

CPCCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The assessment activities for *CPCCBC4006B Select, procure and store construction materials for low rise projects* cover all aspects of the unit of competency required. To demonstrate competence in this unit, a participant must undertake all tasks and complete them satisfactorily and consistently. For Apprentices and Trainees, this includes employer completion of the Employer Record Book (ERB).

Participants must read all the information given before starting any assessment task. The assessment tasks are intended to be equitable, fair and flexible. If a participant has any questions or requires alternative arrangements to be made such requests should be directed to their Trainer/Assessor, who should note such arrangements in the 'Assessor Comments' on the affected assessment. If a participant feels they are not yet ready to be assessed, they should discuss their options with their Trainer/Assessor.

To satisfactorily complete the assessment, the participant is required to answer all questions correctly and demonstrate their skills to industry standards. If a participant does not answer some questions or perform some tasks, they will be deemed 'Not Satisfactory' for the task and 'Not Yet Competent' for the unit of competency. The Trainer/Assessor is able to provide the participant with additional information on interpreting the assessment outcomes and provide guidance on the participant's options. Should a participant still be deemed 'Not Satisfactory' they will have the opportunity to undertake a supplementary assessment or appeal the result.

By signing the cover page for each assessment item, the participant acknowledges they understand the assessment instructions and requirements and consent to being assessed. The participant also verifies and assures the RTO that the work submitted is their own work.

Participant Name	Gordon Pirret
------------------	---------------

Task	Assessment Results	
Theory Exam	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Not Yet Satisfactory
Practical Assessment	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Not Yet Satisfactory
Outcome for Unit of Competency	☐ Competent	☐ Not Yet Competent

Assessor Name	
Assessor Signature	
Unit Competence Determination Date	Click here to enter a date.

CPCCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

THEORY EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

- This exam will occur under standard assessment conditions.
 - An oral examination may be allowed under certain circumstances, whereby the Participant's answers will be documented by a party other than the Participant. This must be acknowledged in writing (e.g. FT001 and Assessor Comments)
- Participants must provide enough detail in their responses to demonstrate their knowledge and skills.
- Please fill in the details below, providing your name, signature and date of assessment.
 - Your signature acknowledges that this is your own work.
- Assessors are to complete marking in pen of a different colour to the Participant.
- If a Participant initially answers a question incorrectly but modifies their response, they must follow the instructions below:
 - If a Participant changes their response in writing, they must put their initials next to the written change.
 - If a Participant changes their response verbally, this must be noted on the exam paper by the assessor.

