

# En 1090 2

## EN 1090-2: A Deep Dive into Structural Steelwork Execution

The construction industry relies heavily on the integrity of its structural components. For steel structures, EN 1090-2 is the crucial European standard that ensures the quality and safety of the fabrication execution. This standard dictates the procedures and requirements for the manufacturing and conformity assessment of steel structures, ensuring they meet the necessary performance standards and comply with relevant safety regulations. Understanding EN 1090-2 is vital for manufacturers, fabricators, and those involved in structural steelwork projects across Europe. This article will delve into the specifics of EN 1090-2, covering its key aspects, benefits, and practical applications.

### Understanding the Scope of EN 1090-2: Execution of Steel Structures

EN 1090-2, part of the broader EN 1090 family of standards, focuses specifically on the *\*execution\** of steel structures. This is distinct from EN 1090-1, which deals with the *\*design\** of these structures. EN 1090-2 covers the entire fabrication process, from material selection and preparation to welding, assembly, and final inspection. The standard's core aim is to guarantee that the manufactured steel structures meet the required design specifications and comply with building codes and regulations. Key areas addressed include:

- **Factory Production Control (FPC):** This section outlines the quality management system required for manufacturers to ensure consistent product quality. This involves detailed procedures, documented processes, and regular quality checks throughout the fabrication process. Strict adherence to FPC is a cornerstone of EN 1090-2 compliance.
- **Welding Procedures:** EN 1090-2 details stringent requirements for welding procedures, including welder qualification, welding

parameters, and non-destructive testing (NDT) to verify weld integrity. This is critical given the pivotal role welding plays in the strength and reliability of steel structures.

- **Material Traceability:** The standard mandates meticulous tracking of materials used throughout the construction process. This ensures that only approved materials meeting specified chemical compositions and mechanical properties are utilized. Full material traceability enhances accountability and facilitates swift problem resolution if necessary.
- **Conformity Assessment:** EN 1090-2 specifies different routes to conformity assessment, depending on the complexity and intended use of the structure. This might involve 3.1 (internal production control) or 3.2 (external control). Choosing the correct route is essential for ensuring compliance.
- **Documentation:** Thorough and accurate documentation of all aspects of the fabrication process is crucial. This includes welding procedure specifications (WPS), welder qualifications, material test certificates, and inspection reports. Comprehensive documentation provides a verifiable audit trail for quality control and regulatory compliance.

## Benefits of Adhering to EN 1090-2

Compliance with EN 1090-2 brings numerous benefits across the entire supply chain:

- **Enhanced Safety:** The primary benefit is improved safety, resulting from the rigorous quality control measures embedded in the standard. This reduces risks associated with structural failure, ensuring the safety of building occupants and those working on the project.
- **Improved Quality:** The standardized processes and procedures lead to higher quality steel structures, improving their durability, longevity, and overall performance.
- **Increased Reliability:** The enhanced quality and robust verification processes contribute to greater reliability, minimizing the likelihood of defects and subsequent failures.
- **Market Access:** EN 1090-2 compliance is frequently mandated by building regulations across Europe, providing access to broader markets and enhancing business competitiveness.
- **Legal Compliance:** Adherence to the standard helps businesses

meet legal obligations and avoid potential penalties for non-compliance.

## Practical Application and Execution Class

EN 1090-2 categorizes steel structures into different Execution Classes, based on the risk associated with potential failure. These classes range from Execution Class 1 (low risk) to Execution Class 4 (high risk). The execution class determines the level of quality control and conformity assessment required. For example, a simple steel fence would likely fall under Execution Class 1, while a complex high-rise building's steel frame would require Execution Class 4. The appropriate execution class must be determined at the design stage, influencing the fabrication processes and inspection regime. This classification system provides a tailored approach to quality management, balancing practicality with safety.

## Challenges and Considerations of EN 1090-2

While EN 1090-2 offers substantial benefits, implementing it effectively can present some challenges:

- **Cost and Time:** Implementing the necessary quality management systems and undergoing conformity assessment can be time-consuming and expensive, especially for smaller companies.
- **Training and Expertise:** Adequate training of personnel is crucial for effective implementation and compliance. Specialized knowledge and skills are needed in areas such as welding, NDT, and quality management.
- **Documentation Management:** Maintaining accurate and comprehensive documentation requires dedicated resources and a robust system for document control.

## Conclusion

EN 1090-2 plays a critical role in ensuring the safety and reliability of steel structures. While implementing its requirements may involve initial investment and effort, the long-term benefits, including enhanced safety, improved quality, and access to wider markets, significantly

outweigh the costs. By understanding the standard's requirements and incorporating them effectively, the construction industry can contribute to creating safer and more durable buildings. Staying updated on any revisions to the standard is also essential for ongoing compliance.

## FAQ

### **Q1: What is the difference between EN 1090-1 and EN 1090-2?**

A1: EN 1090-1 covers the design aspects of steel structures, while EN 1090-2 focuses on the execution (fabrication) phase. EN 1090-1 sets out the requirements for structural design calculations and checks, while EN 1090-2 dictates the procedures for manufacturing and ensuring the fabricated structure meets the design specifications.

