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AS/NZS 1554.1 - 2011

**CHANGES
EXPLAINED**

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COVER PAGE

AS/NZS 1554.1-2011 - Changes Explained.

The new revision of AS/NZS 1554.1 has been released and the industry needs to consider the changes, the AWI explains the major changes and some of the issues that may affect your business.

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New Edition of Welding Standards



Standards Australia has recently issued a new 2011 edition of AS/NZS 1554.1 Welding of Steel Structures.

Within this article, the AWI have attempted to highlight the changes between this (2011) edition and the previous 2004 version of the standard and where we believe it absolutely necessary the AWI™ have made some explanatory comment.

However, enquiries of a technical nature or for further details and clarifications should be directed to Standards Australia.

The AWI™ runs a technical online forum which can be accessed from the AWI™ website at - www.austwelding.com.au and answers to technical questions regarding the changes to this standard could also be sought there.

Disclaimer – This article is for the members of AWI™. Direct comparison between AS/NZS 1554.1:2004 and AS/NZS 1554.1:2011 is limited to printing the changes that now appear in the 2011 edition of this standard. No comment is intended and the individual should satisfy themselves of the changes and any interpretations stated here.

Amendments to AS/NZS 1554.1 - 2004

Clauses:

Clause 1.2 Exclusions

An additional note has been added regarding underwater welding

2. For guidance on underwater welding the user should refer to ISO 15614-10, ISO 15618-1 or ISO 15618-2, as appropriate.

Clause 1.7 Management of Quality

The previous title for this clause (Basic Welding Requirements) has changed and sub-clause 1.7.1 added

1.7.1 Quality management

Fabricators shall ensure that all welding and related activities prescribed within Clause

1.7.2 and this Standard are managed under a suitable quality management system.

Such a system should generally comply with the requirements of AS/NZS ISO 3834 and its parts, particularly where fabrication activities require the approval of the principal or inspecting authority, or where the fabrication of large, complex or critical structures is being undertaken.

Clause 2.1 Parent Material

Sub-clause (c) has changed in a very minor way.

“(c) comply with the following standards as appropriate:” and then lists the standards within a sub-section

The 2011 edition now states:

“(c) comply with.....” and then lists the standards within the sentence



Clause 2.3.1 Electrodes and filler wires

The first sub-section of this clause lists different standards to previous and has replaced AS/NZS 1553.1 and AS/NZS 1553.2.

Electrodes for manual metal-arc welding shall comply with AS/NZS 4855 or AS/NZS 4857, as applicable (see Clause 4.6.1).

The second sub-section of this clause has also changed some of the standards identified with electrodes or filler wires. AS2203.1 has been omitted and the ISO variants added.

Electrodes or filler wires for processes other than manual metal-arc welding shall comply with AS 1858.1, AS/NZS 1167.2, AS/NZS 2717.1, AS/NZS ISO 17632, ISO 14341 or ISO 636, as applicable (see Clause 4.6.1).

Clause 3.2.5 Transition of thickness or width

This clause in the 2011 edition has had the following sub-section added:

Butt-welded T-joints may have a small fillet weld superimposed on each welded face not exceeding the lesser of 6 mm or $t_{\text{thinner}}/3$. Larger fillet welds are not permitted unless a compound joint (see Clause 3.4) has been specified by the designer.

Clause 4.1.2 Butt welds

The addition of details for a single bevel butts and J butts has made its way into to sub-clauses (d) and (f). This has meant a re-arranging of previous sub-clauses from the 2004 standard. Changes to the 2011 standards are identified below:

(d) A procedure qualification on a single bevel butt weld that has been welded from only the one side shall qualify for welding a double bevel butt weld and a single bevel butt weld that has been welded on both sides.

(f) A procedure qualification on a single-J butt weld that has been welded from only the one side shall qualify for welding a double-J butt weld and a single-J butt weld that has been welded on both sides.

Further sub-clauses deal with details for double bevel and J butts:

(h) A procedure qualification on a double bevel butt weld shall also qualify for welding a single bevel butt weld that has been welded on both sides.