Participant name Gordon Pirret

Participant signature



Date 10th March 2020

Assessor name

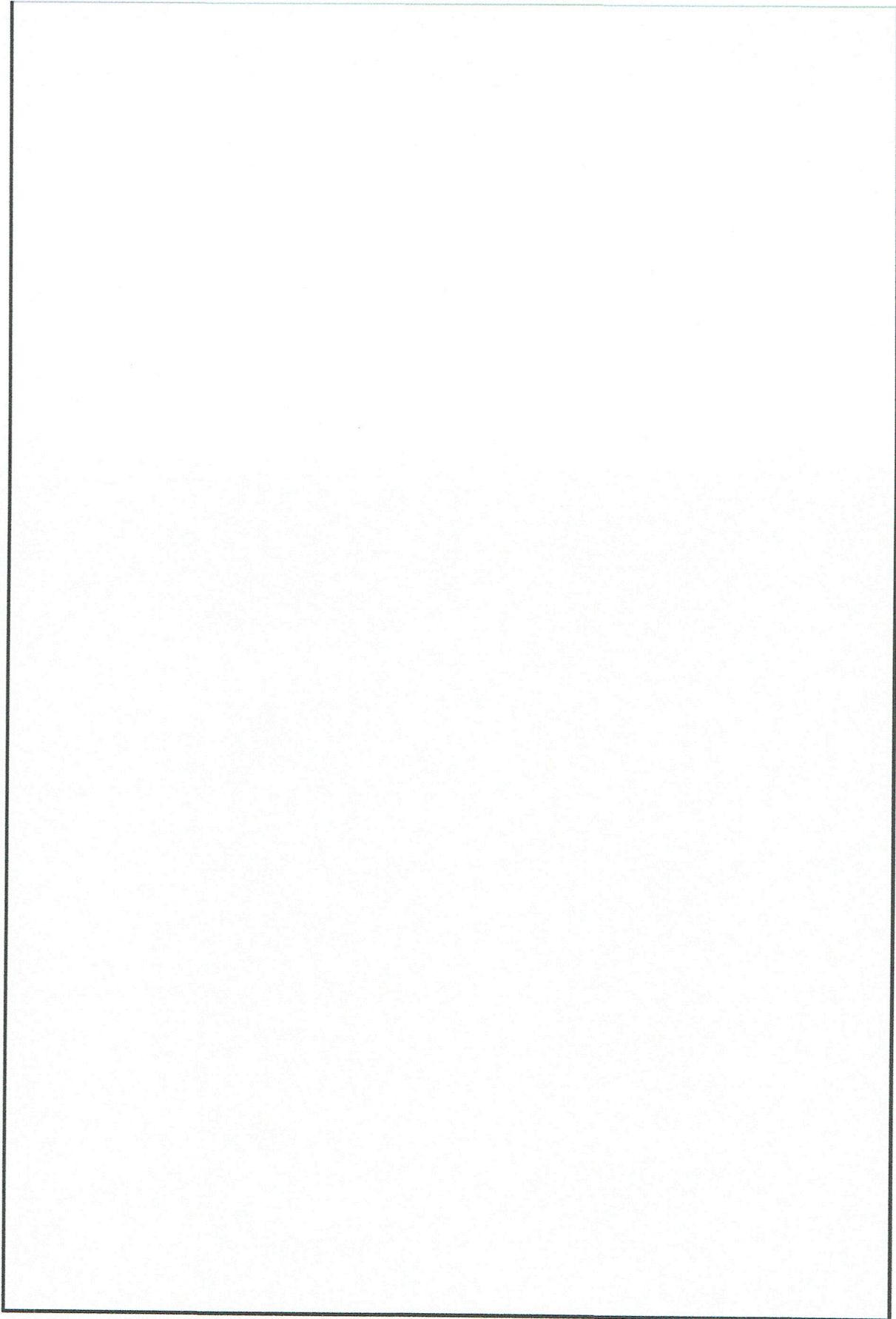
Assessor signature

Date Click here to enter a date.

Number of questions	Number of questions answered correctly	Task outcome (Tick)
---------------------	--	---------------------

44		Satisfactory	Not Yet Satisfactory
		☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS



1. Which of the following documents and/or people would you refer to when selecting materials for a building project? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Australian Standards
✓	Contract
✓	Drawings
✓	Manufacturer
✓	National Construction Code
✓	Specifications
✓	Tolerances

☐

2. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to suitability of materials for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 1 Section A Part A5	NCC 2019 Volume 2 Section 1 Part A5

☐

3. Identify the assessment methods used to verify a performance solution.

Answer

- Evidence of suitability
- A verification method
- Expert Judgement
- Comparison with the deemed-to-satisfy provisions

☐

4. Which of the following solutions for material selection often references the Australian Standards? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
--------	------------------

☐

✓	Deemed-to-Satisfy solution
☐	Performance solution

5. Identify five (5) materials commonly used for *low rise buildings* in your region. For each material, identify the following:
- Its name
 - Properties of the material

Answer

#	Material name	Properties
1	Wood	• Very flexible under loads, keeping strength while bending • Incredibly strong when compressed vertically • There are many types so specific species are better for various used than others • different structures can be build in most climates
2	Brick & Block	• A brick is a block made of kiln-fired material, clay, shale, mud or concrete • Bricks are more flame retardant than wood • cheap to produce
3	Concrete	• Composite building material made from a composition of aggregate(gravel & sand) • low tensile strength • good longevity • formability • easy of transport
4	Metal	• strong • flexible • corrosive resistant • longevity Often used for the structural framework for larger buildings or as external surface cover

5	Glass	• Brittle as made from mixtures of sand and silicates • Clear windows used to cover small openings on a building • Can be used to cover entire facades of a building or to span over a wide roof structure • allows light into buildings
---	-------	---

