

<b>0341P STRAMIT PURLINS AND GIRTS IN STRUCTURAL STEELWORK</b>
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**Branded worksection**

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**Worksection abstract**

This branded worksection *Template* is applicable to general structural steel framing in buildings, and associated structures. It includes cold-formed purlins and girts used in conjunction with structural steelwork. It covers welding, bolting, surface preparation and treatment of structural steelwork, and architecturally exposed structural steelwork (AESS). Stramit, traditional C & Z and performance enhanced Exacta C & Z profiled purlins and girts are roll-formed from GALVSPAN steel to conform with the requirements of AS 1397 (2021) and AS/NZS 4600 (2018). An alternative to GALVSPAN is Stramit's ZAM coated steel (ZAM ZM350), which is an alternative heavy duty protective coating for corrosive environments such as marine areas conforming with the requirements of AS 1397 (2021) for Type ZM coatings. ZAM is a blended coating protection system made up of zinc, aluminium and magnesium. Stramit also offer bridging and fascia purlins along with accessories.

**Background**

This branded worksection *Template* incorporates the relevant requirements of AS/NZS 5131 (2016) and considers both the Australian Steel Institute (ASI) *National structural steelwork specification* (ASI NSSS (2023)) and *Structural steelwork standard drawing notes* (ASI SDN (2020)).

**How to use this worksection**

Customise this worksection *Template* for each project. See A guide to NATSPEC worksections ([www.natspec.com.au](http://www.natspec.com.au)) for information on *Template* structure, word styles, and completing a worksection.

**Related material located elsewhere in NATSPEC**

If a listed worksection is not part of your subscription package and you wish to purchase it, contact NATSPEC.

Related material may be found in other worksections. See for example:

- 0183 *Metals and prefinishes*.
- 0314 *Concrete in situ* for the installation of anchor bolts.
- 0342 *Light steel framing* for cold-formed sections used in domestic floor, wall and roof framing.
- 0522 *Partitions – framed and lined* for cold-formed sections used in partition framing.

Related branded worksections include:

- 0311p *STRAMIT Condeck in concrete formwork*.
- 0423p *STRAMIT roofing – profiled sheet metal*.
- 0431p *STRAMIT in cladding – combined*.

**Material not provided by Stramit**

This worksection includes generic material which may not be provided by the Product Partner including:

- Structural steel.
- Bolts, other than purlin and girt bolts.

**Documenting this and related work**

You may document this and related work as follows:

- Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 4 for specification, documentation and traceability requirements.
- If areas are subject to plastic deformation show them on the drawings. See AS 4100 (2020) clause 13.3.6.4.

The *Normal* style text of this worksection may refer to items as being documented elsewhere in the contract documentation. Make sure they are documented.

- Connections with slotted holes.
- Weld type, size and category.
- Splice locations and details.
- Section sizes, location and connection details.
- Anchor bolt size and location.
- Purlin and girt size and spacing.
- Bridging requirements for purlins and girts.
- Purlin trimmer sizes and fixing details.

**Specifying ESD**

The following may be specified by using included options:

- Environmentally sustainable steelwork conforming to the requirements of the Steel Sustainability Australia Certification Program.

The following may be specified by including additional text:

- Recycled material content.
- High strength steel to reduce the amount of steel required to achieve the same performance.
- Use of recycled water by the steel manufacturing plant.

Refer to NATSPEC TECHreport TR 01 on specifying ESD.

**1 GENERAL**

We're one of Australia's leading manufacturers and suppliers of roll-formed steel building products – and for good reason. For everything steel roofing, rainwater or structural, you can count on Stramit. We work with clients from specification stages to installation. With the backing of Fletcher Building, our national network, state-of-the-art R&D facility and rigorous product testing, you can kick off your next project with confidence. When you work with Stramit, you can consider the job done.

**1.1 RESPONSIBILITIES****General**

Requirement: Provide STRAMIT purlins and girts and structural steelwork, as documented.

*Documented* is defined in *0171 General requirements* as meaning contained in the contract documents.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.1.1(d) requires the assignment of the responsibilities listed in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Table B3. The table lists areas where assignment of responsibilities may need to be clarified in the contract documents. The list does not represent the only areas of responsibility that need to be addressed, only those where current construction practice may vary between projects.

**Performance**

**Construction category to AS 4100 (2020) and AS/NZS 5131 (2016): [complete/delete]**

Insert construction category. Do not delete. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.1.2 and Appendix C or AS 4100 (2020) Appendix L to determine the construction category (CC1 to CC4) for the structure.

The requirements of each construction category are detailed in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Table B4.

The construction category is based on the Importance level, the Service category and the Fabrication category. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause C3 or AS 4100 (2020) clause L4.

A construction category may apply to the whole structure, to parts of the structure or to specific details. If more than one construction category is applicable to the project, consider using a schedule in SELECTIONS to document the project construction categories.

Adjoining elements: Provide for the fixing of adjoining building elements that are to be connected to or supported on the structural steel.

Fixing requirements for adjoining elements may not be shown on the structural drawings. This clause makes it the contractor's responsibility to coordinate the requirements. The design effects or supplementary fixing may require professional engineer analysis.

**1.2 COMPANY CONTACTS****STRAMIT technical contacts**

Website: [www.stramit.com.au/resources/technical-services](http://www.stramit.com.au/resources/technical-services).

**1.3 CROSS REFERENCES****General**

Requirement: Conform to the following:

- *0160 Quality*.

If quality documentation or a quality plan is a project requirement, consider changing this *Optional* style text to *Normal* style text. Include the requirements for quality documentation and a quality plan in *0160 Quality*.

Alternatively, if quality is only a requirement for the structural steelwork elements of the project, consider including the requirements for quality documentation and a quality plan within this worksection.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.5.1 requires quality documentation for all construction categories except CC1.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Appendix D provides guidance on the elements of a quality management system applicable to fabrication, corrosion protection and erection.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.5.2 requires a project quality plan for construction categories CC3 and CC4. A quality plan is optional for construction category CC2. AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Appendix E provides guidance on the content of a quality plan.

The ASI also recommends the use of a compliance management plan, which would include the quality plan requirements from AS/NZS 5131 (2016) and the following:

- Process and documentation checklists for purchasing steel.
- Process for identification and traceability of steel and steelwork from purchasing through to completion of the project.
- Process and documentation checklists for erection of structural steelwork.
- Process for review of steel and steelwork documentation to make sure the performance requirements of the NCC and nominated Australian Standards are met.
- Assigned responsibilities for compliance management, including names and CV's of relevant personnel.

If a compliance management plan is a project requirement, document requirements in *0160 Quality*.

The ASI also recommends the submission of a fabricator's Manufacturer's data report (MDR), the structure and contents of which are defined in ASI NSSS (2023) clause 4.8.8. If the submission of a fabricator's MDR is a project requirement, document requirements either in *0160 Quality* or in the **SUBMISSIONS** clause of this worksection.

The requirements for Inspection and Test Plans (ITPs) should be included in the quality plan. Include such requirements in *0160 Quality*. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 13.

- *0171 General requirements*.

*0171 General requirements* contains umbrella requirements for all building and services worksections.

- *0344 Steel – hot-dip galvanized coatings*.
- *0345 Steel – protective paint coatings*.
- *0346 Structural fire protection systems*.

List the worksections cross referenced by this worksection. *0171 General requirements* references the *018 Common requirements* subgroup of worksections. It is not necessary to repeat them here. However, you may also wish to direct the contractor to other worksections where there may be work that is closely associated with this work.

NATSPEC uses generic worksection titles, whether or not there are branded equivalents. If you use a branded worksection, change the cross reference here.

