SESSION: 1

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

Organized by:

Construction Development Board, CDB
College of Science and Technology, CST

Karma Tempa
Quality?

What, Why and Who?
What we need?
Quality Control Process
What we need?

Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality Control (QC)
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality: A degree or grade of excellence or worth.

Assurance: The act of giving confidence, the state of being certain or the act of making certain.

Quality Assurance: The planned and systematic activities implemented in a quality system so that quality requirements for a product or service will be fulfilled.

Control: An evaluation to indicate needed corrective responses; the act of guiding a process in which variability is attributed.

The observation techniques and activities used to fulfil requirements for quality.
Construction Quality Control Process

Who?

Quality Control (QC)

Quality Assurance (QA)

Usually the CONTRACTOR (or a third party) is responsible for performing Quality Control (QC) making sure that the standards are meet for production.

Usually the GOVERNMENT or outside third party is responsible for performing Quality Assurance (QA). QA is spot checking of contract compliance, test results, and ultimately making sure that the quality control process is working.
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Assurance (QA)

A government organizations/clients like BSB, MoWHS or any executing agencies will have very clear guidance on what is required per contract as far as the QA/QC is concerned.

- Policy and Guidelines
- Standards and Specifications
- Rules and Regulations
- Terms and conditions of the contract
Construction Quality Control Process
Construction Quality Control Process
Construction Quality Control Process

Procurement Guidelines

Ministry of Finance
Public Procurement Policy Division (PPPD)
July 2012

Evaluation Guidelines for Procurement of Works (Above Nu. 4 million)

Royal Government of Bhutan
Ministry of Finance
April 2011
Construction Quality Control Process

STANDARD BIDDING DOCUMENT

Procurement of Works

Royal Government of Bhutan
Ministry of Finance
2009

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

BHUTAN BUILDING RULES 2002

Department of Urban Development & Housing
Ministry of Communications
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Assurance (QA): Responsibility??

Involves REGULAR BUT RANDOM TESTING OF MATERIALS and workmanship (time-based or work-based intervals)

Prevent, identify, and correct quality-related problems

During the construction process, QA instructors mostly provide guidance and leadership to the construction people
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Control (QC)

- The Construction contract defines the quality standards and the quality control testing requirements.

- The contractor must prepare a detailed quality control plan for each definable feature of work detailing on how the quality standard will be achieved. (Do we apply?)

- The quality control plan must be approved before the start of the particular work.

- The contract requires that the QC testing lab be validated by the approved source (Institutions, consultant, competent testing house /firm or agency..etc).
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Control vs. Quality Assurance: What’s the Difference?

Analogy: You Driving on a Freeway

- **Quality Assurance**: “Do it right the first time”--Preventive Quality checks.

- **Quality Control**: Fix it whenever it goes or is going wrong.

- In recent years, QA is defined to include QC
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Control vs. Quality Assurance: What’s the Difference?

Analogy: You Driving on a Freeway

Driving Quality Assurance
Before Driving: adjust seats, mirrors, temp, etc.
During Driving:
Occasional glances at:
- speed gage to ensure speed is not excessive
- side mirror before changing lane
- road sides to read road signs, etc.
No distractive activities (reading, eating, etc.)

These are preventive measures
Construction Quality Control Process

Quality Control vs. Quality Assurance: What’s the Difference?

Analogy: You Driving on a Freeway

**Driving Quality Control**

- Swerving to avoid deer crossing the highway
- Steering to right if car is straying into left lane
- Braking to avoid hitting slowed car in front

These are corrective measures
Construction Quality Control Process

When?

Contract formulation: **Quality Assurance**

Specifications for Building and Road Works

Project Specific Specifications

Concrete Mix Design (Grade) or Job Mix formula (Usually concrete mix design for RCC structures and JMF for road design).

Construction Phase: **Quality Control**

Planning and setting of site amenities

Construction process

Supervision, inspection and monitoring

Material testing and verification
Construction Quality Control Process

Where?

Infrastructure development projects

1. Building construction
2. Road construction
3. Bridge construction

Details will be discussed in training session-2 and session 3.
Construction Quality Plan

Construction quality plan is that procuring agency want to know **how** you are going to control the quality on their projects.

So, when you write your plan, make it clear **how** you will control all areas of the project that affect quality – **not just what inspections and tests** you’ll perform.

For example, **controlling materials, personnel, subcontractors, and work procedures** also play an important role in ensuring quality results.