6. For each of the materials in Q5. identify the following:
- Quality of the material (i.e. durability, serviceability, cost effectiveness)
 - Compatibility and non-compatibility of the material (i.e. what it would/would not be suitable for)

Answer

#	Quality	Compatibility
1	• Strong • Durable • Environmentally friendly • Diverse • Generic • Cost Effective	• Can be used to construct many building types • Foundations • FrameWork • Finishings(Architrave's) • Can be used internally and externally
2	• Extremely strong and durable under stress loads • Cost effective • Protects against the elements(wind and rain) • Energy Efficient • Low maintenance • Fire retardant	• Utilised as facing brick(quality finish) • Cheaper bricks can be utilised and rendered over • not suitable for low lying builds as bricks retain moisture
3	• Extremely Strong under high stress • Durable • Diverse • Fire retardant • Economical • Energy Efficient	• Can be moulded to any required shape/size • Can be recycled • Concrete dust can be dangerous and can cause irritability of skin and lungs • Used in commercial and residential projects
4	Dependant on type of metal, can be; • Strong • Flexible • Durable • Decorative • Corrosive resistant	• Variety of metals used for diverse range of projects • Can be utilised internally or externally • less resistant to fire • difficult to manoeuvre in small/tight spaces • Heavy and not always cost efficient due to requirements of mechanical aids



5	- Utilised to allow light in - Easy to clean and maintain - Can facilitate many finished looks (transparent/mirror/frosted etc) Aesthetically pleasing.	- Is brittle and can break easily - Heavy and often requires mechanical aids to get into place - internal and external used - weather resistant
---	---	--

7. Identify five (5) physical characteristics that may be considered when evaluating potential building materials.

Answer

- Density and specific gravity
- Strength
- Electrical Conductivity
- Moisture Absorption
- Acoustics



8. Match the terms and definitions below by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer

Term		Answers	Definition	
1	Carbon footprint	1 - B	A	The amount of energy required to manufacture a product
2	CO ₂ e	2 - E	B	Total GHG emissions produced during manufacture construction and use
3	Embodied energy	3 - A	C	Greenhouse gas emissions
4	Embodied water	4 - D	D	The amount of water required to manufacture a product
5	GHG	5 - C	E	CO ₂ equivalent tonnes emitted into the atmosphere



9. Which of the following materials would be considered as 'low energy content'? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Bricks



✓	By-products of other industrial processes
☐	Cement
☐	Glass
☐	Metals
☐	Plastics
✓	Sand
✓	Stone
✓	Timber

10. Refer to the table below and identify the wall material type that has the smallest embodied energy and emission impact.

COMPONENT	kWh/ m2 indoor floor area	Kg CO2e/ m2 indoor floor area
Floor suspended slab 114 - 117 mm	208	68
Floor suspended timber on stumps	76	26
ROOF		
Roof steel frame colorbond steel or tile	209	72
Roof timber frame colorbond steel or tile	143	47
WALLS		
Walls double brick; s/b interior	312	103
Walls brick veneer timber frame	204	67
Walls timber frame fibro clad	61	20
Walls steel frame fibro clad	90	30
Walls Timber frame timber clad	68	23
Walls pre-cast concrete	264	88
Walls concrete block	160	53
OTHER, APPLICABLE TO ALL HOMES REGARDLESS OF TYPE		
Construction, admin, transport, other materials such as copper pipes, glass, aluminium	406	144
Floor coverings assume approx. 50% ceramic tile 50% polypropylene carpet	61	20
Fittings, fixed appliances built in \$ bathroom, kitchen, w/robes	96	43
ADDITIONS	kWh/ m2 area or m length	Kg CO2e/ m2 area or m length
Roofed open areas - alfresco / porch / verandah / carport	352	117
Garage single brick or cavity walls, concrete slab, steel or tile roof	675	219
Open Carport	352	117
Fence brick or metal (per metre length, assuming 1.5 m height)	186	61
Paving (brick or concrete)	96	32
Pool (concrete below ground)	534	198

Answer Walls Timber frame fibro clad



11. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to energy efficiency of materials for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 Part 2.6	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Section J

☐

12. Identify the relevant section of the Standards and Tolerances Guide and the associated Australian Standard that addresses residential slabs and footings.