## 1.4 STANDARDS

### General

Materials and design: To AS 4100 (2020).

Materials and design of cold-formed decking, purlins and girts: To AS/NZS 4600 (2018).

AS/NZS 4600 (2018) specifies design and material requirements for structural members made by cold-forming carbon and low alloy steel strip or sheet. However, AS/NZS 5131 (2016) covers the fabrication and erection of these members. The material and design requirements for cold-formed structural hollow sections conforming to AS/NZS 1163 (2016) are covered by AS 4100 (2020).

Refer to Stramit - Manual 02 (2012) for traditional C & Z profiles and Stramit - Manual 03 (2015) for performance enhanced Exacta C & Z profiles.

Composite steel-concrete construction including profiled steel sheeting and shear connectors: To AS/NZS 2327 (2017).

Fabrication and erection: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016).

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) sets out the minimum requirements for the construction of structural steelwork involving fabrication, preparation of steel surfaces for corrosion protection, corrosion protection comprising painting and galvanizing, erection and modification of steelwork.

For further information on steel fabrication and erection, refer to ASI TN011 (2020).

## 1.5 MANUFACTURER'S DOCUMENTS

### Technical manuals

Stramit C & Z, and Exacta C & Z profiles: [www.stramit.com.au/products/purlins-and-structural](http://www.stramit.com.au/products/purlins-and-structural).

Download free design manuals, design software, installation guides and span tables.

## 1.6 INTERPRETATION

### Abbreviations

General: For the purposes of this worksection, the following abbreviations apply:

- AESS: Architecturally Exposed Structural Steelwork.
- CC: Construction Category.
- NDE: Non-Destructive Examination.

Edit the **Abbreviations** subclause to suit the project or delete if not required. List alphabetically.

### Definitions

General: For the purposes of this worksection, the definitions given in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) and the following apply:

- C: A single web C shaped roll-formed purlin/girt with equal sized lipped flanges.
- Exacta C: A performance optimised C shaped purlin/girt with equal sized lipped flanges.
- Exacta Z: A performance optimised Z shaped purlin/girt with unequal opposite facing lipped flanges, which allow for lapping.
- Z: A single web Z shaped purlin/girt with unequal opposite facing lipped flanges, which allow for lapping.
- ZAM: Class ZM to AS 1397 (2021) protective steel coating.

Edit the **Definitions** subclause to suit the project or delete if not required. List alphabetically.

## 1.7 TOLERANCES

### General

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 12 and Appendix F.

Amend if departing from tolerances described in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Appendix F.

Tolerance class: 1.

Change the default to Class 2 if required.

Class 1 tolerances are the default requirement in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) and should be acceptable for most steelwork construction.

Class 2 tolerances are tighter and might be considered for higher specification work. AS/NZS 5131 (2016) recommends Class 2 should be considered for CC3 and CC4 structures or components.

AESS: As documented.

AESS may require more stringent tolerances. Document the required tolerances in the **AESS schedule**.

## 1.8 SUBMISSIONS

### Design documentation

Adequacy of structure: Submit calculations to verify the adequacy of the structure to sustain loads and/or procedures, which may be imposed during construction.

If calculations to justify the adequacy of the structure during construction are necessary or are a requirement of the Erection sequence methodology (ESM), include this *Optional* style text by changing to *Normal* style text.

### Execution details

Anchor bolts: If anchor bolts do not meet documented location tolerances, submit proposals for rectification before proceeding.

Bolting connections: For connections not documented, submit proposals.

Bolt tensioning procedure: Submit details of procedure, equipment to be used and calibration of the process.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.5 on the tensioning of high-strength bolts.

Erection sequence methodology (ESM): Submit ESM conforming to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 11.5.1.

If an ESM is required, include this *Optional* style text by changing to *Normal* style text. ESM's would usually be required for high risk construction work or work of an unusual or atypical nature, where a risk assessment has identified the need for an ESM.

Refer to the *ASI Practical guide (2016) to planning the safe erection of steel structures* for further information.

Site base plate holing: If hand cutting of bolt holes in column base plates are required, submit details.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.7.1 permits hand flame cutting of bolt holes only as site rectification of base plates.

Purlins and girts: If purlins and girts support components other than roofing or cladding, submit details.

All fixing to purlins for the suspension of ducts and services etc. is through the web of the section.

Site modifications: Submit details of proposed on-site modifications or rectifications to any steel member, connection component, mechanical fastener, weld or corrosion protection.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 14.

Splices: If variations to documented splice locations or additional splices are proposed, submit details.

Temporary connections or attachments: If not documented, submit details.

Undocumented weld types: Submit proposals for weld type and electrodes.

Welding plan: Submit a welding plan to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 7.2.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 7.2 refers to the requirements of a welding procedure specification, a template for which is included in AS/NZS 1554.1 (2014) Appendix C.

Work method statement: Before any erection work commences, submit a work method statement to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 11.2.3.

If proof of registration of all lifting equipment used on site is required to be available for inspection at all times, include this requirement. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 11.2.5.

### Fabrication details

Distortions: Submit proposals for the following:

- Preventing or minimising distortion of galvanized components, welded components or welded and galvanized components.
- Restoration to the designed shape.

Identification marks: If members and/or connections will be exposed to view, submit details of proposed marking.

Program: Submit a fabrication program showing the proposed sequence of operations and time required.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 6 for fabrication requirements.

### Products and materials

Steel members and sections: Submit test reports or test certificates conforming to AS 4100 (2020) clause 2.2.2.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.6.2 allows for a Supplier Declaration of Conformity (SDoC) to be provided. If required, include requirements for SDoC.

Steelwork designed to AS 4100 (2020) and conforming to the NCC requires the use of steel conforming to Australian Standards, otherwise the requirements of AS 4100 (2020) clause 2.2.3 apply.

AS/NZS 1163 (2016) defines the requirements for cold-formed hollow sections.

AS/NZS 1594 (2002) defines the requirements for hot-rolled steel flat products.

AS 3597 (2008) defines the requirements for quenched and tempered steel plates.

AS/NZS 3678 (2016) defines the requirements for hot-rolled steel plates.

AS/NZS 3679.1 (2016) defines the requirements for hot-rolled steel bars and sections.

AS/NZS 3679.2 (2016) defines the requirements for welded I sections.

Refer to ASI TN005 (2020) and ASI TN007 (2020) for further guidance on conforming steel.

Refer to ASI TN015 (2021) for guidance on ascertaining the compliance of structural steel.

Bolts, nuts and washers: Submit test reports or test certificates conforming to AS/NZS 1252.1 (2016) Section 6.

Verification testing of bolt assemblies: Submit test reports or certificates conforming to AS/NZS 1252.2 (2016) Section 2, together with the Supplier Declaration of Conformity (SDoC).

Verification testing is undertaken by the supplier who first puts the product into the market in Australia or New Zealand. Attestation of compliance to AS/NZS 1252.2 (2016) takes the form of a SDoC, refer to AS/NZS 1252.2 (2016) clause 3.2.

Note: The verification testing is additional to the testing required by AS/NZS 1252.1 (2016). If bolts not verified to AS/NZS 1252.2 (2016) are permissible, or verified bolts are not available, Appendix I of ASI TN001 (2019) recommends a batch testing regime, to be undertaken by the bolt supplier. Edit text above to suit.

As all high-strength bolt assemblies are imported, these are essential requirements.

ASI TN001 (2019) deals comprehensively with the relevant issues.

Anchor bolts: If anchors, other than those documented, are required or proposed for supporting or fixing structural steel, submit evidence of the anchor capacity to carry the load.

Substitution: If alternative sections or connections are proposed, submit details.

### Records

Survey: Submit survey of erected structural steel to verify components have been installed as documented.