**So how you propose quality plan !!**
Construction Quality Plan

1. Project personnel
2. Quality Communication
3. Quality assurance surveillance
4. Subcontractors and suppliers.
5. Project quality specifications
6. Inspections and tests.
7. Control of non-conformances
8. Project completion inspections.
Construction Quality Plan

Construction Quality Control Plans

- Preventive & Corrective Actions
- Equipment
- Document & Record Controls
- Materials
- Design Controls
- Tests

Inspection & Test Plans

- Material Inspections
- Task Inspections
- Tests
Construction Quality Plan

Project Quality Control Organization Chart

Contracting Officer

- Quality Manager [Name]
  - Inspection & Testing Agencies
  - Superintendent [Name]
    - Crew Foreman
  - Project Manager [Name]
    - Subcontractors

President [Name]

Purchasing/Estimating Manager [Name]
## Construction Quality Plan

### Inspection and Test Plans (ITP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Spec #</th>
<th>Specifications Section</th>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Test Required</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Test By (All tests verified by Superintendent and/or QC Manager)</th>
<th>Date Completed</th>
<th>Date Forwarded To Contr. Off.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>033000</td>
<td>Cast-in-Place Concrete</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Mixing and Delivery</td>
<td>Each Truck</td>
<td>Concrete Redimix Supplier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>033000</td>
<td>Cast-in-Place Concrete</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>Concrete – three cylinders, slump, air, temperature</td>
<td>1 composite per truck load delivered</td>
<td>Third party inspector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>074113</td>
<td>Metal Roof Panels</td>
<td>1.4A</td>
<td>Installer Qualifications</td>
<td>Prior to commencement of work</td>
<td>Superintendent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>221100</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.2N</td>
<td>HDPE Pipe - Bend Strap Test</td>
<td>Once Daily</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>221100</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.5B</td>
<td>Pressure and Leakage Test – Water Line</td>
<td>See Spec.</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>221100</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.6A</td>
<td>Bacteriological Examination</td>
<td>After disinfection, before use</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>221120</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.4A</td>
<td>Mechanical and Electrical Testing (Pump System)</td>
<td>See Spec.</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>221200</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.12A</td>
<td>Leak Test</td>
<td>Until Passing</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>221200</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.12B</td>
<td>Air Test</td>
<td>See Spec.</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>221200</td>
<td>Water Distribution Systems</td>
<td>3.12C</td>
<td>Pressure Test</td>
<td>Until Passing</td>
<td>Plumbing subcontractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project completion inspections.

Project handing – taking: Committee

- Detail measurements
- Check for defects
- Uncompleted works as per the contract
- Additional works
- Finishing
- Etc......
## Most common problems observed and what can be done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>What can be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design, drawings, specifications not clear, not complete</td>
<td>Documents should undergo scrutiny by equally competent persons (human errors are natural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No drawings at site</td>
<td>Always carry drawings, you cannot remember everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site engineers do not read the documents</td>
<td>• Read, read &amp; read to understand what you are supposed to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ask the seniors, architects, designers if you do not understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Most common problems observed and what can be done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>What can be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No site engineer at site</td>
<td>• Contractor is responsible for day to day supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Make it mandatory in the contract document to post a qualified site engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Government engineers check on contractor’s engineer and monitor important quality aspects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Most common problems observed and what can be done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>What can be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Even physical parameters of works and materials not checked</td>
<td>Checking of size, shape, slope, length, breath, depth, weight, volume, diameter, etc..etc.. is possible....please do it !!!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everything is not possible to be detailed in the documents</td>
<td>Make best use of the engineering knowledge. Above all, use common sense to solve practical problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most common problems observed and what can be done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>What can be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poorly or no records maintained</td>
<td>Records are important for many reasons, for accountability, for future reference, for improvement, keep proper records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate communication with the contractor</td>
<td>Conduct regular meetings to review progress, to resolve problems, to understand each other better</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Most common problems observed and what can be done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>What can be done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor or no management at the work site (safety for the workers &amp; general public)</td>
<td>• Site management is equally important for safety &amp; public convenience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Need little extra efforts to guide the contractor’s site engineers &amp; workers on storage of materials, equipment, tools &amp; cleaning up of site after a day’s work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why Quality?

Safety

Utility

Economy

Comfort

Aesthetic
The Root of all Evils

NEGLIGENCE

- Non-compliance to specifications
- Poor Supervision
- No testing materials and system before/after use
Indication of:
Overall Structural Failure
QUALITY ???
WHO’S RESPONSIBILITY
Indication of:
- Bonding failure
- Application of inappropriate cement motor ratios
- Improper placement of masonry course
- Weak connections
Indication of:
- Bonding failure
- Application of inappropriate cement motor ratios
- Wrong placement of masonry course
- Weak connections
Indication of:
• Bonding failure
• Application of inappropriate cement motor ratios
• Mistake in placement of masonry course
QUALITY ???
WHO’S RESPONSIBILITY
Important Notes on Construction
Quality

• Quality is not separate from construction; it is an integral part
• Quality is not only on the end product after completion; it is in the process during construction

• Ensuring quality is everyone’s responsibility; the surveyor, designer, suppliers and supervisors,

• BUT IT IS MOSTLY IN THE HANDS OF THE BUILDER/CONTRACTOR
End of Session-01
Thank you