



SAPPIMA

southern african plastic pipe manufacturers association



WEBINARI

February 2021

25-02-2021





SAPPMA Quality Workshops I-V on SAPPMA Web site











SAPP southern african plastic pipe manufacturers association

Your feedback after each session drives the change

Thank You

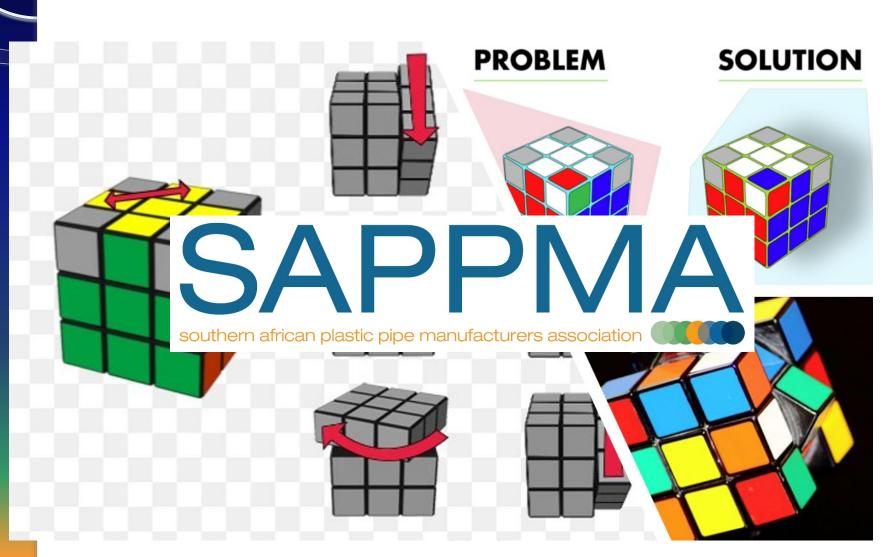
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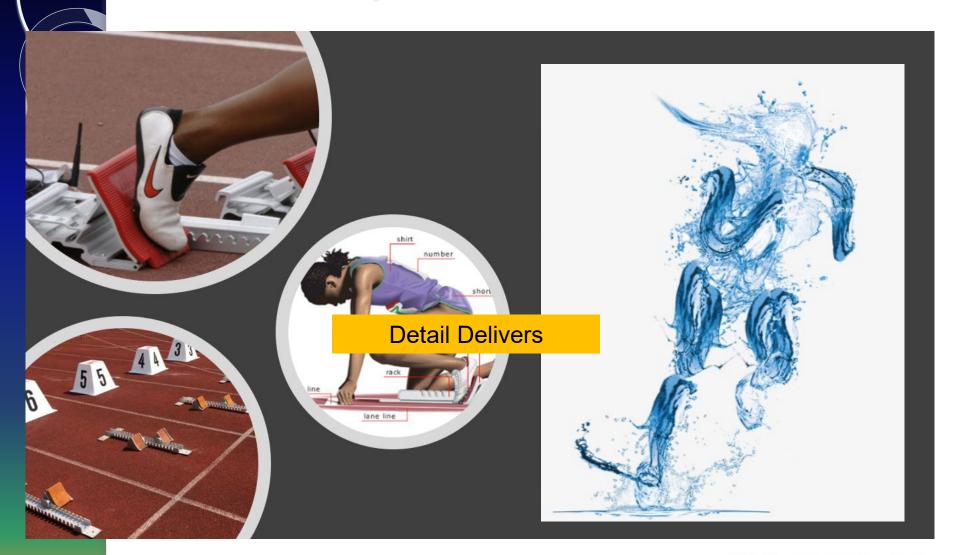
WEBINAR I

February 2021

Unraveling the Puzzle



Where do you start, and end?





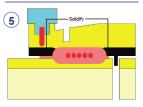
Where do you go if it has gone wrong?