Periodic surveys may be required for the project. If so, include here project stages where survey submissions are required.

If a certificate from a licensed surveyor is required, document here.

Drawings: Submit as-built structural drawings, upon completion.

### Samples

AESS: Submit samples of AESS, as documented.

Document requirements in the **AESS schedule** or delete if not required.

Special finishes: Submit samples of finished steel, as documented.

Document requirements in the **Special finishes schedule**.

Minimum sample size: 0.1 m<sup>2</sup>.

### Shop detail documentation

General: Submit shop detail documentation to a scale that best describes the detail, conforming to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.4.

If erection drawings are to be prepared in addition to shop detail documentation, include requirements here. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 11.7.

Document any restrictions on fabrication methods arising from brittle fracture considerations set out in AS 4100 (2020) Section 10.

See also ASI TN009 (2020) for guidelines on information to include in the documentation of structural steel.

### Drawing format: [complete/delete]

Nominate the format for the shop detail documentation, e.g. 2D or 3D CAD, pdf, etc. Also, nominate if hard copy or digital copy only is required.

Alternatively, shop detail documentation may be in the form of a building information model, refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.3.

### Review of shop detail documentation: [complete/delete]

Nominate the person(s)/organisation responsible for review of the shop documentation. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.4.4.

### Subcontractors

General: Submit names and contact details of proposed fabricator, detailer and installer.

Refer to the ASI website ([www.steel.org.au](http://www.steel.org.au)) for information on fabricators such as QA, size, and special facilities. Delete if supplier/installer details are not required.

Responsibilities: Submit names and contact details corresponding to the person/organisation assigned responsibility to the items listed in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Table B3.

In some instances AS/NZS 5131 (2016) requires, and the ASI recommends, the submission of names, CV's, qualifications, roles and responsibilities for all key personnel. If requirements greater than those defined in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) are a project requirement, document such requirements here.

### Tests

Detail the tests required in PRODUCTS or EXECUTION, as appropriate, and list the submissions required here.

Requirement: Submit test results, as follows:

- Bars and sections: Non-destructive tests.
- Plates: Ultrasonic tests.
- Welds: Non-destructive examinations.

If any other testing, such as impact or production testing of welds is required, include a requirement here to submit results.

### Warranties

Purlins and girts: On completion, submit the Stramit published product performance warranties.

If the warranty is in the form of separate material and installation warranties, require the signatures of both manufacturer and installer. Refer to Stramit's product performance warranty fact sheet on their website for further information.

Stramit also can provide a material warranty for their Stramit ZAM coated steel. Contact Stramit for further information on this warranty and document the requirements here.

Alternatively, for BlueScope GALVSPAN steel, BlueScope warrants the material used to produce Stramit roll-formed building products in certain applications and subject to meeting a number of conditions. This covers the GALVSPAN steel with zinc coating mass of Z350 and Z450. Refer to BlueScopes website for further information on warranty details and what information is required to be submitted. Document the additional submissions here. BlueScope material warranties need to be applied for online.

**Additional requirements: Submit the following:**

- [complete/delete]

Describe the requirement for any warranties in PRODUCTS or EXECUTION, as appropriate, and list the warranty submission requirements here.

## 1.9 INSPECTION

### Notice – off-site

Inspection: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

Amend to suit the project, if necessary.

- Materials including welding consumables before fabrication.
- Testing of welding procedures and welder qualification tests.
- Commencement of shop fabrication.
- Commencement of welding.
- Complete penetration butt welds before the placement of root runs.
- High-strength bolt tensioning (when completed off-site).
- Completion of fabrication before surface preparation.
- Surface preparation before protective coating.
- Completion of protective coating before delivery to site.

### Notice – on-site

Inspection: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

Amend to suit the project adding critical stage or mandatory inspections required by legislation or regulation.

**Hold points**, if required, should be inserted here.

- Steelwork on-site before erection.
- Anchor bolts in position before casting in.
- Steelwork and column bases erected on site, before grouting, encasing, site protective coating or cladding.
- Tensioning of bolts in categories 8.8/TB, 8.8/TF, 10.9/TB and 10.9/TF.

Note: TF is friction-type and TB is bearing-type as defined in AS 4100 (2020) clause 1.3.

- Reinforcement and formwork in place before any encasement.
- Completed grouting, encasement, fire protection or site applied protective coating.

### Notice – on-site

Inspection: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

Amend to suit the project, if necessary.

- Mechanical or chemical anchor proof load testing.
- The loading and unloading of temporary works.

If either of the two points above are a project requirement, consider including this *Optional* style text by changing to *Normal* style text.

## 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL

#### Product substitution

Other products: Conform to **SUBSTITUTIONS** in 0171 *General requirements*.

**SUBSTITUTIONS** in 0171 *General requirements* sets out the submissions required if the contractor proposes alternative products. Refer also to NATSPEC TECHnote GEN 006 for more information on proprietary specification.

#### Materials

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 5.

#### Storage and handling

Purlins and girts: Keep packs dry and stored above ground level. If sections become wet, separate and wipe them off, then place in the open to dry. Wear cut resistant or leather gloves and foot protection when handling.

Requirement: Pack, support, transport and handle members and components without overstressing, deforming or damaging them or their protective coating.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.11.

Damaged items: Rectify or replace. Do not assemble into the structure without approval.

Protection: Wrap or otherwise protect members or components to prevent damage to surface finishes during handling and erection.

Storage: Store off the ground.

#### Purchasing and traceability

Purchasing documentation and procedure: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.6.

All stakeholders in the supply chain need to implement systems to support the requirements of AS/NZS 5131 (2016). Importantly, the purchasing process needs to maintain continuity of requirements.

Level of traceability: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 5.2.3 and the types defined in AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 4.7.

If piece or piece-mark traceability is required for CC3 or CC4, include such requirements here.

### 2.2 STRUCTURAL STEEL

#### Steel members and sections steel grade table

Type of steel	Minimum grade
Hot-rolled sections to AS/NZS 3679.1 (2016) and SA TS 102 (2016)	300
Welded sections to AS/NZS 3679.2 (2016)	300
Hot-rolled plates, floor plates and slabs to AS/NZS 3678 (2016) and SA TS 102 (2016)	250
Hot-rolled flat products to AS/NZS 1594 (2002)	HA250
Hollow sections to AS/NZS 1163 (2016) and SA TS 102 (2016): Circular sections less than 166 mm nominal outside diameter	C250
Hollow sections to AS/NZS 1163 (2016) and SA TS 102 (2016): Sections other than circular sections less than 166 mm nominal outside diameter	C350
Stramit purlins and girts to AS 1397 (2021)	G450 or Z350

The values given in the table are the minimum grades commonly available. If the grade required on a project is higher than the values tabulated, amend the values to suit the project. Refer to the manufacturer for the available steel grades.

For cold-formed purlins and girts, specify the steel grade in conjunction with the hot-dip galvanized coating mass. A coating designation of Z350 denotes a coating mass of 350 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

See AS 4100 (2020) clause 2.2. If steel is not identified or tested for conformance, it needs to be downgraded as required by AS 4100 (2020) clause 2.2.3.

Stramit purlins and girts steel grade varies with thickness. The list below states the steel grade for each purlin and girt thickness:

- 1.0 mm = 550 MPa.
- 1.2 mm = 500 MPa.
- 1.5 mm = 450 MPa.

- 1.9 mm = 450 MPa.
- 2.4 mm = 450 MPa.
- 3.0 mm = 450 MPa.