(j) A procedure qualification on a double-J butt weld shall also qualify for welding a Single-J butt weld that has been welded on both sides.



The previous sub-clause (g) has now moved to (k)

(k) Thickness limitations for butt welds shall comply with the following:

and there has been a further addition made to this sub-clause which identifies the requirements for T-butt joints.

(iii) For T butt joints between non-equal thickness members, the thickness limitation applicable to the prepared member abutting the non-prepared member shall apply.

Sub-clause (iii) also has the accompanying note:

NOTE: When applying these thickness limitations, an adjustment to the minimum preheat temperature may be required (see Clause 5.3.4).

Clause 4.2 Methods for Qualifying a Welding Procedure

The 2004 version had a single note to sub-clause 4.2 (b). The 2011 edition now has some significant changes via two notes. These are identified below:

NOTES:

b1. A completed welding procedure sheet such as that shown in Appendix C, together with records of any tests carried out as required by the application Standard to which the procedure was qualified (e.g. AS/NZS 3992, AWS D1.1), constitutes documentary evidence of prior experience. All WPS's should meet the requirements of essential variables of AS/NZS 1554.1.

AWI comment: It is AWI's understanding that this may require a new AS/NZS 1554.1 WPS document to be prepared referencing the PQR and supporting documents from the other code/s qualified procedure.



b2. Due to changes in the welding consumable classifications systems used in Australia and New Zealand, reference should be made to Appendix F for guidance on the extension of weld procedure qualification. Weld procedures qualified using consumables classified under the former systems remain valid and may continue to be used without further qualification where consumable equivalence can be established.

Clause 4.6 Qualification of Welding Consumables

There has been a complete revamp of table 4.6.1(A) from the 2004 version. This is too big a change to clearly identify within this article, but essentially it identifies the new consumable classifications, particularly the new MMAW and FCAW consumable classifications MMAW AS/NZS 4855 and FCAW AS/NZS ISO 17632.

This section of the 2011 standard also introduces a new Appendix F which deals with changes to the

welding classification system and the weld procedure requirements associated with these changes

Clause 4.6.1 Pre-qualified welding consumables

Sub-clause 4.6.1.1 (b) and (i) (B) adds L40, L50, Y20, or Y40 grade steels.

(b) Consumables for submerged arc and flux-cored arc welding conform to Columns 4 and 5 of Table 4.6.1(A), provided that for L0 grade steels the maximum arc energy is limited to 5 kJ/mm and for L15, L20, L40, L50, Y20, or Y40 grade steels the maximum arc energy is limited to 2.5 kJ/mm.

(i) Consumables with S, M or SM grading—

A) for multi-run butt welds or any fillet weld in L0 grade steel, 5 kJ/mm max.; or

(B) for multi-run butt welds or any fillet weld in L15, L20, L40, L50, Y20 or Y40 grade steels, 2.5 kJ/mm max.



Table 4.6.1(B) Steel Type Numbers

This table has had some additional Steel types added.



AWI™ Comment: It is the AWI's opinion that the following information is not a change in the new 2011 edition but of the conditions which have previously applied in the 2004 edition)

It is a common practice to use Grade 350 Type 4 material when qualifying a PQR and assume this qualifies Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4. This is incorrect unless:

- The Grade 350 material has low temperature impact values less than or equal to the type 2 & 3 materials. Plus;
- Material thicknesses are also a factor in material types qualified.

In support of the above statement - refer to Section 4.8 Extension of Qualification Item (C) which states: "The Charpy-V impact test temperature of the other steel is not colder than that of the steel used in the qualified procedure"

Table 4.6.2 Note 5 Appendix B Table B1.

AWI™ Comment: Be aware that there is an error in note 5 of Table 4.6.2 as it refers to Clause 4.6.1.1 (h) which does not exist)



Table 4.7.1 Required Extent of Testing.

In this 2011 edition, changes have been applied to the notes to this table with new notes added and notes 1 and 3 amended. These changes will require the Fabricator's attention. Note 5 requires special attention as this note states:

Where bend tests are required as part of the weld procedure qualification process, preparations welded as "T" joints or corner joints should be welded as planar butt joints to permit bend tests to be taken. e.g. use B-C4a in lieu of T-C4a or C-C4a joints.