Answer

Standards and Tolerances Guide	Australian Standard
Standards and tolerances guide Part 3.2	AS 2870

☐

13. Identify the relevant section of the Standards and Tolerances Guide and the associated Australian Standard that addresses roof tiles.

Answer

Standards and Tolerances Guide	Australian Standard
Standards and Tolerances Guide Part 7.4	AS 2049 & AS 2050

☐

14. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to safety barriers for swimming pools for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 Part 3.10.1	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Part G1.3 & G1.3

☐

15. In some states, barriers and fences for swimming pools are not entirely regulated by the NCC, as noted in the Ancillary Provisions and State and Territory Variations. Identify the applicable Act and Regulation that regulate safety barriers for swimming pools in your jurisdiction.

Answer

- Building Act 1975
- Building Regulations 2006

☐

16. Identify the Australian Standard that relates to safety barriers for swimming pools.

Answer AS 1926 Part 1 & 2

☐

17. True or False (Tick your response): According to the Standard in Q16. all gates must be fitted with a self-closing device that will return the gate to a closed position from any position without the use of manual force.

Answer

✓	True
☐	False

☐

18. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to fire-resistance of building elements for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 Schedule 5	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Schedule 5

☐

19. Identify the Australian Standard that relates to fire-resistance tests for elements of construction.

Answer AS 1530.4

☐

20. For all NCC Classes, where the ground or subfloor space is excessively damp or subject to frequent flooding, which durability class must the subfloor framing must be used where above ground?

Answer Above ground durability class 1 or 2 timbers or H3 preservative treated timbers in accordance with AS 1684.2, AS 1683.2 or AS 1684.4

☐

21. Identify the Australian Standards that must be observed when meeting the requirements for Q20.

Answer AS 1684.2, AS 1683.2 or AS 1684.4

☐

22. True or False (Tick your response): Where materials are not used as intended (or without considering NCC requirements), this can make a significant difference to the life or serviceability of the structure.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

23. Explain why durability and serviceability impact on the cost effectiveness of chosen materials.

Answer When choosing materials for a project it is important to consider the short and long term degradation of the materials. Considering the complete life cycle of material will provide a better understanding of the durability and serviceability of the build, as well as the impact of the project on the environment. For example, utilising a steel frame to build a house, may be a better choice if building the home in an area easily effected by termites. The wood could and would most likely be eaten and rot from the infestation incurring extra costing to rectify, where as termites can not eat throughout a steel frame making the build lower risk. The costing to use a steel frame may at first outweigh the cost of a timber frame, however in the long run it eliminates the risk of having to replace structural elements of the build. Thus meaning overall it may be more cost effective.

☐

24. Provide an example of short term degradation of materials and describe its effects on a building on structure.

Answer Utilising a steel frame to build a house, may be a better choice if building the home in an area easily effected by termites. The wood could and would most likely be eaten and rot from the infestation incurring extra costing to rectify, where as termites can not eat throughout a steel frame making the build lower risk. The costing to use a steel frame may at first outweigh the cost of a timber frame, however in the long run it eliminates the risk of having to replace structural elements of the build. Thus meaning overall it may be more cost effective.

☐

- 25. Provide an example of long term degradation of materials and describe its effects on a building on structure.**

Answer Some buildings are constructed with a sandstone exterior. Although this stone can look beautiful, it is easily susceptible to weathering, which can result in decay of the stone over time. Constant exposure to wind and rain can have a large impact on the life cycle of the stone, meaning that it may need to be replaced after a period of time. Colder climates, such as in the UK, it is standards that rain water can make its way into the stone, then freeze when the temperature dips and eventually crack the rock. ☐

- 26. You have spoken to a supplier who has indicated that some of the client's desired materials are unavailable. When considering alternative building materials what must be taken into consideration (i.e. other than the client's requirements)?**

Answer

- Life Cycle Cost analysis
- Life cycle comparison of products/durability
- Environmental Impacts
- Cost
- Fire Resistance
- Australian Standards

☐

- 27. Identify two (2) things that you should look for when receiving a delivery of materials.**