### Certification

Steel: Minimum requirements for test and inspection certificates, to the following:

- Hot-rolled bars and sections: To AS/NZS 3679.1 (2016) clause 11.2.4.
- Welded I sections: To AS/NZS 3679.2 (2016) clause 11.2.4.
- Hot-rolled plates: To AS/NZS 3678 (2016) clause 11.2.4.
- Cold-formed hollow sections: To AS/NZS 1163 (2016) clause 11.2.4.

Make sure test certificates are written in alphanumeric English and include the chemical composition of the steel.

The ASI recommends that all steel be sourced from mills certified by an organisation with relevant JAS ANZ accreditation, e.g. The *Australian Certification Authority for Reinforcing and Structural Steels (ACRS)* who certify manufacturers and suppliers of steel reinforcing, steel prestressing and structural steel under the ACRS scheme (see [www.steelcertification.com](http://www.steelcertification.com)). If certification to this (or any alternative) scheme is a project requirement, document such requirements here.

Refer to ASI TN014 (2020) for more information on the relevant Standards and certification schemes available for structural steel.

### Environmentally sustainable steelwork

Requirement: Conform to the following:

- Steel: Sourced from steelmakers verified as meeting the requirements of the Steel Sustainability Australia Certification Program.
- Steelwork: Supplied by facilities certified to the Steel Sustainability Australia Certification Program.

If environmentally sustainable steelwork to Steel Sustainability Australia (SSA) is a project requirement, consider including this *Optional* style text by changing to *Normal* style text. Additional requirements are applicable to each SSA certification level and can be found on the SSA website. Edit the text above to suit project requirements.

If contractor submission of evidence is required, include submission requirements in **SUBMISSIONS**.

SSA Verified Supplier Certificates, or Environmental Product Declarations together with certificates from other certification schemes can be obtained as evidence of steel source.

A SSA Certificate of Compliance and listing on the SSA website ([www.steelsustainability.com.au/supplier-listing](http://www.steelsustainability.com.au/supplier-listing)) can be obtained as evidence of steelwork facility compliance.

### Testing

Requirement: As documented.

Document requirements in the **Non-destructive testing of bars and sections schedule**.

### Ultrasonic testing of plates

Quality level to AS 1710 (2007): [complete/delete]

Select the required quality grade, e.g. Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3. Where an edge is an additional requirement, designate it as Level 1E, Level 2E or Level 3E, as appropriate.

The ASI recommends indicating joint details that are susceptible to lamellar tearing on the project drawings as 'LT susceptible' and requiring that such plate be ultrasonically tested to AS 1710 (2007) Level 1. For joints susceptible to lamellar tearing that require plates to a nominated Z-value, the ASI also recommends indicating the Z-values on the drawings. Refer to AS 4100 (2020) clause 2.2.5 for available Z-values.

The ASI also recommends supplementary ultrasonic testing to Level 1 for all plates 40 mm thick and over.

Include any detailed testing requirements in the **Non-destructive testing of bars and sections schedule**.

## 2.3 PURLINS AND GIRTS

### Stramit steel

Material: GALVSPAN high tensile steel or ZAM coated high tensile steel.

Zinc coating class: [complete/delete]

Nominate one of the following three levels of protection:

- Z350: 350 g/m<sup>2</sup> zinc coating mass is recommended for use in non-aggressive areas. This is the most common available protective coating mass that Stramit supply.
- ZAM ZM350: 350 g/m<sup>2</sup> zinc, aluminium and magnesium coating mass. Stramit ZAM is recommended for severe and aggressive environments where a build-up of airborne corrosive contaminants can affect the coating. Stramit ZAM is an alternative heavy duty protective coating for corrosive environments such as marine areas confirming with the

requirements of AS 1397 (2021) for Type ZM coatings. Profiles with this level of corrosion protection are less common and may take longer to procure. Check with Stramit on lead times and availability.

- Z450: 450 g/m<sup>2</sup> zinc coating mass is also available from Stramit for severe and aggressive environments. Note this coat mass can be supplied by Stramit subject to availability.

A complete guide to coating class recommendations is provided in the BlueScope Technical Bulletin: BlueScope TB-17 (2019) - Selection guide for galvanized steel purlin products. BlueScope can advise on the correct interpretation of information in the bulletin. Also, contact Stramit for further recommendations on the coating type to suit the environmental influences of the project.

The zinc coating on steel purlins and girts is fully compatible with the zinc and zinc/aluminium coatings used on roof and wall sheeting made from other quality BlueScope products. If minor damage occurs to the coating on the purlins or girts, the base steel is protected by its own surrounding coating. The protective coating on the sheeting is not corroded as a consequence of minor damage such as scratches.

A summary of the Stramit's traditional C & Z and performance enhanced Exacta C & Z range is provided in the guidance to the **Stramit purlins and girts schedule**.

## 2.4 PURLIN AND GIRT BRIDGING AND ACCESSORIES

### General

Bridging material and protective coating: To **PURLINS AND GIRTS**.

Accessories: Use materials and corrosion protection compatible with the documented purlins, girts and bridging.

Stramit offer system compatible bridging and accessories such as cleats, brackets, fasteners and turnbuckles. Refer to Stramit - Manual 01 (2011) purlin installation manual for full details on the bridging components, accessories and the installation details required for applications where the bridging is installed either up or down the roof slope

Bridging: Required as documented, to control lateral deflection and twist of the purlins and girts.

### Stramit bolted and boltless bridging

Suitability: For use with Stramit C & Z and Exacta C & Z profiles ranging from 100 mm to 250 mm in depth.

The structural adequacy of the bolted and boltless bridging for the 250 deep purlin size needs to be checked, as Stramit large series bridging may be required for some applications.

Stramit bolted and boltless bridging can be used interchangeably by specifying the connection detail of the bridging member to the purlin web as one end bolted and the other end boltless for example. Refer to Stramit's installation manual for additional information on alternative bridging arrangements.

The boltless bridging system is also suitable of curved roofs (that is roofs with parallel purlins supporting sprung curved sheeting) with the use of Stramit's TOX clinched ends the bridging can accommodate a small amount of angular difference between adjacent purlins.

Stramit's bolted and boltless bridging systems are intended for installation with pre-installed purlins or girts. These systems can only be used with pre-assembled sections to be lifted into place if provision has been made to accommodate the additional force that may be encountered.

### Stramit large series bridging

Suitability: For use with Stramit C & Z and Exacta C & Z profiles ranging from 250mm, 300 mm and 350 mm in depth.

For purlin and girt depths greater than 350 mm contact Stramit technical support and document the requirements here

## 2.5 MECHANICAL FASTENERS

### Standards

Bolts: To AS 1110.1 (2015), AS 1111.1 (2015) and AS/NZS 1252.1 (2016).

Nuts: To AS 1112.1 (2015), AS 1112.2 (2015), AS 1112.3 (2015), AS 1112.4 (2015) and AS/NZS 1252.1 (2016).

### Bolting category

Requirement: To the **Bolting category schedule**.

It is preferable to show this information on the drawings. If it is, delete this subclause and the **Bolting category schedule**.

Refer to AS 4100 (2020) clause 9.2.1 for bolt categories.

### Certification

High-strength bolt assemblies: Minimum requirements for test reports, to AS/NZS 1252.1 (2016) clause 6.4.2.

As all high-strength bolt assemblies are imported, these are essential requirements.

### Finish

Bolts, nuts and washers: Hot-dip galvanized to AS/NZS 1214 (2016), corrosion-free, and in serviceable condition.

### Stramit purlin and girt bolts

Description: Galvanized steel bolts with integral washers on both the head and the nut for use with Stramit purlin and girt depths, as follows:

- 100 mm to 250 mm: M12 bolts, available in grade 4.6 and 8.8.
- 300 mm and 350 mm: M16 bolts, available in grade 4.6 and 8.8

For purlin and girt depths greater than 350 mm contact Stramit technical support for bolt sizes and document the requirements here.