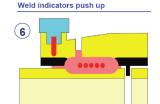




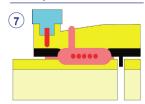
The process inside an electrofusion fitting

Cold zone PE solidifies





Fusion Cycle End



Remember
Good fusion requires
temperature, time and
pressure



CODE OF CONDUCT

Preamble

IFPA (Installation and Fabrication Plastic Pipe Association) is a voluntary association and an affiliate of SAPPMA, which is incorporated under the laws of South Africa as a Section 21 Company. IFPA represents plastics pipe Installers and Fabricators.

The members of IFPA agree to bind themselves to a code of conduct and policies which will demonstrate their commitment to lawful business practices, free and fair competition and compliance with competition and environmental laws, rules and regulations as well as the production and marketing of highest conforming quality

P/Bag X68 Halfway House 1685

18 Gazelle Ave Corporate Park Midrand

www.ifpa.co.za admin@ifpa.co.za

011 314 4021









IFPA (Installation and Fabrication Pipes Association) Consulting Engineer's Contract Document

This document is intended for use by Consulting Engineer's in compiling their RFQ and Contract Documentation for works that include the welding of thermoplastic systems

IFPA Membership

Preference shall be given to IFPA Member Companies in good standing. Welders employed by IFPA Member Companies are issued with welders' certificates and a unique weld identity stamp that provides traceability for each weld.

IFPA Members

The welding equipment and processes shall comply with the applicable SANS (South African National Standard) for the welding operation as follows:

- The SANS 1671 "series" of standards specifies the requirements for conformance of machines and equipment; for example, SANS 1671-1 Part 1: Heated tool welding.
- The SANS 10268 "series" of standards specifies the requirements for conformance of welding processes; for example, SANS 10268-1 Part 1: Heated tool welding.
- The SANS 1671 and 10268 "series" of standards specify the requirements for conformance of machines and equipment, and processes respectively for:
 - -1 Heated tool welding (Butt welding)
 - -2 Electro-fusion welding
 - -3 Hot gas welding
 - -4 Hot gas extrusion welding
 - -5 Solvent welding
 - -6 Ultrasonic welding, stacking and insertion
- SANS 10270 Welding of thermoplastics Approval of welding procedures and welds.

IFPA Members shall have copies of the above SANS Standards and the relevant product standards, have a full understanding of the content and implementation thereof.

Before work commences the contractor shall be required to obtain approval by conforming to the following:

- SANS 10269 Welding of thermoplastics Testing and approval of welders
- SANS 10269 Plastics welder Test Piece Certificate

Tel 011 314 4021 -

SANS 10270 Welding of thermoplastics - Approval of welding procedures and welds.

They shall be conducted, for a particular machine or equipment, for a range of pipe diameters as follows:

- o small (<160 mm)
- o medium (160 315 mm)
- large (>315 mm) and.

IFPA IS A SAPPMA INITIATIVI NPC Registration No 2008/019270/08 Directors: CP Bandaru, DWJ Coleman, L du Preez, T Hobson, JA Venter (CEO), TJ Woolward 18 Gazelle Ave, Corporate Park, Midrand - P/Bag X68, Halfway House, 1685

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The process of each approval is witnessed by a qualified welding inspector (Plastics|SA Certificate of Competence "Thermoplastic Welding Inspection" or AIA Approved Inspection Authority with a thermoplastic welding qualification) who documents conformance on completion, records the approval and certificates it.

Supporting approval documentation

Non-destructive visual assessment of the weld shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

SANS 10268-10 Welding of thermoplastics - Welding processes Part 10: Weld defects.

Destructive testing of the weld shall be conducted in accordance with the following: Weld Qualification (Competence)

- SANS 6269 Welding of thermoplastics Test methods for welded joints. System weld (performance)
 - · Pipe System standard
 - System designed weld factor

QC/QA on site

SANS ISO 4427 -Compliance of all components to the appropriate standard and contract requirements will be validated and recorded.

Confirm that component supplier is a valid SAPPMA member www.SAPPMA.co.za Confirm that the fabricator welder is a valid IFPA member www.IFPA.co.za Confirm that the Testing and Approval certificate of the welder is still valid www.Plasticsinfo.co.za

No welding inline of unmarked non-traceable non-conforming product (Components) will done.