AWI™ Comment: It is the AWI's opinion that either of these Bevel joint types welded from one side only; then become a non pre-qualified joint. This fact will then warrant bend tests as well as a Macro testing. Furthermore, a Hardness Survey will be required if

the preheat temperatures does not comply with Clause 5.3 (see note 2 of Table 4.7.1).

Clause 4.10 Records of Tests

The 2011 edition has had an additional note added to this clause.

NOTE: The WPS, PQR and any other supporting documentation may be considered as technical and/or intellectual property of the fabricator and as such, dissemination of this material may be restricted. The extent, type and control of this documentation should be agreed prior to the commencement of the work (see Appendix D).

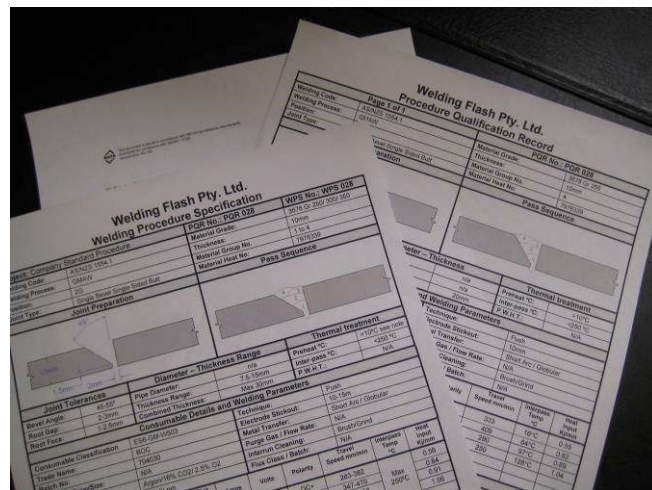


Table 4.11 (A) Changes to Essential Variables:

Items b, e, o & u of this table have been amended

Item b – now references an added note at the bottom of the table and essentially incorporates changes to consumable classifications. This note states:

NOTE: Re-qualification is not required where the change in classification is due to a change in the classification standard and equivalence is established (See Clause 4.2 and Appendix F)

Item e - in the 2004 version referenced AS 4882. The amended item e in this 2011 edition refers the reader to Table 4.11(D) which is a new table detailing the allowable variations to minor shielding gas components

Item o – in the 2011 edition extends the thickness qualified for a Butt weld from the previous edition from 0.75 – 1.5 t (in the 2004 version) to 0.5 t - 2t.

AWI™ Comment: This change could be a distinct advantage as it has the possibility of reducing the number of WPS's required to weld a wider range of material thicknesses qualified. This revised item also refers the reader to clause 4.1.2(k) which is where the previous sub-clause (g) has now moved to.



Item U – is a new item in this table of the 2011 edition and relates to the pipe diameter qualified.

Table 4.11 (C) Minor changes in Essential Variables:

Item (d) – has been amended to introduce the following note at the bottom of the table. This note states:

NOTE: Examples include, but are not limited to a change from V-shape to U-shape, a change from V-shape to bevel-shape

Table 4.11 (D) Variation from Classification Permitted for Minor Shielding Gas Components

The 2004 version did not have this table, so in the 2011 edition it details the range of percentages permitted in varying minor shielding gas components.

Table 4.12.2 (B) Range of Qualification for Welding Consumables

This table is completely new in the 2011 edition and relates to the range of qualification for welding consumables.

AWI™ Comment: The fabricator should take careful note of this additional table and the implications for the WPS.



Clause 5.3.4. Determination of preheating temperature.

It would appear that there is an additional note in the 2011 edition which is note 3 and reads:

The permitted heat input range (see Clauses 4.11 and 5.3) should be shown on WPS documents and be calculated using low-low-high (amps-volts-welding speed) parameters for the minimum arc energy and high-high-low (amps-volts-welding speed) parameters for the maximum arc energy.