### Anchor bolts

Hexagonal bolts: To AS 1111.1 (2015).

Hexagonal nuts: To AS 1112.3 (2015).

Plain washers: To AS 1237.1 (2002).

Requirement: Provide each anchor bolt with 2 nuts and 2 oversize washers with sufficient thread for the levelling nut and washer to sit below the base plate.

Supply of anchor bolts is usually included with the supply of structural steel, but installed by others. If the steel fabricator or erector is responsible for installing the anchor bolts, make reference to the installation requirements in **ERECTION, Anchor bolts**. See **CORES, FIXINGS AND EMBEDDED ITEMS** in *0310 Concrete – combined* or *0314 Concrete in situ* for installation of the bolts. Consider special conditions requiring a fabricated bolt to be provided.

Mechanical and chemical anchors: To AS 5216 (2021), installed to manufacturer's recommendations.

Anchor product: [complete/delete]

Insert required product. If more than one anchor type is required or the product name/code is not specific enough to describe the anchor required, consider using a schedule in SELECTIONS to document the various anchor types, locations, loadings, etc. If fasteners for thin gauge components, special fasteners or explosive fasteners are required, refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clauses 5.5.10, 5.5.11 and 5.7 and document requirements here.

Proof testing of anchors: [complete/delete]

If proof testing is required, nominate the testing requirements, otherwise delete. Refer to AS 5216 (2021) Appendix A.

## 2.6 OTHER MATERIALS

### Welding consumables

Requirement: To the relevant part of the AS/NZS 1554 series.

Refer to ASI TN008 (2012) for information on welding consumables and design.

### Studs and shear connectors

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 5.6.

Grade: [complete/delete]

Type: [complete/delete]

Length: [complete/delete]

If more than one type of stud or shear connector is required, consider using a schedule in SELECTIONS to document the various types.

### Grout

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 5.8.

Method: [complete/delete]

e.g. Pressure grouting, Dry pack with stiff cement mortar.

Type: [complete/delete]

e.g. 1 cement: 2 sand or use a proprietary brand name. Consider non-shrink grout.

Minimum compressive strength (MPa): [complete/delete]

Minimum thickness (mm): [complete/delete]

Maximum thickness (mm): [complete/delete]

### 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 PREPARATION, ASSEMBLY AND FABRICATION

See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 6 and AS/NZS 1554.1 (2014).

The ASI recommends that all steelwork be fabricated by fabricators certified under the *National Structural Steelwork Compliance Scheme* (NSSCS) (see [www.scacompliance.com.au](http://www.scacompliance.com.au)). If certification to this (or any alternative) scheme is a project requirement, document such requirements here.

##### Identification

Traceability: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 5.2.3.

Marking: Provide marks or other means of identifying each member compatible with the finish, for setting out, locating, erecting and connecting the steelwork to the marking plans.

Show on the drawings any areas where identification marks are not permitted.

**Hard stamping to AS/NZS 5131 (2016): [complete/delete]**

Permitted, or Not Permitted. If permitted, show on the drawings any areas where hard stamping is not allowed. If not permitted, nominate if soft or low stress stamps may be used.

High-strength bolting: If the work includes more than one bolting category, mark high-strength structural bolted connections with a 75 mm wide flash of colour, clear of holes.

Certain marking may be restricted for AESS. Refer to **ARCHITECTURALLY EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEELWORK**.

Cold-formed members: Clearly mark material thickness.

Monorail beams: Identify and mark rated capacity in conformance with AS 1418.18 (2001) clause 5.12.6.

##### Natural beam camber

General: If steel beams have a natural camber, within the straightness tolerance, fabricate the steelwork element with the camber up.

Taking advantage of natural camber is particularly important in cold-formed sections such as purlins for low-pitched roofs. Document any requirements for induced camber or preset on the drawings.

##### Cutting

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.5.

Shearing: Do not shear edges of a connection or parts of a member that have been designated as areas of plastic deformation.

Punching: Do not punch fastener holes in locations designated as areas of plastic deformation.

Designate areas of plastic deformation for seismic design on the drawings. Refer to AS 4100 (2020) clause 13.3.6.4 for requirements when alternatives to shearing and punching cannot be adopted.

Also, identify details with a fatigue detail category greater than or equal to 80 MPa. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.5.2.

**Prohibited cutting methods: [complete/delete]**

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.5.1.

##### Shaping

Requirement: Where forming, shaping or correcting distorted members, avoid damage and conform to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.6.

##### Holing

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.7.

Slotted holes: Do not use slotted holes for connections, other than those documented.

**Finish for pinned connections: [complete/delete]**

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 6.7.6. Pins and holes shall be finished so that the forces are distributed evenly to the joint plies.

##### Tolerances

Measurement: Check tolerances by measurement after fabrication and application of corrosion protection.

##### Assembly check

Trial assembly and temporary erection: [complete/delete]

If a trial assembly and temporary erection of elements of the steelwork is required, include this *Optional* style text by completing the prompt to nominate the elements requiring a trial assembly and temporary erection and changing to *Normal* style text.  
Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clauses 6.10 and 11.5.10.

### 3.2 WELDING

#### General

Requirements: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 7.

In the welding plan include requirements for non-treatment to surfaces affected by stray arc strikes, additional requirements for the dressing of butt welds and acceptance criteria or assessment of non-conformity allowable other than that in the relevant part of the AS/NZS 1554 series.

Standard: To AS/NZS 1554.1 (2014).

Other parts of AS/NZS 1554 may also need to be referenced e.g. AS 1554.2 (2021) for studs or AS/NZS 1554.5 (2014) for elements subjected to fatigue loading. See also Weld Australia TN11 (2018) for a commentary on the series. Some additional requirements, which may need to be stated in the contract, are discussed in AS/NZS 1554.1 (2014) Appendix D and AS/NZS 1554.5 (2014) Appendix D. Refer to ASI TN008 (2012) for information on welding consumables and design.

Document any additional project welding requirements.

The ASI recommends that parent steel materials with a chemical composition of total boron equal to or exceeding 0.0008%, require requalification of welding procedures using the higher boron content material. The value of 0.0008% is taken from SA TS 102 (2016), which specifies limits for elements in the chemical composition of structural steel below which they would be considered residual and not intentionally added.

#### Weld category

Weld categories not documented: Category GP.

Document all weld categories on the drawings.

#### Weld type

Weld type not documented: Submit proposals for weld type and electrodes.

Document all weld types on the drawings.

For elements subjected to fatigue loading, refer to AS 4100 (2020) Section 11. Show welding details to AS/NZS 1554.5 (2014) on drawings.

Butt weld run-on/run-off tabs: [complete/delete]

Nominate if permitted or not-permitted or nominate in welding plan. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 7.5.9.1.

#### Stress relief treatment

Type: [complete/delete]

If required and not shown on the drawings, state here the extent and method (e.g. Post weld heat treatment).

#### Non-destructive weld examination (NDE)

Requirement: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 13.6.2.

Extent and type of NDE: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Table 13.6.2.2(A).

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Tables 13.6.2.2(A) and 13.6.2.2(B) provide recommended extent and type for NDE. If additional NDE is required for seal welds, document requirements here. The ASI suggests that the recommended extent of NDE can be varied both up and down based on results to date.

For construction category CC4, nominate the extent and type of NDE here or on the drawings. Structures designed for earthquake design categories D and E to AS 4100 (2020) or AS/NZS 5100.6 (2017) need to meet the requirements of AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Table 13.6.2.2(A) and Table 13.6.2.2(B), whichever is greater.

Non-visual NDE: By a third party testing authority.

