

Government Requirements Identification Form

Instructions to the Assessor

The candidate will review the construction drawings and specifications from *Task 1*. They will then use this *Government Requirements Identification Form* to document how each building complies with building and construction regulations, codes, and standards.

Instructions to the Candidate

Use this *Government Requirements Identification Form* to document how each building complies with building and construction regulations, codes, and standards.

Ensure you have completed all fields in this form before submitting it to your assessor.

GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFICATION FORM

Participant name	Rex Henderson
Date	13/05/2024

Details of the Building and Construction Project

Name of building and construction project	Rockpool Pelican Waters
Type of project	☐ Commercial building
State/territory	Queensland

Section 1 – Building and Construction Regulations

Add rows as needed to account for all relevant regulations

Regulation	Brief Explanation of how the Building Complies with Identified Regulation
Building Codes and Standards	Queensland's building regulations mandate compliance with the National Construction Code (NCC), which consists of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA). The NCC sets out minimum requirements for the design, construction, and performance of buildings and plumbing systems.
Building Approvals and Permits	Before commencing construction, builders must obtain building approvals and permits from the relevant local government authority or a private certifier. This process ensures that proposed building work complies with planning schemes, building codes, and other regulatory requirements.
Licensing and Registration	Builders, building designers, engineers, and other construction industry professionals must be licensed or registered with the Queensland Building and Construction Commission (QBCC). Licensing requirements vary depending on the type of work and its scope.

Section 2 – State/Territory EPA Regulations

Add rows as needed to account for all relevant regulations

Regulation	Brief Explanation of how the Building Complies with Identified Regulation
Environmental Protection Act 1994	The EP Act is the primary legislation governing environmental protection and management in Queensland. It outlines the state's environmental objectives, regulatory framework, and enforcement mechanisms.
Waste Management and Recycling	Queensland's waste management regulations aim to promote waste minimization, recycling, and proper disposal practices. The Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 and associated regulations

	govern waste management activities, including licensing requirements for waste facilities and waste transporters.
Environmental Impact Assessment	Major development projects and activities with significant environmental implications may undergo environmental impact assessment processes to evaluate potential environmental effects and identify mitigation measures. The DES administers the EIA process and assesses environmental impact statements (EIS) submitted by proponents.

Section 3 – Performance Requirements

Add rows as needed to account for all relevant performance requirements

Performance Requirements List all performance requirements, including those of the state/territory	How the Building Complies with the Performance Requirement
Structural Performance	Buildings must be structurally sound and capable of withstanding loads and forces as specified in the BCA. This includes requirements for structural integrity, stability, and resistance to wind, earthquakes, and other environmental loads.
Fire Safety	Buildings must comply with fire safety standards outlined in the BCA to minimize the risk of fire-related hazards and protect occupants' safety. This includes requirements for fire resistance, compartmentation, evacuation routes, and fire detection and suppression systems.
Energy Efficiency	Buildings must meet energy efficiency requirements specified in the BCA to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. This includes requirements for insulation, glazing, lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

Section 4 – Standards

Add rows as needed to account for all relevant standards

Standards List all standards, including those of the state/territory	How the Building Complies with the Standard
Building Code of Australia	The BCA is a comprehensive set of technical requirements and performance standards for the design and construction of buildings in Australia. It covers areas such as structural integrity, fire safety, accessibility, energy efficiency, and durability. The BCA is adopted by Queensland through the Building Act 1975 and forms the basis for building regulations in the state.

Australian Standards	Various Australian Standards published by Standards Australia apply to different aspects of construction building, including materials, structural design, electrical installations, plumbing systems, and fire safety
National Construction Code	While the BCA forms the main part of the NCC, the NCC also includes the Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA). The NCC is updated every three years and sets the minimum standards for the design and construction of buildings and plumbing systems throughout Australia.

END OF GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFICATION FORM