special problems due to overhead restrictions, underground utilities, barriers to crane tail swing, etc.

The erection plan shall be reviewed before the start of erection by the erector’s project management team and be available to all employees assigned to the
5.21. SAFETY PLAN

The erector shall prepare a safety plan for every project. A safety plan shall consider known or reasonably anticipated hazards relating to the project site and construction activities. The safety plan shall include a pre-task analysis for each steel erection activity that occurs on the project site, a list of all hazardous materials in the control of the erector at the project site, an emergency evacuation plan, and requirements for regularly scheduled safety inspections.

The safety plan shall include the following information as appropriate for the project:

(a) Project name and location
(b) The erector’s emergency contacts on site and off site
(c) Medical services available on site, contact information for emergency services, and emergency evacuation procedures
(d) Fall protection requirements that differ from those in the safety manual
(e) Required personal protective equipment
(f) Protection for openings and perimeters
(g) Special procedures required, such as, but not limited to, lockout/tagout, confined space training, and lead exposure mitigation
(h) Special training required
(i) Requirements for work attire
(j) Information as provided to the erector regarding other hazardous materials onsite

The safety plan shall be reviewed before the start of erection by the erector’s project management team and be available to all employees assigned to the project. All revisions shall be approved by the individual responsible for the safety management system and communicated to affected personnel at the time of the revision.

Commentary: The safety plan is an integral component of the safety training described in Section 5.18.

5.22. OTHER PROJECT-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with OSHA Subpart R, the AISC Code of Standard Practice, and the contract documents, prior to the start of erection, the erector shall have documentation or other evidence that required site conditions have been met.

In accordance with the AISC Code of Standard Practice and contract documents, the erector shall have documentation or other evidence that the required information in AISC Code of Standard Practice Section 7.10 has been provided.

Commentary: The specific requirements are found in OSHA Subpart R 1926.752 a, b and c; OSHA 1926.755 b; and the AISC Code of Standard Practice Sections 7.2 and 7.3.
CHAPTER 6

HYDRAULIC METAL STRUCTURES

FABRICATOR REQUIREMENTS

This chapter addresses hydraulic metal structures fabricator requirements and applies as required in Section 1.2.

This chapter is organized as follows:

6.2 Scope
6.3 References
6.5 Management Responsibility
6.6 Construction Document Review and Communication
6.7 Detailing
6.12 Process Controls

6.2. SCOPE

This Standard establishes two categories of hydraulic metal structures: standard and advanced.

Fabricators producing standard hydraulic metal structures shall be required to meet the requirements in Chapter 6 and may be required to meet supplemental requirements in Chapter 6.F.

Fabricators producing advanced hydraulic metal structures shall be required to meet the requirements in Chapter 6 and the supplemental requirements in Chapters 6.A. and 6.F.

Hydraulic Metal Structure category descriptions:

Standard hydraulic metal structures are those that do not require sophisticated measures such as specialized equipment and techniques for geometric control, machining, welding and handling.

Commentary: Common examples of standard hydraulic metal structures may include:

(a) sluice gates
(b) knife gates
(c) spillway gates
(d) bulkheads and stop logs
(e) needle beams
(f) lock culvert valves

Advanced hydraulic metal structures are those requiring sophisticated measures in fabrication and erection, particularly with regard to size,
curvature, plate thickness, distortion, machining, fabrication access, geometric tolerances, and constraint conditions.

**Commentary:** Common examples of advanced hydraulic metal structures include:

(a) miter gates
(b) vertical lift gates
(c) roller gates
(d) hoisting gates
(g) bonneted gates
(h) sector gates
(i) submersible Tainter gates

6.3. REFERENCES

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of the following documents shall be demonstrated:

(a) ANSI/ASNT CP-189 *Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel*, or

(b) ASNT-TC-1A *Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing*

(c) ASTM F3125 *Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts, Steel and Alloy Steel, Heat Treated, 120 ksi (830 MPa) and 150 ksi (1040 MPa) Minimum Tensile Strength*

**Commentary:** The fabricator should also have the following references available as applicable:

- UFGS 05 59 20 *Fabrication of Hydraulic Steel Structures*
- AWS D1.2/D1.2M *Structural Welding Code—Aluminum*
- AWS D1.3/D1.3M *Structural Welding Code—Sheet Steel*
- AASHTO/AWS D1.5 *Bridge Welding Code*
- AWS D1.6/D1.6M *Structural Welding Code—Stainless Steel*

6.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

6.5.4. Resource Management

6.5.4.1. Personnel

The following qualification requirements shall apply:

(a) For production and QA management functions, at least five years fabrication experience or training
2008 (b) For QC and purchasing management functions and for detailing checkers, at least three years fabrication experience or training

2009 The fabricator shall have the following personnel on staff or available under contract that are certified in accordance with the fabricator’s NDT program:

2010 (c) At least one Certified NDT Level III for each NDT method performed in the shop

2011 (d) At least one Certified NDT Level II for each NDT method performed in the shop.