Clause 5.3.5 Inter-run temperature determination

This is an additional clause in the 2011 edition and states:

For welded structures subject to seismic loadings where seismic resisting steels [steel groups 2S and 5S, Table 4.6.1(B)] are specified, the maximum inter-run temperature shall be 300°C unless the weld procedure is qualified at a higher inter-run temperature, in which case the higher temperature shall prevail.



Clause 5.7 Control of Distortion and Residual Stress

This section identifies methods to deal with the control of distortion. There has been a minor change to sub-clause 5.7.1

Clause 5.7.1 General

This sub-section has an additional note 2 added in the 2011 edition. The note states:

2. The order in which weld joints and/or weld runs are deposited can have an effect on the residual stress, mechanical properties, hardness, corrosion, distortion, ease of welding likelihood of defects including lamellar tearing, fatigue and final appearance, and so influence the performance of the final joint. For critical joints, bead placement should be carefully considered by the fabricator when developing the welding procedure specification.

Clause 6.4.3 Acceptance Limits

The 2004 version of the standard had a relatively simple statement regarding acceptance limits. The new 2011 edition now has a greater statement on acceptance limits. The entire section is much larger and states that repaired areas are to be radiographed or ultrasonically tested (by agreement). The clause then details via two notes - Notes a) and b) what should occur if non-compliance is discovered during spot examination.



This complete section is copied below:

The maximum permissible levels of imperfections shall be given in Table 6.2.1. Where imperfections in excess of the limits of Table 6.2.1 are detected, the unacceptable areas shall be repaired and re-radiographed in accordance with this clause or, by mutual agreement, be examined using ultrasonics in

accordance with clause 6.4, in which case the results of such ultrasonic examination shall be taken as the basis for acceptance.

Alternatively, the weld may be considered to be defective and dealt with in accordance with clause 6.7

NOTE: Where non-complying welds are detected during a spot examination, two additional spots, each of the same length as the original spot, should be examined. They should comply with the following requirements, as appropriate:

(a) Where the two additional spots pass, only the original spot should be repaired and examined.

(b) Where either of the two additional spots fail, the entire weld should be examined, and repaired as appropriate.

Appendices

There have been some changes to the appendices in this 2011 edition. The changes are identified in the following text:

Table E4

The 2004 version had H-C 1a was identified as “a square butt welded one side, without backing strip” This has been omitted in the 2011 version and the new joint is a “square butt welded one side, with backing strip”. Essentially H-C 1b has become the new H-C 1a

Similarly H-C 1d has been omitted and is no longer a pre-qualified joint.

Appendix F Weld Procedure Requirements Associated with Changes to the New Welding Consumable Classification Systems.

This is a completely new appendix and explains in detail the relevant changes to the consumable classifications. In this 2011 edition consumable classification has adopted the ISO based consumable

classification systems. The main details of Appendix F are detailed below:

The new ISO based consumable classification systems brings together two seemingly incompatible systems in common usage:

(a) System A - used in Europe where consumables are classified predominantly by yield strength and the temperature at which 47 J minimum impact energy is guaranteed.

(b) System B - used extensively around the Pacific Rim and North America where consumables are classified by tensile strength and the temperature at which 27 J minimum impact energy is guaranteed.



Australia and New Zealand have generally followed the AWS based system B practice using a tensile strength based classification system with local variations including a 47 J minimum impact energy requirement at the temperature of test as the basis for its consumable classification requirements. For the MMAW process, the system used remained similar to that used by AWS. For the FCAW and other processes Australia developed its own unique classification systems. With the adoption of the harmonized ISO

system, it is expected that usage of AWS based 'B' classification system will continue to dominate; however, there will be situations where the European based 'A' classification system will be preferred.

To extend the validity of weld procedures qualified under previous classification systems to utilize consumables classified under the harmonized ISO based classification system, the procedure described in this Appendix should be adopted, and where contractually required, agreed between the fabricator and principal prior to the commencement of welding to minimize the need for the fabricator to requalify weld procedures.