During the construction of the works, the "last weld" shall be "cut-out", on a random basis, from the pipeline for visual inspection and destructive testing at a sampling rate as follows:

- 0 250 welds 5%
- o 250 500 welds 3%
- o 500 1200 welds 2%
- o 1200 3200 welds 1%
- o 3200 10000 welds 0.5%

The contractor shall allow for this sampling rate in their tender and in the construction program for the works.

Designing of a different sampling plan.

Refer to SANS 2859-1 Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes Part 1 and specify your requirements.

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SANS 10268 continuous visual inspections and recording of each weld during and upon completion.

SANS 10268 & 10270 Recording of process conditions on site as well as all critical process parameters as per the approved welding procedure.





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0	Safety Warning	>								Ц	ш	
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0	Clamps - comp	ete, nuts, 80	0 %, sharp	edges, ci	rcular etc					┌	Ħ	
0	Clamps - complete, nuts, 80 %, sharp edges, circular etc. Inserts - complete, 80 %, sharp edges, circular, etc.							一片	Ħ			
	Stub Holder									一片	Ħ	
0	Rigidity and ali	gnment								一一	Ħ	
0	Opening stroke	and dayligh	it area							┌	Ħ	
0	Lubrication Sys	tem								┌	Ħ	
0	Handling Device	es - handles,	eye bolts	, etc.						┌	Ħ	
0	Anchoring									┌	Ħ	
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Hyd	draulic Unit:									Yes	No	Comments
0	Appearance											
0	Oil Leaks											
0	Hoses											
0	Pressure regula	itor - SANS 2	1503									
0	Pressure Gauge	- SANS 106	2									
0	Pressure contr	sure control requirements - max pressure, equalization, reserve, etc.										
0	Hydraulic Oil	dic Oil										
0	Electrical / Elec	trical / Electronics - SANS 60335-2-45, SANS 60669-2-1 and SANS 214-1 where applicable										
0	Pressure devia										\Box	
	Set Pressure Actual Pressure	1 bar	2 bar	5 bar	10 bar	20 bar	30 bar	40 bar	50 bar			
	Set Pressure	60 bar	70 bar	80 bar	90 bar	100 bar	Man	pressure	tect			
	Actual Pressure		/U Dal	au udi	50 udi	200 081		r/	minutes			
0	Pressure gauge	Serial #						Calibrati	on Report			
0	Timing Control									Ħ		

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	Blades	\sqsubseteq	\sqcup				
	Safety Switch	\sqsubseteq	\sqsubseteq				
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	Handling Devices - handles, eye bolts, lifting devices, etc.	\Box					
0	Shaving visibility	Ц	Ш				
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	Appearance	Ħ	\vdash				
	Handling Devices - handles, eye bolts, lifting devices, etc.	H	\vdash				
	Cables - thermal insulation, etc.	\vdash	\vdash				
	Storage - protective containers	\vdash	\vdash				
	Plane-parallelism	닏	\vdash				
	Self Centring	\vdash	\vdash				
	Bead Visibility	\sqcup	\sqcup				
	Effective working area (info Plate)	\sqcup	\sqcup				
	Surface coating - roughness, thickness, colour, and 1hr 260 °C test.	\sqsubseteq	\sqcup				
0	Temperature deviations	Ц	\Box				
	Set Temp Actual 1 2 3 4 5 6)					
	8	/					
0	Temperature gauge Serial # Calibration Report						
	cumentation (in English):	Yes	No	Comments			
0	Booklet with description of the functional features and machine performance specifications	\sqsubseteq	\Box				
0	Operating instructions	\Box					
0	Welding Tables						
0	Maintenance instructions, including details of statutory safety inspections						
0	Servicing and calibration instructions.	\Box					
0	Manufacturers ISO 9001:2008 Certificate						
	ld Reports	Yes	No	Comments			
	Name of Welder Weld Number	\vdash	\vdash				
		\bowtie	\vdash				
	Job number or site name	片	\vdash				
	Date, time and ambient temperature	\bowtie	\vdash				
	Machine details	\vdash	\vdash				
	Product Info	\sqcup	\sqcup				
0	Welding parameters against recorded parameters	Ш	ш				
Oth	ner	Yes	No	Comments			
	Personal Protective Equipment	Ë		commend			
	Protective Equipment (tent, etc)	Ħ	Ħ				
	Procedure Equipment (sent, eac)	Ħ	Ħ				
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Ensure Specifications cover the whole value chain