2012 The fabricator shall have documented procedures for certifying and updating NDT personnel employed by the fabricator. Alternately, the fabricator’s documented procedures shall describe how they review the methods and/or written practice of contractors as suitable to subcontract to their organization.

2013 **Commentary:** ASNT Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A provides guidelines for employers to establish in-house certification programs for the qualification and certification of nondestructive testing personnel.

2014 The fabricator shall have an individual on staff that has knowledge and experience with:

2015 (a) welding processes, procedures, welding equipment, welder performance qualifications, and

2016 (b) development, preparation, qualification, and execution of welding procedure specifications.

2017 In addition, the fabricator shall have AWS Certified Welding Inspectors (or other personnel as permitted by AWS D1.1, “Inspection Personnel Qualification”) available to monitor all shifts on which welding is performed.

2018 **6.5.4.2. Buildings, Workspace, Equipment, and Associated Utilities**

2019 A fabrication facility shall consist of areas and buildings that provide adequate space for the routine functions considered to be part of hydraulic metal structure fabrication. The work areas and buildings (including housekeeping, ventilation and clean air supply, and electrical supply) shall be conducive to achieving consistent quality work. The fabricator shall have under their control the equipment and software necessary to perform fabrication and inspection consistent with the contract documents.

2020 Equipment shall include automatic, mechanized, or semiautomatic welding equipment.

2021 **6.6 CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT REVIEW AND COMMUNICATION**
The fabricator’s documented procedure shall include a process for communicating with individuals in the fabricator’s organization, the general contractor, and the owner regarding special fabrication-related requirements for hydraulic metal structures, including:

(a) Shop assemblies
(b) Dimensional control and verification
(c) Welding
(d) NDT
(e) High-performance materials
(f) Erection and installation considerations
(g) Other atypical or special job requirements

Decisions made in the process of these communications shall be approved by and distributed to the appropriate parties. This distribution shall be controlled in accordance with Sections 1.6 and 1.8.

**Commentary:** High-performance materials are designated with an HPS such as A709 HPS 50W, A709 HPS 70W, and A709 HPS 100W. High-performance materials may also be contract specific materials not addressed by AWS D1 welding codes.

### 6.7. DETAILING

#### 6.7.1. Detailing Standards

The detailing standards shall define the fabricator’s method for presenting information on shop assembly (blocking) documents or other fabrication documents.

#### 6.7.6. Detailing Functions

Detailing personnel shall have an understanding of geometry, machining methods and finishes, dimensioning formats, final tolerances, and materials related to the fabrication of the type of hydraulic projects the fabricator may undertake.

#### 6.7.8. Preparation of Fabrication Documents

Any fabrication documents shall incorporate all contract requirements, specifications, codes, and relevant standards to adequately procure materials and fabricate the structure. To ensure this, a documented procedure for preparation of fabrication documents shall be developed, which describes:

(a) How project requirements are reviewed and incorporated
(b) How the fabricator coordinates, proposes changes, and tracks information with the general contractor or owner (e.g., change orders and RFIs), and how the associated resolutions are tracked and controlled.
6.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

6.12.1. Welding

The documented procedure for welding shall include welding of dissimilar metals. WPSs and supporting PQRs shall be available for the dissimilar metals to be joined, including those not addressed by AWS D1 welding codes.
CHAPTER 6.A
SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR FABRICATORS OF
ADVANCED HYDRAULIC METAL STRUCTURES

This chapter addresses supplemental requirements for fabricators of advanced hydraulic metal structures and applies as required in Chapter 6.

This chapter is organized as follows:

6.A.3. References

6.A.3. REFERENCES

The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of ASTM F3125/F3125M Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts shall be demonstrated.