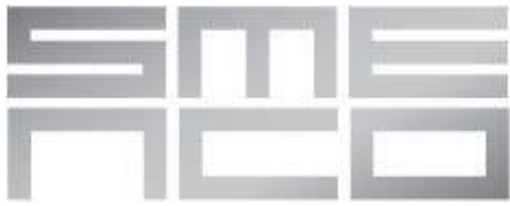
It is also recognized that consumables classified under the former Standards systems will remain available in the market and in fabricator's consumable storage facilities for some time, and these may continue to be used. When welding to this Standard (AS/NZS 1554.1), the fabricator should obtain the new classification from the manufacturer and note the change of classification on both the weld procedure qualification record (PQR) and weld procedure specification (WPS) documents.

For other situations where equivalency cannot be established, the weld procedure should be re-qualified in accordance with the requirements of this Standard.



Review of AS/NZS 1554.5, which is the Australian standard involved with the welding of steel structures subject to high levels of fatigue loading will be completed in a further edition of WeldED

MEDIA RELEASE FROM SMENCO PTY LTD



SMENCO, one of Australia's leading distributors of welding equipment and welding technology, has strengthened its claim to be a single-stop shop for the pipeline welding industry with the announcement that it is the national distributor for DWT pipe preparation and pipe cutting equipment.

This latest news follows SMENCO's recent appointment as national distributor for Bohler Welding and T-Put welding consumables for pipeline construction.

DWT is a German manufacturer of professional pipe bevelling and pipe cutting machines for use in heavy duty industries and applications. Used around the world in shipyards, boiler manufacturers, power stations, refineries and the oil and gas industries, it is widely accepted that weld preparation of pipe ends influences the finished quality of the welding junction.

For welding applications of pipes with a high wall-thickness and for orbital welding technology, welding engineers demand a perfect and effective weld preparation by use of mechanised weld preparation.



DWT is the licensed manufacturer of portable pipe bevelling machines under the Babcock brand. Boiler manufacturer Babcock developed the product range with the know-how of their own workforce. The machines have a high metal removal rate, are easy to handle and are manufactured in a rugged and compact way. Especially for boiler walls, DWT offers special applications for on-site operations with flexible and lightweight machines. Their high working speed and quick readiness allows for cost effective manufacture.

With the complete product range, I.D tube diameters of 12mm to 711 mm can be machined onsite by a single operator. In addition to DWT, Bohler and T-Put, SMENCO has become a one-stop provider to the pipeline welding industry through its other key agencies which include Fronius Welding Equipment, Castolin Eutectic, Messer and BugO pipe welding systems.

'With new gas fields being developed in WA and Queensland and other major infrastructure set to launch during the next five years the demand for pipeline construction is going to be intense,'

Anthony England,
Managing Director
SMENCO Pty Ltd
said.



'We are excited and looking forward to being a dynamic and active provider of cutting equipment and welding consumables in this industry and are very much strengthened by the addition of DWT to our product range,' he said

Based in Melbourne with offices around Australia, SMENCO has an enviable reputation for knowledge, experience and commitment to its customers that puts the company at the forefront of the welding industry. SMENCO company trained and experienced field staff are backed by a comprehensive national Distributor Network to provide customers with service that's never far away.



SMENCO Pty Ltd

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KERR ENGINEERING is a family run Western Australian Fabrication and General Engineering Company based in Carlisle Perth. We are a growing company with an excellent reputation for efficiency, reliability & quality workmanship. In July 2009 Kerr Engineering was accredited with their accreditation to ISO 3834-2, and in September 2011 increased our accreditation to include ISO 9001-2008.

Our fabrication workshops have manufactured a number of transfer shoots for the mining industry including the



installation of Liners, ranging in size from around 3 ton to 30 ton. We will look at all fabrication work from over the counter work to larger projects for the Mining and Oil and Gas industries. All of our welders are trained and qualified to our welding procedures, our professional staffs are able to develop and qualify welding procedures for a wide variety of job specific applications.