Overview of Quality Assurance Measures in the Construction of Thermoplastic Pipelines

Type of Measure	Standards, Directives and Regulations	Preferred Application	Remarks about the Frequency
Material Tests		Manufacture of Compounds, Components and pipe Parts	Permanent with certification according to DIN EN 10204 (Types of Inspection Documents)
Incoming Tests - Semi-Finished products welding and filler materials		Fabrication	Permanent with the obligation to keep records
Intermediate Tests - Components - Special Fittings		Fabrication	Object-Related with obligation to keep records
Final Tests Outgoing Inspections -Pipeline Parts -Assembly Devices		Fabrication, Assembly	Object-Related with obligation to keep records
Checking of Machines and Devices		Fabrication, Assembly	At least once per year with documentation
Monitoring of the fabrication and laying work	=	Fabrication, Assembly	Permanent with the obligation to keep Records
Internal Pressure Test/Deformation checks		Assembly	Object-Related with Documentation
Training of the supervisory personnel		Fabrication, Assembly	Annual updating by attending seminars etc.
Training of the Welding, Jointing, Adhesive bonding personnel		Fabrication, Assembly	Annual Requalification Tests
Advanced training of the Laying personnel	Courses, Seminars	Assembly	Every 12 to 6 Months





Presenters

SAPPMA Webinar I

25 February 2021















Basic failure analysis of Rigid Thermoplastic Materials

Determining The Root Cause

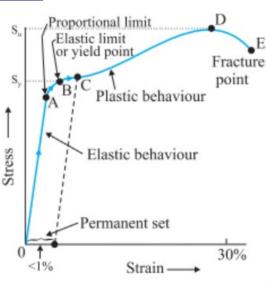
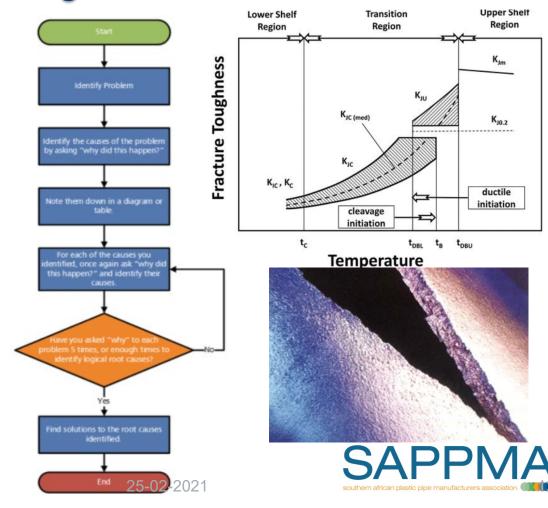


Fig. 2

Presented by: Renier Snyman

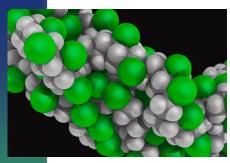




Sunace SA Training



Basic Failure Analysis of Rigid Materials



25/02/2021





By R. Snyman





Types of Failure

- Mechanical
 - **Brittle**
 - Ductile Ductile
 - Fatigue
 - **E**Creep & Stress Relaxation
- Thermal
 - High / Low Temperatures
 - Expansion / Contraction
 - <u>Degradation</u>

- Chemical
 - **Chemical Attack**
 - ESC (Environmental stress cracking)
 - Hydrolysis
- **Environmental**
 - SUNACE UV Attack
 - S Ozone
 - Sumace Oxidation
 - **....** Temperature Changes
 - Acid Rain
 - <u>Humidity & Moisture</u>
 - Pollution
 - Biological







Finding the Origin



Branching

... Branches point away from the origin



? River Marks

River marks point to the origin



(a) Photograph showing V-shaped "chevron" markings characteristic of brittle fracture. Arrows indicate origin of crack. Approximately actual size.