Repairs: Repair welds revealed as faulty by NDE and repeat the examination.

If it is acceptable for fracture mechanics, or other suitable methods of assessment, to be used to demonstrate that defects will not be injurious to the performance of the structure, document the methods here. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 13.6.2.5.

If any other testing, such as impact or production testing of welds is required, document requirements here or in welding plan. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 7.4.

#### Site welds

Stramit purlins, girts and bridging: Do not weld.

Completion: Weld only when correct alignment and preset or camber have been achieved.

### 3.3 MECHANICAL FASTENING

#### Connection contact surfaces

General: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.4.1.

Bolting categories 8.8/TF and 10.9/TF: Clean, as rolled and free from applied finishes.

Document friction-type (TF) connections on the drawings. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.4.2.

Refer to AS 4100 (2020) clause 9.2.3.2 and Appendix J for testing requirements when applied finishes or other surface conditions are specified for the contact surface.

#### Washers

Requirement: Place one washer under the part rotated during tightening process (nut or bolt head).

To limit the need for touch up of paint damaged by the tightening process, a washer may be placed under both the nut and the bolt head. If required, edit text above. Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.2.4.

#### Lock nuts

General: Provide lock nuts to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.2.3 for bolts in moving parts or parts subject to vibration and for vertical bolts in tension.

If lock nuts are required, include this *Optional* style text by changing to *Normal* style text. Edit text as necessary and show position of lock nuts on drawings. Lock nuts should not be required for tensioned connections.

#### Method of tensioning TB and TF bolting categories

8.8/TB and 8.8/TF: Use part-turn method or a direct tension indicator device.

10.9/TB and 10.9/TF: Use a direct tension indicator device.

Refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.5. If the part-turn method is being used, nominate if permanent location marks are required for later inspection.

AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.5.5 states that the part-turn method of tensioning shall not be utilized for Grade 10.9 bolts unless the suitability of the method to develop the minimum bolt tension has been ascertained. If previously ascertained, amend text above to allow the part-turn method for Grade 10.9 bolts also.

#### Permanent bolting

Completion: Bolt only when correct alignment and preset or camber has been achieved.

#### Purlin and girt bolts

Requirement: Tighten all purlin and girt bolts snug-tight to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 8.3.

Laps: Bolt laps in the top web hole and the lower flange hole at both ends of the lap.

Fly bracing: At laps if the bottom web hole is used for connecting the fly brace to the purlin or girt insert an additional bolt to the top web hole.

### 3.4 SURFACE PREPARATION AND TREATMENT

#### General

Requirement: Conform to *0344 Steel – hot-dip galvanized coatings* and/or *0345 Steel – protective paint coatings*, as appropriate.

For guidance on steel corrosion, coatings, and design and detailing for corrosion protection, refer to the *ASI Australian steelwork corrosion and coatings guide (2015)* and *ASI Journal Steel construction (2015) (Volume 47 Number 2)*.

If no surface preparation or treatment is considered necessary, delete text above and state that no surface preparation or treatment is required.

#### General

Requirement: Coat structural steelwork not encased in concrete.

There are situations where coating steelwork to protect against damaging corrosion is neither necessary nor economically feasible, such as where anticipated corrosion rates are too low to compromise the structure, steelwork is to be encased for fire-resistance or sacrificial corrosion of sections has been allowed for in the selection of section thicknesses.

AS/NZS 2312.2 (2014) clause 6.1 discusses when coating may not be required and AS 2312.1 (2014) clause 1.2 lists typical situations for which coating for corrosion resistance is not required. It also lists reasons other than protection for which steelwork may be surface treated, including aesthetics.

For these situations replace the **General** subclause above, with this *Optional* style text.

Treatment grade to AS/NZS 5131 (2016): [complete/delete]

Nominate required treatment grade. See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clauses 4.1.3 and 9.8.4 to determine the treatment grade (P1 to P3). Generally, treatment grade P2 applies for painting. Treatment grade P3 would generally apply for AESS. See AS 8501.3 (2022) Table 1 for illustrations of imperfections, and requirements for each treatment grade.

Surface preparation: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.3.2.

Abrasive blasting to AS 1627.4 (2005): Blast as follows:

- AESS: Class 2 blast and to the requirements of AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 10.
- Other steelwork: Class 1 blast.

Amend to suit anticipated equipment availability e.g. power wire brush in lieu of blasting.

Coating: Coat prepared steelwork to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 9.9 and as follows:

- Primer: Zinc phosphate primer.

If a particular colour or manufacturer is required, enter details here.

- Thickness: 75 µm. Verify and record thickness.

Edit default thickness if necessary.

- Time delay: Prime the steel surface as soon as possible after surface preparation (maximum 4 hours if outdoors) and before the surface deteriorates. If the surface is contaminated or rust bloomed, repeat surface preparation before priming.
- Concrete encasing: Where members are to be part concrete encased, extend the priming 50 mm into the surface to be encased.
- Clearances: Keep priming clear of members and components to be site welded, and surfaces against which concrete is to be poured (including concrete encasing except as noted above). On completion of site welding, of concrete pouring and of 8.8/TF and 10.9/TF bolting, prime to completely cover exposed surfaces.
- Inaccessible surfaces: Where surfaces will be in contact or near contact after fabrication or erection, apply the finish and allow it to dry before assembly.

Marking: On the contact surfaces of friction type joints, minimise the use of marking ink for marking hole positions.

Shop work: Where possible, apply the primer to the structural steel before delivery to the site.

Transport and handling: Do not damage the paintwork.

Specify the desired result or outcome, leaving the method (e.g. protection, waiting until the paint is dry) up to the contractor.

Site work: After erection, repair damage to the shop coating and apply any coating omitted at site connections.

Decorative finishes, and on-site touch up to the paint coatings specified here, are covered in *0671 Painting*.

Refer also to *0183 Metals and prefinishes*.

### 3.5 SPECIAL FINISHES

#### General

Requirement: Apply special finishes, as documented.

Document requirements in the **Special finishes schedule**. This clause can be applied if surfaces of steel members or welds are to be dressed after fabrication for appearance or other purposes. Such finishes are generally assessed by comparing to a sample. They would typically be surfaces of steel members or welds to be dressed by abrasive blasting, grinding or the like, either for appearance or as part of a connecting or contact surface.

It is preferable to document these requirements on the drawings. If the special finishes require the steelwork to be classified as AESS, then document the requirements in **ARCHITECTURALLY EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEELWORK**. Edit or delete the **Special finishes schedule**, as required. If deleted, also remove all reference to the **Special finishes schedule** in the worksection.

### 3.6 METAL SPRAYING

#### General

Standard: To ISO 2063-2 (2017).

Requirement: Apply sprayed metal, as documented.

Document requirements in the **Metal spray schedule**.

Process: Electric arc.

Application: Apply the coating as soon as possible after blasting.

Delete clause and **Metal spray schedule** if no metal spray finishes are required.

### 3.7 FIRE PROTECTION COATINGS

#### General

Requirement: Apply fire protection to structural steelwork to *0346 Structural fire protection systems*.

Make sure *0346 Structural fire protection systems* is included in the specification. Delete this clause if fire protection is not required.

### 3.8 ARCHITECTURALLY EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Delete this clause and any other reference to AESS within this worksection if AESS is not proposed.

#### General

Requirement: Provide AESS to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 10 and as documented.

It is preferable to document AESS requirements on the drawings. Edit or delete the **AESS schedule**, as required.

For further guidance, see the ASI and the ASI *AESS Sample specification (for engineers) (2012)*. These are available to download from the ASI website [www.steel.org.au](http://www.steel.org.au).

