

Procurement Policy Note 010

Procuring steel in government contracts

Example contract clause

STEEL PRODUCT AND ORIGIN DATA REQUIREMENT [include this requirement in the main body of the contract for qualifying projects/programmes]

1.1 As a condition of this contract, in relation to the purchase of steel products, the Supplier agrees to:

- (a) record the steel product type data, which constitutes the description of the steel purchased under one of the categories below (e.g. Flat Rolled Steel Products, Steel Plate etc).
 - (i) Flat Rolled Steel Product: Products commonly referred to as hot and cold rolled coil, sheet, and strip, including those clad, plated, and galvanised. This will include products such as coated steel building panels, tinmill steel, or corrugated sheeting.
 - (ii) Steel Plate: Products often referred to as heavy or quarto plate, and typically of flat rolled steels exceeding 10mm in thickness.
 - (iii) Sections and Shapes: Products commonly referred to as beams, columns, bearing piles, flange channels, bulb flats, and angles.
 - (iv) Reinforcing Bar: Products commonly referred to as rebar, whether in rod, coils, or products suitable for mesh.
 - (v) Other Bars and Rods: Wide range of other steel mill products commonly referred to as wire rod, merchant bar, bright bar, black bar.
 - (vi) Tubes/Pipes/Hollow Sections: Steel products commonly referred to as hollow sections/profiles, welded tube, seamless tube, pipes, hollow sections.
 - (vii) Wire: steel products commonly referred to as wire or strand, produced though the drawing of rod to produce wire of varying diameters. This would include construction products such as pre-stressed wire, and those coated and plated.

- (viii) Rail: Railway or tramway track construction material of iron or steel, including grooved rail. (Note: This would not include products such as switch blades, point rods, sleepers, rail clips, crossing frogs).
- (ix) Sheet Piling: Sheet piling made from assembled elements; welded angles, shapes, and sections;
- (b) record the steel quantity data, which constitutes the amount of steel in tonnes;
- (c) record the steel origin data, which constitutes the country in which the steel was produced as set out in Inspection Certificate (EN10204 Type 3.1) attached to the steel purchased, and whether this is also where the steel was melted and poured according to the Certificate; and
- (d) report the steel product type data, steel quantity data, and steel origin data to the Authority, using the template provided, within ten weeks of the end of the financial year in which the contract was placed.

1.2 In the event that the Supplier is not purchasing the steel directly, it remains responsible for recording and reporting the steel product type data, the steel quantity data, and the steel origin data to the Authority, as per 1.1. It shall make all necessary arrangements with its Sub-Contractor(s) to facilitate this.