We have a close working relationship with a number of testing facilities, and can offer full testing and tractability for any job to the customer's requirements including weld tractability, full MDR's

We presently manufacture:

- Lifting equipment.
- Offshore baskets and containers.
- Baskets for manual handling.
- Modified container's (workshops)
- Lifting frames.
- Transfer shoots.
- Light sheet metal work.
- General structural steel work.
- Fabrication repair work.

Kerr Engineering also has a well equipped machine shop to complement the fabrication department.

This gives us the advantage to combine different work scopes and deliver a one stop service to our customers.



Our machine shop

- Manual lathes with capacity up to 1200mm swing and 3m length.
- CNC Lathe x 2 capacity up to 520mm
- CNC MILL
- Horizontal Mill envelope size 2000mm x 1000mm x 850mm, up the 3 ton.
- Manual mills
- Grinding Facilities Surface and cylindrical,
- Slotter



We are at present working out of one manufacturing facility with a holding yard / assembler area across the road. Our goal is to expand our operation with the building of another workshop and to have fabrication and machining each on their own proposes built site, and continue to increase our range of services.

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Are there candidates out there that are still interested in Sheetmetal and Boilermaking?

Here at 1300apprentice we still think so. In fact, this year our intake has seen an increase in the amount of interest these two trades are attracting, which is a pleasant surprise given that we usually attract a considerable amount of candidates for the more popular trades such as electrical and carpentry.

Common misconceptions we hear from apprentices is that the work is still heavy and hot but over the last few years this couldn't be further from the truth. Whilst there is an element of this and this is depending on the size of the workshop, the industry has also seen a vast amount of technological advancements which is changing the face of the trade.



So from an apprentice point of view what is involved in these trades?

The key for an apprentice is to remember that both boilermaking and sheetmetal fall under the Certificate III Engineering Trade – Heavy or Light Metal Fabrication.

Heavy fabrication (boilermaking) is classified by working with metals that are thicker than 3mm and generally speaking anything below 3mm falls into the

light fabrication trade or sheetmetal. Typically both light and heavy fabrication apprentices learn to interpret engineering drawings and then replicate them into the required shapes by means of welding. Heavy fabrication apprentices could build anything from bridge structures to pressure vessels. Where as light fabrication apprentices tend to build smaller objects using metals such as aluminium and stainless steel. In both trades you may also be exposed to CNC machinery.



Both these trades are a four year apprenticeship.

So what are the benefits for commencing an apprenticeship in this industry? Both these trades are listed as a skill shortage which means that you may be entitled to extra government incentives on top of your normal weekly wage.

For more information on incentives go to:

http://www.australianapprenticeships.gov.au/Info_Emps/Incentives.asp

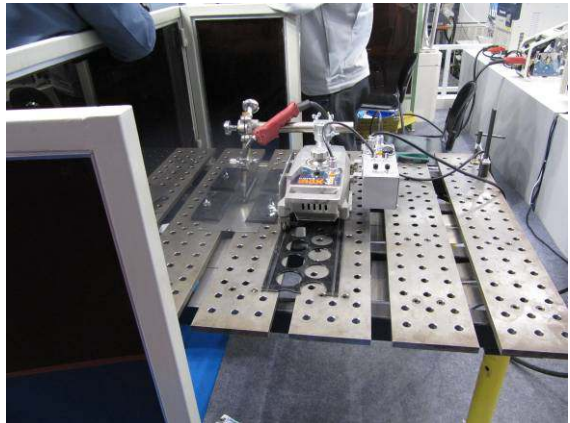
The other thing to consider is that you are being paid to learn your trade even when you attend TAFE whilst also being given an opportunity to learn on-the-job skills over the four year period. At the end of the training term you become a fully qualified tradesperson with the capacity to earn more and given that this is an industry that has a skill shortage, the chances are that you probably won't be without work.

What do some of our apprentices say about these trades? One of our 4th year heavy fabrication apprentices based in the Illawarra region said that

"What he enjoys the most is being able to learn new things every day, meeting new people and working with different tradesmen".