Answer

- Confirm the correct quantity
- Confirm the condition of delivery

☐

28. If you encounter issues with delivery, what two (2) options do you have?

Answer

- Accepts the shipment with conditions
- Reject the entire shipment

☐

**29. Which of the following should be assessed before shifting materials?
Tick all that apply.**

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	What needs to be relocated (e.g. size, weight)
✓	The relocation area, site layout and obstacles
✓	Distance and time to relocate load
✓	Whether a team is available and/or appropriate
✓	Whether PPE must be worn (e.g. for hazardous materials)

☐

30. What document should you refer to for guidance on how to handle and store hazardous chemicals?

Answer

Safety Data Sheet

☐

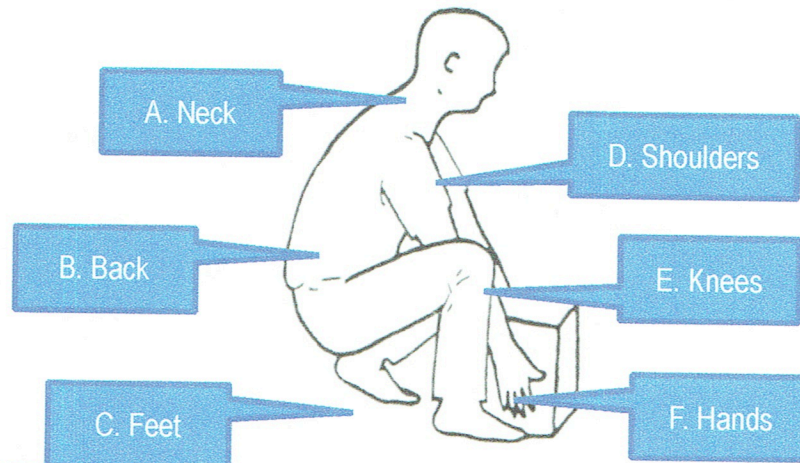
31. Name three (3) ways you can reduce the risk of injury if a load is too heavy for one person to carry, push or pull.

Answer

- don't lift heavy objects alone, seek help;
- team lift
- lighten the load
- use a mechanical aid

☐

32. In the diagram below a person is lifting a tool box.
Filling in the table, indicate how each body part should be used/placed.



Answer

Area of body (Letter)	How it should be placed
SHOULDERS	Level
NECK	Upright
HANDS	Good grip
BACK	Natural curve
KNEES	Bent
FEET	Flat, facing load

☐

33. How should construction materials and components be handled?
Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Sorted to suit material type and size, separating hazardous material
✓	Stacked or stockpiled for ease of identification and retrieval
☐	Stored in access ways for ease of retrieval
✓	Stored clear of access ways
✓	Handled and positioned ready for installation

☐

34. Identify the Australian Standard that relates to the storage and handling of LP gas.

Answer AS/NZS 1596

☐

35. List one (1) testing method for each of the building materials listed below.

Answer

Material name	Properties
Concrete	Concrete cylinders or cubes are normally tested in a hydraulic press. A universal machine for tension compression and bending is also used.
Metals	• The strength of metals is reduced if they are repeatedly loaded alternately in tension and compression. This test is called 'repeated loading' if the load is applied several hundred or thousand times, and fatigue loading if the load is applied millions of times
Timber	• When timber is used in domestic construction where it is not highly stressed, a visual grading may be a sufficient means of testing the material • Because of imperfections in individual pieces stress grading is usually more reliable than testing of selected pieces

☐

36. What Code gives detailed tables which state the required grade of timber for specific sizes and uses?

Answer Australian Timber Framing Code

☐

37. Name two (2) ways that defects may be seen in timber.

Answer

- Visual Stress Grading
- Machine Stress Grading

☐

38. Identify two (2) tests that may be performed to determine the durability of stone.

Answer

- Acid emersion test
- Water Absorption Test

☐

39. Name two (2) ways that defects may be seen in stone.

Answer

- Cracks in rocks surface
- Fissure in rocks surface

☐

40. True or False (Tick your response): Under a contract, builders and other specialist tradespersons are the ones most likely to rectify or remedy problems that arise from incorrect installation, application or placement of materials.