6.A.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

6.A.5.4 Resource Management

6.A.5.4.1 Personnel

The fabricator shall have AWS Certified Welding Inspectors present to monitor all shifts on which welding is performed. Alternate qualifications described in AWS D1.1 “Inspection Personnel Qualification,” are not permitted for fabricators of advanced hydraulic metal structures.

6.A.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

6.A.12.1. Welding

The fabricator’s documented procedure for welding shall include provisions for distortion control.

6.A.12.2. Bolt Installation

The documented procedure for bolting shall meet the S4 supplementary requirements for rotational capacity testing as required by ASTM F3125/F3125M Standard Specification for High Strength Structural Bolts.

6.A.12.6. Trial Assembly

The fabricator’s documented procedure for trial assembly of field
connections shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

(a) Provisions for control of assembled dimensions

(b) Provisions for control of accuracy of drilling and reaming of shop connections

(c) Documented procedures, including reference drawings, for match-marking shop-assembled pieces

(d) Provisions for assuring the accuracy of numerically controlled equipment, if contract documents permit the use of such equipment in lieu of physical assembly

6.A.12.7. Machining

A documented procedure shall be developed for machining, whether it is performed by the fabricator or a subcontractor.
CHAPTER 6.F
SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR FABRICATORS OF FRACTURE-CRITICAL MEMBERS
OF HYDRAULIC METAL STRUCTURES

This chapter addresses supplemental requirements for fabricators of fracture-critical members of hydraulic metal structures and applies as required in Chapter 6.

This chapter is organized as follows:

6.F.3. References
6.F.5 Management Responsibility
6.F.7. Detailing
6.F.11. Material Identification
6.F.15. Control of Nonconformances

6.F.3. REFERENCES
The ability to work to and meet the requirements of the latest edition of AASHTO/AWS D1.5M/D1.5 Bridge Welding Code shall be demonstrated.

6.F.5. MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
The quality manual shall include or reference a written fracture control plan (FCP).

6.F.7. DETAILING
6.F.7.1. Detailing Standards
The detailing standards for preparation of bills of material shall include how fracture-critical members (FCM) are identified in bills of material. FCM shall be individually identified.

Commentary: Materials such as like castings, stainless steel, aluminum, and steels other than ASTM A709 do not have properties specified for meeting the requirements of FCM.
The detailing standards shall define the manner of identifying fracture-critical welds.

### 6.F.10. PURCHASING

#### 6.F.10.1. Purchasing Data

The fabricator’s written purchasing documents shall identify material to be used for fracture-critical applications.

**Commentary:** Purchase orders no longer need to specify killed steel and prohibit mill repairs because it is now covered in ASTM A709. Purchase orders for fracture-critical material should reference the applicable requirements in ASTM A709.

If non-ASTM A709 material is specified for FCM, the owner’s representative for design should indicate which properties and test methods are required.

Fracture-critical specific Charpy V-notch testing is not required in the specification of some materials. Without a published specification or supporting testing or research, the specifier should define these requirements for other materials like castings, stainless steel, or aluminum.

### 6.F.11. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

The fabricator’s documented procedures for identification of material and for material traceability shall include provisions for maintaining heat and MTR identity of fracture-critical material throughout the fabrication process. The procedure shall address how fracture-critical material is identified at receipt and throughout fabrication by unique mill piece or plate number. Further, the procedure shall also address how consumables purchased for fracture-critical welding are identified.

### 6.F.12. PROCESS CONTROLS

#### 6.F.12.1. Welding

The fabricator’s documented procedure for welding shall include:

(a) Fracture-critical provisions for welding procedure qualification, preheat, and storage of consumables

(b) Provisions for the creation and implementation of a FCP. The FCP shall be in accordance with the requirements of AWS D1.5M/D1.5 Bridge Welding Code, “AASHTO/AWS Fracture-Control Plan (FCP) for Nonredundant Structures” with the following modifications:

1. All instances of the word “bridge” shall be replaced with “hydraulic structure.”

2. The first sentence of the section, Certification and Qualification, shall
be omitted.

6.F.13. INSPECTION AND TESTING

The fabricator’s documented procedure shall include provisions for inspection and testing of fracture-critical welds.

6.F.15. CONTROL OF NONCONFORMANCES

6.F.15.2. Nonconforming Product

The fabricator’s documented procedure shall include provisions for critical and noncritical repairs of fracture-critical welds in accordance with AWS D1.5.