Our apprentice then went on to explain why he had chosen heavy fabrication and what he had planned after his apprenticeship;

"When I finished high school I knew I didn't want to go to uni, I liked working with my hands and I wanted to start earning some money which is why I chose the apprenticeship pathway. Living in the Illawarra there's plenty of opportunity for boilermakers and I had done some welding in the past so I figured it was a good career choice for me. Now that I'm almost finished I'm looking forward to working as a tradesman and then travelling a bit."



Whilst he wasn't sure where this trade was going to take him, he knew that he wanted to complete a trade qualification to give him as much advantage as possible. Our apprentice who is now in his 4th year said "it all started to turn around at the end of my 2nd year – I was progressing better at TAFE - my confidence was building and I started to build up creditability with the other tradesmen in the workplace."

Both these young apprentices have demonstrated how successful an apprenticeship can be for a young Australian when they are willing to work hard and are determined to succeed.

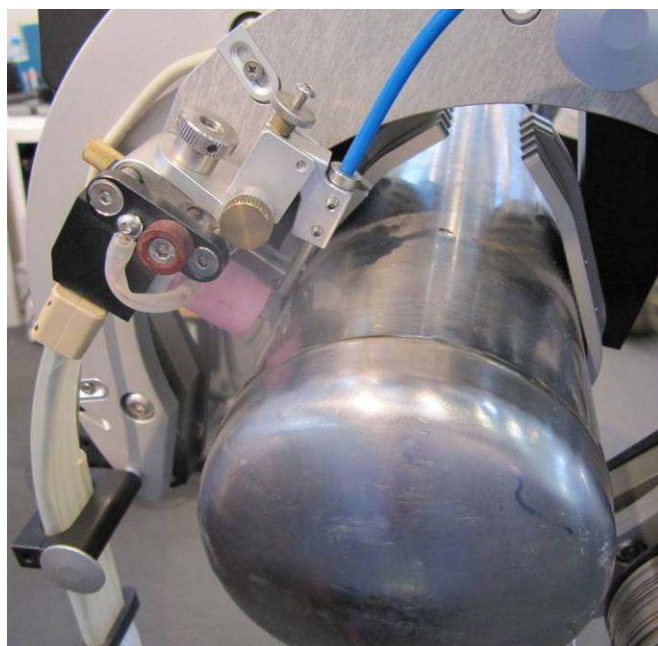
So if a heavy or light metal fabrication apprenticeship sounds like something that would interest you and you would like to know a little more about what is involved, call 1300apprentice on 1300 277 736. For an up-to-date list of all our current apprenticeship opportunities including heavy and light metal fabrication apprenticeships, visit our website at www.1300apprentice.com.au and click the Hot Jobs tab or like our face book page for the latest job updates.

For any further enquiries please contact

Samantha Leet on:

9715 7344 or

0418 441 570.



Another one of our sheetmetal apprentices commenced his trade when he was just 16 years of age and had a somewhat bumpy start.

"I found the first year of transitioning from school to work difficult and I had to learn some hard lessons really quickly".

1300 apprentice

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30 September 2011

Australian Welding Institute

PO Box 618

Penrith NSW 2751

Attn: Directors/Founders of the Australian Welding Institute

Dear Directors of the Australian Welding Institute,

As you are aware, Kerr Engineering has been accredited to ISO 3834 since 2009 and over the last few months we have been looking at increasing our accreditation to include ISO 9001.

We believe there are tremendous benefits to be had by continuing with 3834 Certification as it offers considerable benefits to our operations and client base. With this in mind Kerr Engineering was eager to find a Certification body that would provide the information, experience and auditing expertise, to combine both.

The option was to continue under the previous Certification body or alternatively embrace the AWI / TQCSI System. Our involvement with the AWI Management Team encouraged us to extend our Certification with this group, and we believe the latter was the best option.

I am pleased to announce that our second phase of the auditing process was conducted at the beginning of this week for both ISO 3834 & ISO 9001, and had a very successful outcome.

This is a major milestone for KERR ENGINEERING and confirms our continued commitment to quality in this industry; we value the support of AWI/TQCSI and aim to build on this relationship to promote our company in the Australian welding and fabrication Industry.