### **Q2: How do I determine the correct Execution Class for my steel structure?**

A2: The execution class is determined based on the risk assessment of the structure. Factors considered include the intended use, structural complexity, consequences of failure, and environmental conditions. This assessment is typically carried out by a qualified structural engineer. European standards provide guidance on execution class selection.

### **Q3: What types of non-destructive testing (NDT) are commonly used in EN 1090-2 compliant fabrication?**

A3: Common NDT methods include visual inspection (VT), magnetic particle inspection (MPI), dye penetrant inspection (DPI), and ultrasonic testing (UT). The choice of NDT method depends on the specific welding procedure and the type of weld being inspected.

### **Q4: What happens if a company fails to comply with EN 1090-2?**

A4: Non-compliance can lead to legal penalties, project delays, and reputational damage. In some cases, it may even result in the rejection of the fabricated structure. Maintaining compliance is vital for avoiding these adverse consequences.

### **Q5: Is EN 1090-2 applicable outside of Europe?**

A5: While EN 1090-2 is a European standard, its principles of quality

management and safety in steel construction are widely recognized globally. Many countries outside Europe might adopt similar standards or incorporate elements of EN 1090-2 into their building codes.

**Q6: How can I find a certified fabrication company that meets the requirements of EN 1090-2?**

A6: You can search for certified companies through national accreditation bodies or online databases that list companies that have undergone and passed the necessary conformity assessment procedures. It is also vital to request certification documentation from prospective suppliers.

**Q7: What is the role of a Notified Body in EN 1090-2 compliance?**

A7: Notified Bodies are independent organizations that assess the conformity of manufacturing processes to the standard. They audit the manufacturer's factory production control (FPC) system and issue a certificate of conformity. This certification is essential for many projects.

**Q8: How often are the EN 1090 standards updated?**

A8: The EN 1090 standards are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect technological advancements and address any identified gaps or issues. Staying informed about these updates is crucial for maintaining compliance.

## **Decoding EN 1090-2: Your Guide to Reliable Steel Structures**

EN 1090-2 is a crucial European standard that dictates the fabrication of supporting steelwork. It's not just a set of rules ; it's a assurance of security for buildings and infrastructure across the EU . This article will delve into the intricacies of EN 1090-2, giving you a comprehensive understanding of its stipulations and effect.

The standard's chief goal is to ensure that steel structures are designed to meet precise performance criteria. This is realized through a framework of measures that cover every stage of the workflow, from primary planning to concluding review. Think of it as a rigorous quality control system specifically for steel structures, ensuring they can

withstand the loads they are designed to support.

EN 1090-2 categorizes steel structures into structural classes based on their application and the repercussions of failure. These classes extend from minimal risk structures (Execution Class 1) to those with significant risk (Execution Class 4). The higher the execution class, the more demanding the specifications become. For example, a simple carport might fall under Execution Class 1, while a multi-story building would likely require Execution Class 3 or 4. This separation ensures that the degree of verification and record-keeping is suitable to the potential risks associated .

Adherence with EN 1090-2 requires fabricators to implement a detailed quality management system (QMS). This QMS must be certified by a authorized body , an independent institution that inspects the manufacturer's capacity and processes to ensure they fulfill the standards of the standard. This certification offers clients with the confidence that the steelwork they are buying has been fabricated to the highest specifications.

The records generated throughout the manufacturing procedure is just as significant . This includes thorough drawings , material specifications, welding procedure specifications , and inspection reports . This meticulous record-keeping enables for tracking of the entire process , allowing reviews in case of any issues .

Implementing an EN 1090-2 compliant QMS can offer difficulties , but the advantages far outweigh the expenditures. Enhanced quality assurance results to reduced defects , decreased scrap , and increased efficiency . Moreover, compliance with EN 1090-2 is often a stipulation for undertakings , ensuring access to a wider clientele .

In conclusion , EN 1090-2 is more than just a set of guidelines ; it's a cornerstone for the safe construction of steel structures. By implementing a solid QMS and adhering to its stipulations , manufacturers can ensure the safety of their products and foster trust with their users.

### **Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):**

#### **Q1: What happens if a manufacturer doesn't comply with EN 1090-2?**

A1: Non-compliance can cause in regulatory sanctions , compromised stability, and loss of market access .

**Q2: How much does EN 1090-2 certification cost?**

A2: The cost fluctuates considerably depending factors such as the extent of the business , the complexity of the fabrication process , and the chosen notified body .

**Q3: Is EN 1090-2 applicable to all steel structures?**

A3: EN 1090-2 applies to load-bearing steelwork expected to bear loads . The specific stipulations rely on the structural class of the structure.

**Q4: How can I find a notified body for EN 1090-2 certification?**

A4: You can identify a list of notified bodies on the page of your national accreditation body .

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