Wallner Lines

... Radiate away from the origin like wavebands



Fatigue Striations

... Emanate away from the origin



Dispersion Issues

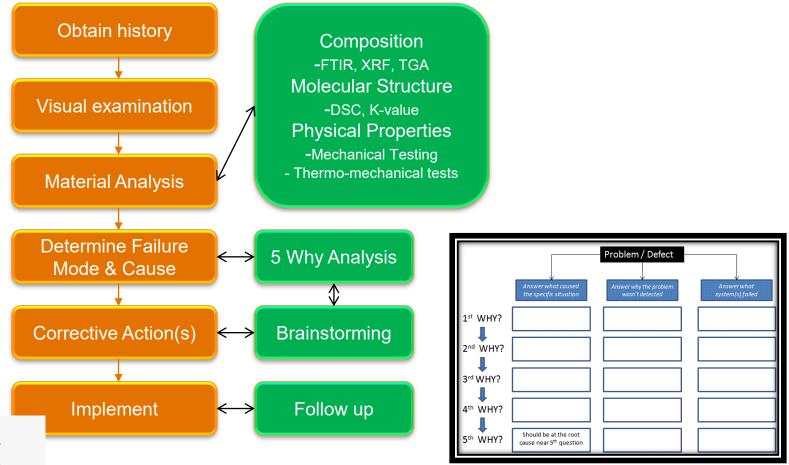
Look for agglomerated material on the fracture edge





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How to Investigate Failure







5 Why's Terminology



RCA - Root Cause Analysis



Root Cause – Initiating cause of an effect of interest



Cause and effect – the relationship(s) between events, where the 1st event is responsible for the second





5 why's – An interrogative technique used as part of DMAIC (6 sigma) methodology to determine the root cause of a defect



Why use 5 Why's

- It is a very effective technique to find a root cause (or multiple root causes)
- It also determines relationships between different causes of a problem
- It is simple and quick and does not require statistical analysis, etc to use
- Can be used in brainstorming sessions and it is helpful for compiling fishbone diagrams
- 4 year old children use this technique extensively!







How to use 5 Why's

Write down the specific problem. Writing the issue helps you formalize the problem and describe it completely. It also helps a team focus on the same problem.

Ask Why the problem happens and write the answer down below the problem.

If the answer you just provided doesn't identify the root cause of the problem that you wrote down in Step 1, ask Why again and write that answer down.

Loop back to step 3 until the team is in agreement that the problem's root cause is identified. Again, this may take fewer or more times than five Whys

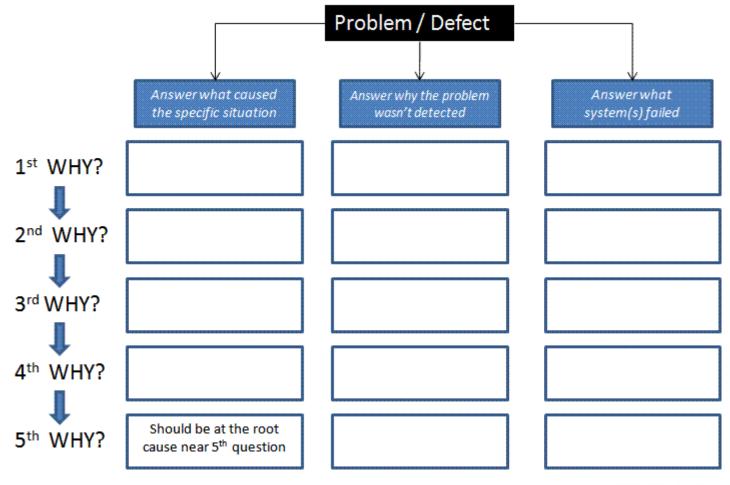
Note: 5 Why's is available electronically. Programs like Shopware support it. Or you can Google "5 why's form" and download an Excel version online. It's that easy!