#### AESS category

**AESS category to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 10.2: [complete/delete]**

Clearly indicate all AESS on the drawings. If more than one AESS category is proposed, indicate locations on drawings and list additional requirements for each location either on the drawings or in the **AESS schedule**.

AESS categories:

- AESS 1: Basic elements requiring enhanced workmanship.
- AESS 2: Feature elements viewed at a distance greater than 6 m.
- AESS 3: Feature elements viewed at a distance equal to or less than 6 m.
- AESS 4: Showcase elements where form is the only visible feature.
- AESS C: Custom elements, which may select any of the requirements from the AESS categories. Nominate requirements for AESS C here or on drawings.

#### Fabrication

Additional requirements: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 10.4.

For further information refer to the ASI *AESS Code of Practice (for fabricators) (2012)*, freely available from the ASI website.

Corners and edges: Grind smooth sharp, marred, or roughened corners and edges.

Rough surfaces: Deburr and grind smooth.

#### Erection

Additional requirements: To AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 10.5.

### 3.9 ERECTION

#### General

Execution: Make sure every part of the structure has sufficient design capacity and is stable under construction loads produced by the construction procedure.

Calculations: Verify the adequacy of the structure to sustain any loads and/or procedures, which may be imposed.

If calculations to justify the adequacy of the structure during construction are necessary or are a requirement of the Erection sequence methodology (ESM), include this *Optional* style text by changing to *Normal* style text.

#### Temporary work

General: Provide all necessary temporary bracing or propping.

Temporary connections: Detail required cleats, if not shown on shop detail documentation.

Certain connections may be restricted for AESS. Refer to **ARCHITECTURALLY EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEELWORK**.

Temporary members: If temporary members are required, fix so as not to weaken or deface permanent steelwork.

#### Anchor bolts

General: For each group of anchor bolts, provide a template with set-out lines clearly marked for positioning the bolts when casting in.

Anchor bolts are frequently fitted with a sleeve when casting in to allow minor adjustment. If applicable, show sleeve details on the drawings.

#### Beam camber

Requirement: If beam elements have a camber (natural or induced), erect them with the camber up.

#### Site work

General: Other than work shown on the shop detail documentation as site work, do not fabricate, modify or weld structural steel on-site.

If site modifications are necessary, refer to AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 14.

#### Purlins and girts

Requirement: Separate all copper services and/or components from Stramit purlins, girts and bridging.

Trimming members:

- Purlins: Provide to support edges of roof sheeting along hips, valleys and roof penetrations.
- Girts: Provide to support edges of wall sheeting and at wall penetrations.

Typically C10015 trimmer purlins and girts with general purpose brackets are used in these applications. Show details on the drawings.

#### Movements

General: Allow for thermal movements during erection.

#### Grouting at supports

See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 11.6.4.

Preparation: Before grouting steelwork supported by concrete or masonry, set steelwork on packing or wedges.

- Permanent packing or wedges: Form with solid steel or grout of similar strength to the permanent grout.
- Temporary packing or wedges: Remove before completion of grouting.

If any treatment of the steelwork, base plates, bearings or concrete surfaces are required before grouting, include requirements here.

Timing: Grout at supports before constructing supported floors, walls and roofing.

Temperature: Do not grout if the temperature of the base plate or the footing surface exceeds 35°C.

#### Drifting

Limitation: Use drifting only to bring members into position, without enlarging holes or distorting components.

See AS/NZS 5131 (2016) clause 11.5.7.

### 3.10 REPAIRS

#### General

Requirement: Repair finishes to restore the full integrity of any coating.

### 3.11 COMPLETION

#### Tolerances

Conformance: After completing erection, verify conformance with AS/NZS 5131 (2016) Section 12 and Appendix F.

#### Temporary connections

General: Remove temporary cleats on completion and restore the surface.

#### Suspended/hanging load off purlins and girts

Requirements: As follows:

- Connection design: To AS/NZS 4600 (2018).
- Purlin web: Hangers connected through the web of the purlin, as documented.
- Purlin flange: Attachments to purlin flange to be within 25 mm of the centre line of the web.
- Purlin lip: No attachments permitted.
- Girts: No attachments permitted.

Document all proposed suspended/hung loads to ensure loads are or have been, allowed for in the purlins design.

## 4 SELECTIONS

**Schedules** are a tool to specify properties required for products or systems. If the principal permits documentation of the product or system by proprietary name, some of the properties may be unnecessary and can be deleted. Document the product or system's location or application here and/or on the drawings with a matching project code. Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote GEN 024 for guidance on using and editing schedules.

### 4.1 STRAMIT PURLINS AND GIRTS

Visit the Stramit website for details on the full range of C & Z and Exacta C & Z profiles available.

#### Stramit purlins and girts schedule

	A	B	C
Type			
Product code			
Purlin bolts			
Bridging system			
Downturned lip			

The codes in the header row of the schedule designate each application or location of the item scheduled. Edit the codes to match those in other contract documents.

Type: C and Z, Exacta C & Z or Fascia purlin.

Product code: Select from the following:

Stramit C and Z profiles:

Note: Not all C and Z profiles listed below are manufactured in all state and territories of Australia. These regions of Australia are noted below. Contract Stramit to confirm availability if required in these locations.

- C/Z100 – 10 (Not manufactured in TAS).
- C/Z100 – 12.
- C/Z100 – 15.
- C/Z100 – 19.
- C/Z150 – 10 (Not manufactured in NSW, QLD, VIC & WA).
- C/Z150 – 12 (Not manufactured in SA).
- C/Z150 – 15.
- C/Z150 – 19.
- C/Z150 – 24.
- C/Z200 – 15.
- C/Z200 – 19.
- C/Z200 – 24.
- C/Z250 – 19.
- C/Z250 – 24.
- C/Z300 – 24.
- C/Z300 – 30.
- C/Z350 – 24 (Not manufactured in WA).
- C/Z350 – 30.
- C/Z400 – 24 (Not manufactured in VIC & WA).
- C/Z400 – 30 (Not manufactured in VIC).

Stramit Exacta C & Z profiles:

Note: Not all Exacta C and Z profiles listed below are manufactured in all state and territories of Australia. These regions of Australia are noted below. Contract Stramit to confirm availability if required in these locations.

- EC/EZ150 – 10 (Not manufactured in QLD, VIC, SA & TAS).
- EC/EZ150 – 12.
- EC/EZ150 – 15.
- EC/EZ150 – 19.

- EC/EZ150 – 24.
- EC/EZ200 – 12.
- EC/EZ200 – 15.
- EC/EZ200 – 19.
- EC/EZ200 – 24.
- EC/EZ250 – 15 (Not manufactured in TAS).
- EC/EZ250 – 19.
- EC/EZ250 – 24.
- EC/EZ300 – 19 (Not manufactured in NSW, VIC, SA, TAS & WA).
- EC/EZ300 – 24 (Not manufactured in WA).
- EC/EZ300 – 30 (Not manufactured in WA).
- EC/EZ350 – 19 (Not manufactured in VIC, SA, TAS & WA).
- EC/EZ350 – 24 (Not manufactured in WA).
- EC/EZ350 – 30 (Not manufactured in WA).

Fascia purlins:

Note: Available in all regions of Australia, subject to Stramit enquiry.

- FP23019 Plain or fluted.
- FP26019 Plain or fluted.

Purlin bolts: Select from M12 or M16 at grade 4.6 or 8.8. Purlins greater than 250 mm in depth require the use of min M16 bolts.

Bridging system: Select from Stramit boltless bridging, Stramit bolted bridging or Stramit large series bridging.

Downturned lip: Select required or not required. Note minimum order amount may apply. Contact Stramit for availability.

#### Non-destructive testing of bars and sections schedule

Item to be tested	Test method	Other requirements

See AS/NZS 3679.1 (2016) Appendix A for requirements at time of ordering steel.

