



# **Quality Management Policy and Plan**

G3 Construction (UK) Ltd is aware of its responsibility as a company to implement a quality management plan.

# What is **Quality Control?**

**Quality** is defined as 'fitness-for-purpose', i.e. in terms of construction it is providing a building which provides an appropriate quality for the purpose for which it is intended. The price to be paid for a building is a reflection of the expectations of quality – a cheaper building probably uses inferior materials and is likely to be less attractive and less durable. The quality is also related to the timing of when it is delivered.

**Quality Control** in the construction industry can be looked at as having three elements:

- To produce a building which satisfies the client;
- To produce a building where quality is related to the price; and
- To produce a building in which sufficient time is allowed to obtain the desired quality.

Like most other aspects of construction management, quality control has to be planned. Planning seeks 'order' and a quality control system for a construction project reflects this sense of order. It may be seen to be in five basic stages:

- Setting the quality standard or quality of design required by client
- Planning how to achieve the required quality; construction methods, equipment, materials and personnel to be employed.
- Construct the building right first time
- · Correct any quality deficiencies
- Provide for long term quality control through establishing systems and developing a quality culture.



# The Costs of Quality

It is obvious that quality is proportional to costs associated with the construction process. Costs associated with quality need to be identified for management decisions. The cost of quality can be broken down as follows:

- Failure costs: The costs of demolishing and rebuilding, the cost of production time, delays to other gangs
- Appraisal costs: The cost of inspection and testing
- Prevention costs: The cost of providing better designs, more training to reduce failure costs, more maintenance.

### What is Quality Assurance?

**Quality Assurance** is a mechanism for ensuring that the construction process takes place within the framework of a quality management system. This suggests that quality assurance defines the organisation structure, tasks and duties for implementing quality management.

In 1987, the Building Research Establishment surveyed the quality problems on Britain's construction sites. They found that half of the faults were design related and 40% of the problems arose from faulty construction; 10% were product failing.

# **Design faults**

- misunderstanding the client's brief to develop the design
- using information which is incorrect or out of date
- misunderstanding of the client's expectations of quality standards
- lack of co-operation between the designers
- loose or inappropriate specifications

# **Construction faults**

- not building to drawings or specifications
- poor supervision leading to bad workmanship
- insufficient management of the quality of construction

In order to eliminate these potential problems many clients have looked to quality assurance to reassure them that they will get the right building without undue quality problems.



# Our quality assurance procedure operates as follows:

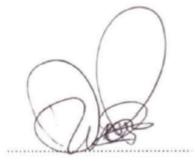
- Inspection sheet (QA01) at construction phase with corrective measures (if necessary)
- *Tick sheet* (QA02) used in conjunction with inspection sheet
- Defect sheet (QA03) in the event work is carried out to an unacceptable standard
- **Snag sheet** (QA04) at finishing phase with corrective measures (if necessary)
- Sign-off sheet (QA05) at handover once any corrective measures are addressed

### Project quality assurance system

Our quality assurance system helps us to:

- Focus clearly on the needs of our markets;
- Achieve a top-quality performance in all areas, not just in production or service quality;
- Operate the simple procedures necessary for the achievement of a stated quality performance;
- Critically and continually examine all processes to remove non-productive activities and waste:
- See the improvements required and develop measures of performance attainment;
- Understand fully and in detail our competition, and develop an effective competitive strategy;
- Develop a team approach to problem solving;
- Develop good procedures for communication and the acknowledgement of good work;
- Continually review the processes to develop the strategy of never-ending improvement.

# Signed



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