Answer

✓	True
☐	False

☐

41. Name two (2) established methods that may be used to preserve timber.

Answer

- Wood Preservatives
- Termite barriers

☐

42. Identify two (2) established methods that may be used to protect ferrous metals.

Answer

- Cathodic Protection
- Corrosion Inhibitors



- 43. Explain why the corrosion resistance of non-ferrous metals is superior to that of ordinary steel.**

Answer This is often as a result of the production of a ceramic coating of oxide or salt on the metal which protects it from further corrosion. ☐

- 44. When should aluminium be coated with bituminous paint?
Tick all that apply.**

Answer ☐

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	At all times
☒	When it is buried in soil
☒	When it comes in contact with chemical materials
☒	When it is immersed in water
☐	When it is used on bitumen

CPCCBC4006B

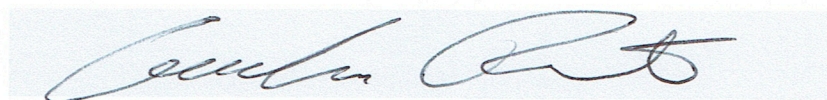
SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT INSTRUCTIONS

- The following practical assessment will require the Participant to complete work related activities.
- The Assessor will conduct observations of the Participant's work to determine whether they display sufficient practical skills and knowledge.
- Please fill in the details below – providing your name, signature and date of assessment.
 - The Participant's signature acknowledges that the Assessor provided clear instructions and the Participant understood what was required to complete this assessment.
- The Assessor may substitute a Practical Task with an alternate task of equal value.
 - Alternate tasks must be fully documented by the assessor in the Assessor Comments area.