#### Bolting category schedule

Joint location	Bolt type/size	Bolting category

Bolting categories are defined in AS 4100 (2020) clause 9.2.1.

#### AESS schedule

Location	AESS category	Tolerance	Samples	Connections

Location: Element location code or project specific identifier.

AESS category:

- AESS 1: Basic elements requiring enhanced workmanship.
- AESS 2: Feature elements viewed at a distance greater than 6 m.
- AESS 3: Feature elements viewed at a distance equal to or less than 6 m.
- AESS 4: Showcase elements where form is the only visible feature.
- AESS C: Custom elements, which may select any of the requirements from the AESS categories.

Tolerance: To a specific standard or more stringent requirements, i.e. half the tolerances stated in AS/NZS 5131 (2016).

Samples: e.g. 3D rendering, physical sample, first off inspection.

Connections: e.g. All welded, as documented.

### Special finishes schedule

Steelwork location	Shop or site application	Defined special finish

Define here any special finishes required, and their applicable steelwork locations. If the special finishes require the steelwork to be classified as AESS, then document the requirements in **ARCHITECTURALLY EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEELWORK**.

### Metal spray schedule

Steel member or surface	Abrasive blast cleaning to AS 1627.4 (2005)	Metal spray type	Minimum thickness (µm)	Seal coat

Abrasive blast cleaning to AS 1627.4 (2005): e.g. grit blasting to Sa 2½ or Sa 3 to ISO 8501-1 (1988) as cited in AS 1627.9 (2002) with a profile height of 50 µm or 75 µm.

Metal spray type: e.g. Zinc, Aluminium, Duplex, or Composite metal spray/paint systems.

Minimum thickness: Nominate required thickness. e.g. Indoor applications: 125 µm. Outdoor applications: 175 µm.

Seal coat: Required for enhanced performance in aggressive environments, or as a decorative finish. If a seal coat is required to metal spray finishes, state requirements. e.g. Two coats of vinyl seal to a total dry film thickness of 80 µm. Usually not required where composite systems are used.

### REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are incorporated into this worksection by reference:

AS 1110		ISO metric hexagon bolts and screws - Product grades A and B
AS 1110.1	2015	Bolts
AS 1111		ISO metric hexagon bolts and screws - Product grade C
AS 1111.1	2015	Bolts
AS 1112		ISO metric hexagon nuts
AS 1112.1	2015	Style 1 - Product grades A and B
AS 1112.2	2015	Style 2 - Product grades A and B
AS 1112.3	2015	Product grade C
AS 1112.4	2015	Chamfered thin nuts - Product grades A and B
AS/NZS 1163	2016	Cold-formed structural steel hollow sections
AS/NZS 1214	2016	Hot-dip galvanized coatings on threaded fasteners (ISO metric coarse thread series) (ISO 10684:2004, MOD)
AS 1237		Plain washers for metric bolts, screws and nuts for general purposes
AS 1237.1	2002	General plan
AS/NZS 1252		High-strength steel fastener assemblies for structural engineering - Bolts, nuts and washers
AS/NZS 1252.1	2016	Technical requirements
AS/NZS 1252.2	2016	Verification testing for bolt assemblies
AS 1397	2021	Continuous hot-dip metallic coated steel sheet and strip - Coatings of zinc and zinc alloyed with aluminium and magnesium
AS 1418		Cranes, hoists and winches
AS 1418.18	2001	Crane runways and monorails
AS/NZS 1554		Structural steel welding
AS/NZS 1554.1	2014	Welding of steel structures
AS/NZS 1594	2002	Hot-rolled steel flat products
AS 1627		Metal finishing - Preparation and pretreatment of surfaces
AS 1627.4	2005	Abrasive blast cleaning of steel
AS 1710	2007	Non-destructive testing - Ultrasonic testing of carbon and low alloy steel plate and universal sections- Test methods and quality classification
AS/NZS 2327	2017	Composite structures - Composite steel-concrete construction in buildings
AS/NZS 3678	2016	Structural steel - Hot-rolled plates, floorplates and slabs
AS/NZS 3679		Structural steel
AS/NZS 3679.1	2016	Hot-rolled bars and sections
AS/NZS 3679.2	2016	Welded I sections
AS 4100	2020	Steel structures

AS/NZS 4600	2018	Cold-formed steel structures
AS/NZS 5131	2016	Structural steelwork - Fabrication and erection
AS 5216	2021	Design of post-installed and cast-in fastenings in concrete
SA TS 102	2016	Structural steel – Limits on elements added
ISO 2063		Thermal spraying - Zinc, aluminium and their alloys
ISO 2063-2	2017	Execution of corrosion protection systems
<b>The following documents are mentioned only in the Guidance text:</b>		
AS/NZS 1554		Structural steel welding
AS 1554.2	2021	Stud welding (steel studs to steel)
AS/NZS 1554.5	2014	Welding of steel structures subject to high levels of fatigue loading
AS 1627		Metal finishing - Preparation and pretreatment of surfaces
AS 1627.9	2002	Pictorial surface preparation standards for painting steel surfaces
AS/NZS 2312		Guide to the protection of structural steel against atmospheric corrosion by the use of protective coatings
AS 2312.1	2014	Paint coatings
AS/NZS 2312.2	2014	Hot dip galvanizing
AS 3597	2008	Structural and pressure vessel steel - Quenched and tempered plate
AS 5100		Bridge design
AS/NZS 5100.6	2017	Steel and composite construction
AS 8501		Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Visual assessment of surface cleanliness
AS 8501.3	2022	Treatment grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections (ISO 8501-3:2006, MOD)
ASI/SCNZ AESS E	2012	Architecturally exposed structural steelwork (AESS) - Sample specification (for engineers)
ASI AESS F	2012	Architecturally exposed structural steelwork (AESS) - Code of Practice (for fabricators)
ASI Corrosion	2015	Australian steelwork corrosion and coatings guide
ASI Journal	2015	Steel construction - Volume 47 Number 2: Design and detailing for corrosion protection of steel structures
ASI NSSS	2023	National structural steelwork specification
ASI Practical guide	2016	Practical guide to planning the safe erection of steel structures
ASI SDN	2020	Standard drawing notes
ASI TN001	2019	High strength structural bolt assemblies to AS/NZS 1252:2016
ASI TN005	2020	Guidelines for designing to AS 4100 when imported materials are involved
ASI TN007	2020	Compliance issues and steel structures
ASI TN008	2012	Welding consumables and design of welds in AS 4100-1998 with amendment 1, 2012.
ASI TN009	2020	Documentation of structural steel
ASI TN011	2020	AS/NZS 5131 - Structural steelwork fabrication and erection - Implementation guide for engineers, specifiers and procurers
ASI TN014	2020	Structural steelwork certification in Australia
ASI TN015	2021	Ascertaining compliance of structural steel
BlueScope TB-17	2019	Selection guide for zinc-coated steel purlin products
NATSPEC GEN 006		Product specifying and substitution
NATSPEC GEN 024		Using NATSPEC selections schedules
NATSPEC TR 01		Specifying ESD
Stramit - Manual 01	2011	Purlin, girts and bridging details and installation manual
Stramit - Manual 02	2012	Purlins, girts and bridging technical manual
Stramit - Manual 03	2015	Exacta C and Z purlins & girts design capacity tables and member moment capacities
Weld Australia TN11	2018	Commentary on the structural steel welding standard AS/NZS 1554
ISO 8501		Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Visual assessment of surface cleanliness
ISO 8501-1	1988	Rust grades and preparation grades of uncoated steel substrates and of steel substrates after overall removal of previous coatings