Use a form









Conclusion



Obtain history behind the failure



Visual examination can assist in determining the origin of a fracture



RCA techniques like 5 Why and Brainstorming are essential to determining the failure cause and corrective / preventive action(s)



Always follow up on implementation to ensure that the rectification actions are working





Site Investigation Checklist

Installation	$\sqrt{}$		
Trenching done as per SANS 2001: DP2			
No rocks, sharp objects			
Soil conditions (sandy / clay)			
Jointing done correctly			
Thrust blocks in place, correct size			
Backfill and compaction			
Gradient of sewer line			

Operation				
Pressure within all components' MOP				
Fluid velocity, water hammer counter measures				
Start up and shut down procedures				
Air valves, non-return, PR valves				

Handling		
Offloading practise		
Stacking practise		
Storage of products		
UV protection		
Levelled ground		

Site Testing	$\sqrt{}$
Gauge units	
Equipment condition, leaks	
Test procedure / pressure as per SANS 2001:DP2	
Test pressure & time correct	
Air expelled, slow start up	
End caps thrust arrested	





Brittle Failure







Ductile Failure



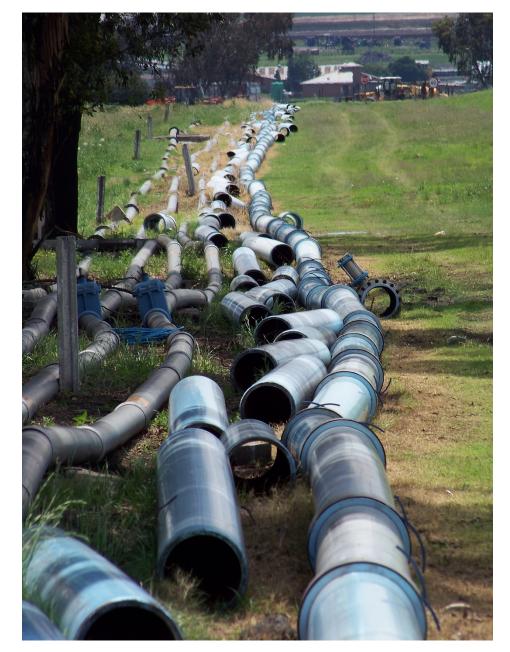




Fatigue Failure



Expansion / Contraction Failure







Degradation Failure





Chemical Attack







Ultraviolet Attack







Humidity & Moisture

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Pollution







Branching







River Marks

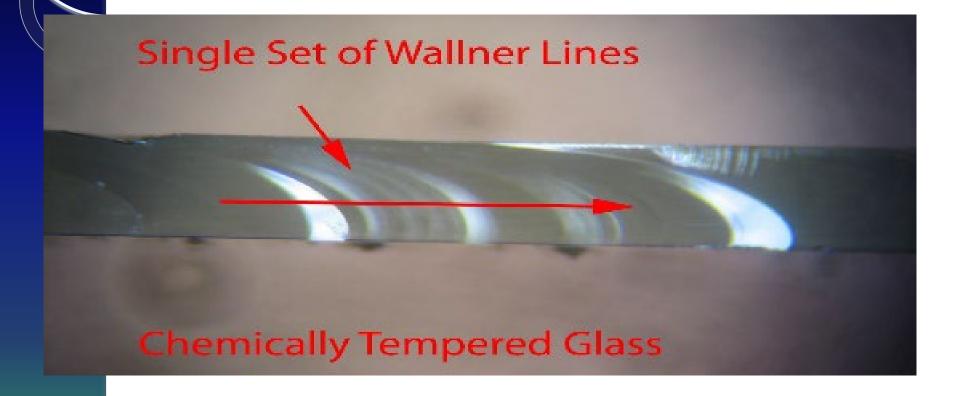
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(a) Photograph showing V-shaped "chevron" markings characteristic of brittle rrows indicate origin of crack. Approximately actual size.



