# SANITARY WELD REVIEW AND ACCEPTABILITY

#### "Views of Regulatory Authorities on the Criteria for Acceptance of Welds"

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General requirements for welds and for limitations for welded surface roughness can be found in all 3-A sanitary standards where welding might be used





The details of 3-A requirements for the acceptance of sanitary welds were described in Mr. Avery's presentation

These included such things as:

#### Tint -- (oxygen in inert gas purge)



![](_page_3_Picture_2.jpeg)

AWS D18.1/D18.2 Specification for welding of austenitic stainless steel tube and pipe systems in sanitary (hygienic) applications. This standard was written by the AWS in cooperation with 3-A to replace the previous 3-A standard for welding of tubing and pipe in dairy and food product processing plants.

![](_page_4_Picture_0.jpeg)

For equipment for which a 3-A certificate of compliance has been issued

Conformance to all applicable 3-A welding and 3-A welded surface texture requirements are verified under the 3-A third party certification program

![](_page_5_Picture_0.jpeg)

# For Equipment that has a 3-A certificate of compliance, FDA will accept that certification; or

![](_page_6_Picture_0.jpeg)

# If there appears to be a significant problem

Use the 3-A Report of Alleged Noncompliance (RAN) process

HOWEVER...Some equipment is fabricated in the field such as welded pipelines fabricated from sanitary tubing, etc.

and is not the subject of a 3-A certificate of compliance...

- Representative welds -- inspected upon installation (in an unpolished state)
- This may be accomplished by:

-Use of a borescope or video borescope,

![](_page_8_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_5.jpeg)

- Representative welds -- inspected upon installation (in an unpolished state)
- This may be accomplished by:
  - By physically removing representative welds from the pipeline for close visual inspection

![](_page_9_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### close visual inspection

- The acceptance criteria for field fabricated welds is based on whether:
  - the weld will be sound, (No leaks, cracks, crevices, pits, or protruding metal)
  - -smooth/easily cleanable and
  - -the welded joint and associated piping are drainable

- Unacceptable welding flaws include:
  - Problems related to in appropriate inert gas purge
  - -Pits and "skips" in welded joints
  - -Piping misalignments and slope

• Obvious objectionable conditions include:

 Problems related to in appropriate inert gas purge

#### Unacceptable

(inside)

![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

(outside)

![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

Weld badly sunken from the outside – heavy oxidation crusted in weld area. Reason: Inadequate gas (inert gas) purge.

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Unacceptable

(inside)

![](_page_16_Picture_3.jpeg)

(outside)

![](_page_16_Picture_5.jpeg)

Weld pushed outward.

Reason: Too much purge (inert gas) pressure.

# Interior diameter if the weld is pushed outward

Obvious objectionable conditions include:

-Pits and "skips" in welded joints

#### Unacceptable

![](_page_19_Picture_2.jpeg)

(inside)

Heat penetration too light --Incomplete in some spots – causing misses or skips. Reason: Weld speed irregular, too fast or low amps.

# **Incomplete heat** penetration

 Obvious objectionable conditions include:

-Piping misalignments and slope

#### Unacceptable

![](_page_22_Picture_2.jpeg)

(inside)

#### **Reason:** Piping misalignmnet –(Incomplete heat penetration also present)

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

Piping misalignments are normally obvious from the outside but shall be confirmed by internal inspection

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Slope – use a level to verify

#### Acceptable

![](_page_26_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_3.jpeg)

(outside)

![](_page_26_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)