Participant name Gordon Pirret

Participant signature



Date 18th March 2020

Assessor name

Assessor signature

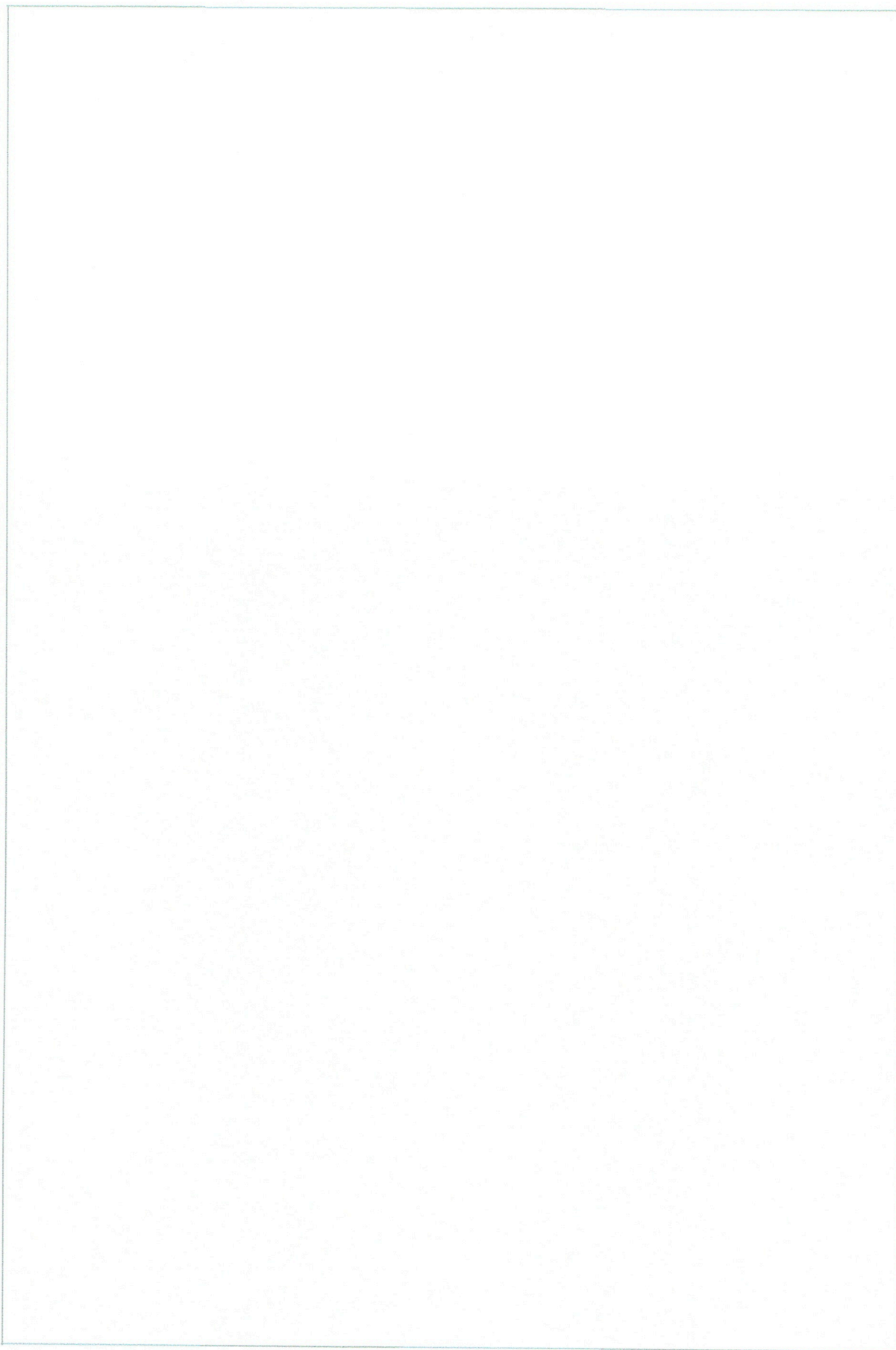


Date Click here to enter a date.

Task	Task outcome (Tick)	
	Satisfactory	Not Yet Satisfactory

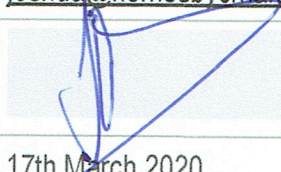
Task 1 (Occasion 1)	☐	☐
Task 1 (Occasion 2)	☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS



CPCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

Practical Task 1 (2X)													
Description of task: On two (2) occasions, a suitable observer is to verify the participant's ability to supervise systems through which materials are selected, acquired and stored on site for the following projects: Occasion 1: Construction classified as Class 1 and 10 construction Occasion 2: Construction classified in Classes 2 to 9 with a gross floor area not exceeding 2000 square metres, not including Type A or Type B construction The participant is to gather evidence of how they have completed each component of the Practical Task, which is to be submitted with this Practical Assessment sheet. Evidence to be submitted may include: - Copy of PO sent to site team for materials. - Email correspondence sighting need for materials, delivery of materials and storage of materials (if relevant). The observer is to provide detailed comments on the tasks completed by the participant. The assessor is to verify the observer's comments in the Assessor Comments section, and provide the Practical Assessment outcome on the front cover of this document.													
Resources required: Computer, Building Contract, Drawings, Specifications, Building materials (including timber, and ferrous and non-ferrous metal).													
Assessment of task													
Name of participant:	Gordon Pirret												
Name of observer:	Josh Reed												
Role of observer (Confirm suitability to sign)	Construction Manager												
Email address of observer	<u>joshua@homesbycma.com.au</u>												
Signature of observer:													
Date:	17th March 2020												
When completing the task, did the participant:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1st Occasion</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2nd Occasion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1 Evaluate building materials</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">A. Identify suitability of materials commonly used in the region for low rise buildings.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">B. Through research and testing, identify properties of different materials, their quality and compatibility and non-compatibility and maintain effective sampling and organisational record-keeping processes.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.		1 st Occasion	2 nd Occasion	1 Evaluate building materials		A. Identify suitability of materials commonly used in the region for low rise buildings.	✓	B. Through research and testing, identify properties of different materials, their quality and compatibility and non-compatibility and maintain effective sampling and organisational record-keeping processes.	✓
Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.													
1 st Occasion	2 nd Occasion												
1 Evaluate building materials													
A. Identify suitability of materials commonly used in the region for low rise buildings.	✓												
B. Through research and testing, identify properties of different materials, their quality and compatibility and non-compatibility and maintain effective sampling and organisational record-keeping processes.	✓												