Wallner Lines

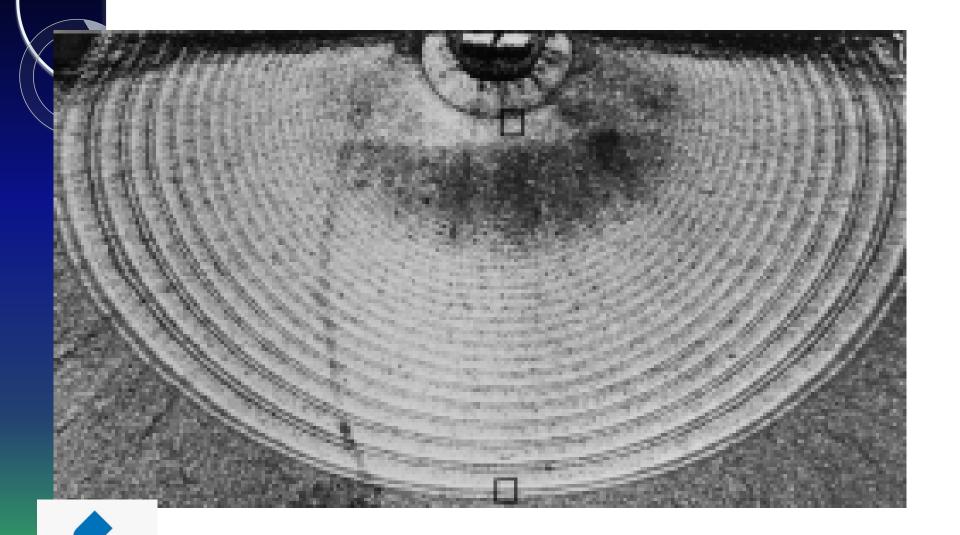






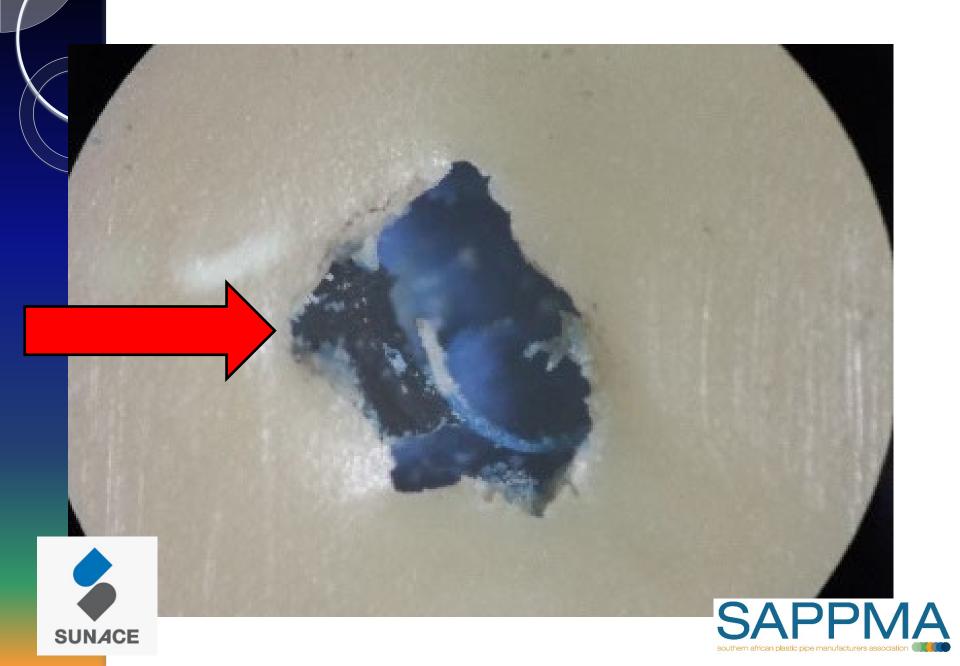
Fatigue Striations

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Dispersion Issues



Temperature



Questions and Answers







Renier Snyman









Presenters

Ihank Uou **Participants** Audience & Organizers



Questions and Answers



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