Yours sincerely,

MARK KINSMAN

MANAGING DIRECTOR



Progress of the AWI™



Well, a year in and the AWI™ has grown beyond our expectations. We are fast approaching 500 members, interest in our organisation and what we can offer is

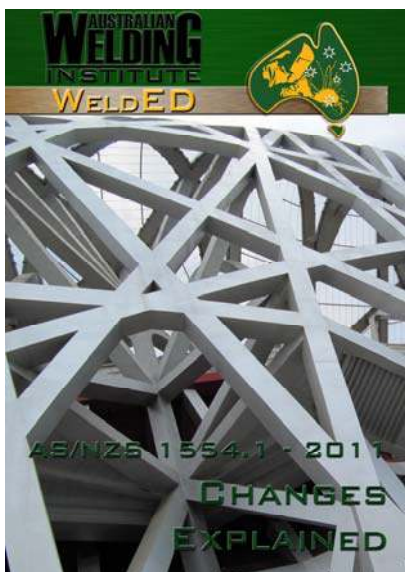
also growing. We have aligned with the UK's TWI and will be further developing this important relationship for our members. Don't forget - members can obtain a discount on the training offered by TWI Australia on their national and internationally recognised CSWIP inspection courses.

The AWI™ directors have to admit to being inundated with the responses so far. None of us would have thought it would be so great and from so many sectors of industry and training organisations.

If you think you can help in some way, give us a call (see rear page for the phone numbers) or email us at admin@austwelding.com.au.

AS1554.1 – New 2011 edition

The AWI™ is pleased to offer to our member's discussion on the differences between the older 2004 version and the newly released 2011 edition of this very important standard – AS1554.1. Our intention is to roll out a presentation nationally – so watch this space!



However, we realise that industry needs differ and if there is enough interest from our members, the AWI™ could easily run a series of face to face presentations. Rest assured, it will be competitively priced and nowhere near the current \$550 price asked for by the WTIA. Contact admin@austwelding.com.au to express your interest.

Additionally, the AWI™ runs a technical online forum which can be accessed from the AWI™ website at www.austwelding.com.au. Answers to technical questions regarding the changes to this standard could also be sought there.

National framework of Education and Certification



The AWI™ Education and Certification committee (E&C) is growing from different industry sectors. There is a new Chairman and Secretary and the committee is working methodically with

Manufacturing Skills Australia, TAFE and RTO partners from every state. The committee have worked very hard to finalise the draft procedures for certification to Australian Standard qualifications for AS1796 - certificates 1 to 9 and certificate 10 as well as AS2214 - welding supervisor. These procedures are in final stages of being approved by the committee.

Audits of key RTO's are pending so the committee will soon be in a position to offer a national framework of education and certification for all welders, inspectors, supervisors that meets Australian criteria. This will be a fantastic opportunity for all stakeholders and the welding and fabrication industry.



There has been a huge interest in what the AWI E&C committee are attempting to achieve, but the committee have wanted to ensure that our procedures and processes meet stakeholder expectations before rolling this national framework out. We are close to following up on this interest and coming to some mutually beneficial arrangement with industry and AWI members.

AS/NZS ISO 3834

As you will have read from the letter printed previously, the AWI™ are beginning to offer *real* competition in a range of areas but most notably; the implementation of AS/NZS ISO 3834 - Quality Requirements for Fusion Welding of Metallic Materials.

Not only is it the anniversary of Adelaide Fabrication – our first success in the welding quality



management arena; but Kerr Engineering are now the first company to transition from the IIW MCS system into our more efficient, cost effective model.

The AWI™ has had very many approaches from companies Australia-wide regarding this standard. The AWI™ see this standard as vital to companies small and large.

If you like what you read in the testimonial from Kerr Engineering and to express your interest contact:

admin@austwelding.com.au.



I would urge you to “watch this space” because the AWI™ is making its mark with Australian industry.



We have wanted to ‘bed down’ our systems, auditing processes etc but we’re now ready to follow up with these enquiries and grow the AS/NZS ISO 3834 welding quality system with a cost competitive approach.

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