C.	Identify the environmental impacts of different materials.	✓	✓
D.	Identify the impact of allowable tolerances on the conversion of naturally occurring materials.	✓	✓
E.	Identify and check tolerances for installing and assembling materials with regard to the nature of the work being performed and the requirements of relevant construction industry Australian standards.	✓	✓
2 Material selection			
A.	Select materials structurally adequate and appropriate for the building system specified in the contract, drawings and specifications.	✓	✓
B.	Select materials after considering: • Safety • Required fire resistance rating • Suitability to the application • Durability • Serviceability and cost effectiveness • Compliance with NCC, legislation, regulations and Australian Standards	✓	✓
C.	Consider short and long-term degradation of materials in relation to the building's proposed life cycle.	✓	✓
D.	Select and evaluate alternative materials, if specified materials were unavailable or unsuitable – justifying decisions to regulatory authorities, as necessary	✓	✓
E.	Finalise selection of materials in accordance with contractual requirements and in consultation with relevant professionals and the client, compiling results in a report.	✓	✓
F.	Effectively communicate using the following methods: • Language/concepts appropriate to cultural differences • Non-verbal communication	✓	✓
3 Supervising materials on site			
A.	Determine limitations and effects of transportation on material and components, taking action in potentially damaging circumstances.	✓	✓
B.	Ensure materials were correctly and safely handled on site using appropriate equipment and safe work practices.	✓	✓
C.	Communicate with manufacturers and suppliers to ensure materials are stored in accordance with specifications and Australian standards.	✓	✓
D.	Implement processes for inspecting all materials delivered on site for naturally occurring and/or manufactured defects before installation.	✓	✓
E.	Ensure personnel were aware of actions to be taken in the case of defects caused by incorrect installation, application or placement.	✓	✓
F.	Preserve and protect timber and ferrous and non-ferrous metal used in the construction process.	✓	✓
The Participant's performance was: ☒ Satisfactory ☐ Not Satisfactory			

OBSERVER COMMENTS

Throughout his role, Gordon has the knowledge and experience to select the appropriate and correct materials, whilst meeting all required standards and requirements as per contract documents and local building directives. On a recent build it was noted that the front entry had two 120 x 120 timber feature posts. However, Gordon noticed that the build was classed as high fire danger in a rural setting, therefore, a variation was raised to install painted SHS posts instead.

Gordon has to ensure that MSDS's and requirements are up to date and that potentially environmentally damaging materials are disposed of correctly. Gordon also has to check falls from a concrete slab and driveways to ensure that water run off goes to field gullies, and does not cause erosion.

Gordon sights and inspects all materials delivered to site for each of his projects, ensuring that it all falls within the recommended tolerances and standards. At CMA, we give the clients a free upgrade to a lightweight steel house frame, which Gordon has an extremely sound knowledge of, from fabrication to installation. Gordon's knowledge in this field is invaluable in ensuring that each project is built to requirements and progresses efficiently. Gordon is able to pick up discrepancies and is able to communicate effectively with all suppliers and trades to ensure suitable solutions are found or to organised replacement materials in a prompt manner, so as to not disadvantage any project.

Gordon has to ensure certain materials are delivered at a certain time as they can degrade in the elements. For example; ensuring any internal fixtures are delivered when the building is water proof.

Gordon is aware of the requirements and standards in every local area he is constructing a project, ensuring that suitable materials are selected for each individual job. On a recent project, Gordon identified that PVC downpipes were due to be utilised in close proximity to a zero boundary wall, thus, potentially causing a non conform-ant fire breach. After consultation with the local governing body, it was identified that zinc coated steel downpipes were to be utilised instead.

For each project that Gordon supervises, he is required to ensure that a rumble pad using crushed concrete and rocks is set down and established at the main entrance to the job front for site deliveries. This attempting to ensure that materials can be delivered to site, whilst minimising the risk of damage to any deliveries or to the site itself.

Prior to any trades stepping onto site, they are run through a site induction, where Gordon identifies the importance of PPE for the safety of all contracted to the project. All individuals are responsible to agreeing and signing the safe work method statement, ensuring safe work practices.

Gordon is in direct communication with all suppliers and trades, ensuring delivery of all required materials to site and that all required trades are scheduled to be there to progress with their own portion of the project in a timely and appropriate manner. All trades are aware of the procedures to report any issues or defective materials in a timely manner directly to Gordon to enable him to address and resolve any problems in a systematic and timely manner